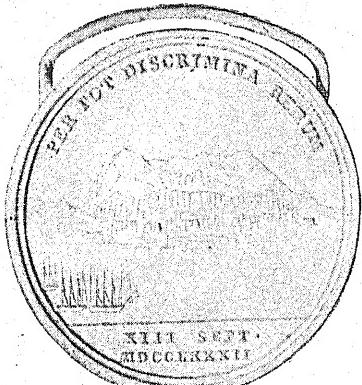




# WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

PLATE I.



GENERAL ELIOTT'S MEDAL FOR GIBRALTAR,  
1779-82 (OBVERSE).



GENERAL ELIOTT'S MEDAL FOR GIBRALTAR,  
1779-82 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR CEYLON, 1795-6  
(OBVERSE).



DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE, 1798  
(OBVERSE).



DAVISON'S MEDAL FOR THE NILE, 1798  
(REVERSE).

# (WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS)

ISSUED TO THE BRITISH MILITARY AND  
NAVAL FORCES

FROM 1588 TO 1898.

BY

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

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*SECOND EDITION.*

(Enlarged and Corrected.)

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WITH THIRTEEN PLATES,  
CONTAINING FIFTY-SIX FAC-SIMILE ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDALS  
BARS, AND CROSSES, AND NUMEROUS WOOD-CUTS.

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LONDON:

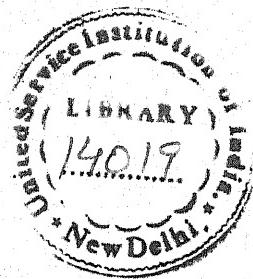
L. UPCOTT GILL, 170, STRAND, W.C.

1899.

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LONDON:

L. UPCOTT GILL, LONDON AND COUNTY PRINTING WORKS,  
DRURY LANE, W.C.



## PREFACE

### TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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For late years collecting War Medals has become a very popular hobby in this country, and seems likely to rival in popularity the formation of collections of coins. No doubt one reason for this is the very fine appearance presented by the medals when decked with their proper ribbons, and also the fact that almost every medal recalls some act of gallantry performed during the campaign for which it was issued. Hitherto the standard work on the subject has been Gibson's "British Military and Naval Medals," an excellent work, and one which contains much valuable information. It only, however, touches on medals down to 1877, since when many additions to our campaign medals have been made. Previous to this work, Carter's "Medals of the British Army" was the chief book on the subject, but it only treated on medals down to the China War, in 1860, and is more of a military history than a collector's *vade-mecum*. Since Mr. Gibson's book no comprehensive work has appeared on this subject

of growing popularity, and the Author trusts that to those interested in the pursuit the present book will be of interest. Being written by one who has been for many years a collector of medals, the aim in view has been to embody, as far as possible, the information chiefly sought after by collectors—in fact, to make it essentially *a book for collectors, by a collector.* A special feature has been made of the lists of the combinations of bars of the various campaign medals, and it is hoped that what the book lacks from a literary point will be compensated for by its usefulness as a collector's manual.

The older medals become scarcer year by year, and so the difficulty of obtaining a perfect collection becomes greater. Another unfortunate fact is, that before interest in this subject was aroused many valuable and unique medals had found their way to the melting-pot, a loss which, from a numismatical point, it is impossible to over-estimate.

As instances of what collections can be made by perseverance and care, may be mentioned those of Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Colonel Murray, and Captain Whitaker, all of them containing some specimens which may be safely described as unique.

The Author wishes to express his indebtedness to Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Colonel Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Whalley, Captain Greg, Captain Tancred, Captain Whitaker, R. Day, Jun., Esq., and J. Harris Gibson, Esq., for many hints and much valuable information, without which this compilation would have been very much more difficult.

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

BOWDON, January, 1890.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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EARLY eight years have elapsed since I brought out the First Edition of this book, and the favour with which it met from collectors, coupled with the fact that since then many new medals have been issued, and others have been brought to light, has prompted me to issue a Second Edition, much enlarged and brought up to date.

That there is a growing interest in this most engrossing subject is proved by the rapidly-increasing number of collectors, and also by the fact that within the last two years a monthly, and also a quarterly, magazine have been brought out specially treating of medal-collecting.

I have endeavoured to make the descriptions as concise as possible, and for the sake of brevity have avoided all anecdotal matter.

My thanks are due to Colonel Gaskell, Colonel Murray, Major Drake, and many other friends for descriptions of rare medals in their collections, and for much valuable information; and I trust that my labours will prove useful to my brother-collectors.

D. HASTINGS IRWIN.

BOWDON, November, 1898.

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# BRITISH WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

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THE study of war medals as granted to the naval and military forces of this country is one of singular interest to anyone who admires the many noble deeds of our soldiers and sailors; and a complete collection forms a concise historical record of the growth and advance of the British Empire.

The prevailing custom of bestowing "campaign" medals as rewards for military services may be said to date from the early part of the present century, although many medals are still in existence dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. It is, however, doubtful whether they were intended to be worn as decorations in the way our modern medals are; and, in any case, we have no reason to believe that the issue of them was general. They were, most probably, only given in individual cases, or to distinguished officers, and not generally to the rank and

file. Judging by the size and shape of the earlier medals, one can hardly come to any other conclusion than that they were simply commemorative, and were not intended to be worn as decorations. They were chiefly of gold, and were, most probably, intended for officers in command, or others of high rank. The medals issued specially for the Battle of Dunbar (1650) are the first of which there is any reliable record of their having been distributed in the army to officers and men alike; but they cannot be considered as "campaign" medals in the modern acceptation of the term. Thence we hear of none until the Waterloo Medal was issued, in 1817. The Deccan and Mysore Medals are, however, exceptions; but as they were issued (in 1784 and 1791-2 respectively) by the Indian Government to the Honourable East India Company's troops, and natives, the previous remarks only apply to the medals issued by our own Government to British troops.

In former times medals were issued with a very sparing hand; in great contrast to the lavish distributions of the present day. The medals for the Peninsular War were only authorised in 1848; thus, only the surviving veterans received them, and many men passed through all the dangers of an arduous campaign, and died, without receiving even a medal for their services.

It is recorded that when Napoleon I. surrendered himself on board the "Bellerophon," he was received by a captain's detachment of Royal Marines. After acknowledging the salute, he minutely inspected the men, and having remarked that they were very fine, and well-appointed, the ex-Emperor added: "Are there none amongst them who have seen service?"

Upon being told that nearly the whole of them had seen much service, he exclaimed: "What! and no marks of merit?" The officer in command explained that it was not customary to confer medals, except upon officers of the highest rank; to which the ex-Emperor replied: "Such is not the way to excite or cherish the military virtues."

Long before medals were issued by the Government, the officers of many regiments conferred medals, at their own expense, on their men for long service, merit, bravery, good conduct, &c. These will be treated under the head of "Regimental Medals." The intention is to give descriptions of all the medals which are known at present to the Author, either in public or private collections. They will be accurately copied from the actual medals, and will be made as clear as possible. They will also be taken, as far as possible, chronologically, and so the various campaigns will be traced from the earliest down to the present time.

The first medal which comes within the range of this work is a naval award given in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and known as the "Ark-in-Flood Medal." Although a navy existed in this country from a very early period, and long before a standing army was thought of, the custom of granting rewards by medals only dates two reigns prior to that in which they were given to the army. As a rule, the earlier medals were worn suspended from the neck by a chain, and Sir H. Nicholas, in his "History of Medals," mentions that they were frequently worn in the hat. This may possibly account for the fact that in very few portraits of ancient warriors found amongst various collections

Ark-in  
Flood  
Medal

of pictures throughout the country are medals represented worn as decorations.

It is uncertain for what particular service this Elizabeth medal given by Queen Elizabeth was granted. Some authorities say that it was for services against the Spanish Armada; whilst others aver that it was given generally to distinguished naval commanders, and was merely an honorary badge. As, however, it has a ring for suspension, it was evidently intended to be worn by the recipient.

The medal was struck in gold and silver, and is a large oval piece. (2in. by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.) Upon the obverse is a portrait of the Queen, with the legend, *Elizabeth D. G. Anglie F. et Hib. Reg.*, around the head. Reverse: An ark upon the flood, surrounded by *Per undas sevas tranquilla*.

Two other medals were given by Queen Elizabeth, which are mentioned by Mr. Grueber as having been issued to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The obverse has a bust of the Queen, in very high relief, facing and crowned, holding the orb and sceptre. It is surrounded by the motto, *Ditior in toto non alter circulus orbe*. Reverse: A bay tree on an island with houses, uninjured by lightning, inscribed, *Non ipsa pericula tangunt*, with an ornamental border. It is a large, silver oval medal, cast and chased (2·3in. by 2·1in.), and the Author had a fine specimen of it in his collection. The other has a three-quarter bust of the Queen on the obverse, but without sceptre or orb, and on the reverse the letters *E.R.* are on the field; and no buildings are shewn on the island. This medal is smaller than the other (2in. by 1·6in.), and both have loops for suspension.

A medal very similar to that first mentioned was struck by King James I., and is almost certainly James I. for the same class of services. It is oval in form (1·9in. by 1·6in.), and was struck in gold, silver, and bronze. Obverse: Head of the King; legend: *Jacobus D. G. Mag. Brita Fr. et Hi. Rex.* Reverse: The ark; legend: *Stet salvus in Vndis.* All of these medals are very rare, and are extremely fine specimens of the earlier medallic art.

Owing to the internal troubles of the country during the following reign of Charles I., the navy, Charles I. so far as numismatical lore is concerned, seems to have sunk out of sight. At least, no trace of naval awards of that period can be found. The army, however, was very actively employed, both during this reign and the following period of the Commonwealth, and several interesting medals belong to this period.

For distinguished service at the Battle of Edgehill (Sunday, October 23rd, 1642), a gold medal was Welch Medal, awarded to Sir Robert Welch, Knt. He was an 1642. Irish officer of the Royalist cavalry commanded by Prince Rupert. Towards the close of the battle he recovered the Royal Standard, which had been captured by the Parliamentary forces. On the following morning, Mr. Welch was presented to the King by the Prince, who thereupon knighted him, as a mark of appreciation of his gallant conduct. Subsequently, a royal warrant was issued, as follows:

Charles Rex.

Our will and pleasure is that you make a medal in gold for our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Welch, Knight, with our own figure and that of our dearest sonne Prince Charles; and on the reverse thereof to insculp ye form of our Royal Banner

used at the battail of Edge Hill, where he did us acceptable service, and received the dignity of knighthood from us; and to inscribe about it: *Per Regale mandatum Caroli Regis Hoc assignatur Roberto Welch, Militi;* and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given at our court at Oxford this first day of June, 1643.

To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Rawlins, our graver of seals and medals.

The medal is oval in form (1·7in by 1·5in.), as most of the earlier ones were; and on the obverse are the busts of the King and Prince Charles, with the inscription: *Carolus Rex Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae, Carolus Princeps.* On the reverse is the royal standard, with the legend as set forth in the royal warrant.

King Charles I. authorised a badge for such soldiers <sup>Forlorn Hope</sup> as might distinguish themselves in "forlorn hopes." Medals. It was an oval, silver medal (1·5in. by 1·2in.), having on the obverse the bust of King Charles, surrounded by *Carolus D. G. Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex.* Reverse: The royal arms, surmounted by a crown, and encircled by a garter, on which is the motto: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

A silver medal was also issued, having on the obverse the bust of King Charles I., and on the reverse the bust of Prince Charles. It was granted on May 18th, 1643, for bestowal on soldiers for military service. (Oval, 1·7in. by 1·3in.)

The next medal is the first of which any authentic Cromwell record exists that it was issued generally to officers and men alike. A few days after the news of the <sup>Dunbar</sup> <sub>Medal,</sub> <sup>1650</sup> victory at Dunbar (September 3rd, 1650) reached London, the House of Commons voted that medals should be presented to all the troops of the Parliamentary forces who were engaged. The work was placed in the hands of Simon, the celebrated engraver.

On the obverse is the head of Cromwell, in armour, and in the background a charge of his invincible Ironsides is represented. Cromwell's characteristic modesty forbade his effigy appearing on the medal; but this was overruled. Above the head appears: *The word at Dunbar, the Lord of Hosts, September ye 3rd, 1650.* On the reverse is a representation of the House of Commons assembled. That House "ordered that it be referred to the Committee of the Army to consider what medals may be prepared for officers and soldiers that were in this service in Scotland, and set the proportions and the values of them, and their number, and present the estimate of them to the House." It was voted that the officers and men "which did this excellent service" should be presented with gold and silver medals. Simon, the engraver, whose name appears under the bust of Cromwell on the obverse of the medal, was sent to consult with him as to the device for this medal, and the following letter (the original was in the possession of James Lamb, Esq., of Fairford, Gloucestershire, and subsequently of John Raymond Barker, Esq., of the same place) was sent by Cromwell to the Parliament:

For ye Honble. the Committee for the Army, these.

GENTL.—It was not a little wonder to me to see that you should send Mr. Symonds so great a journey about a business importinge so little as far as it relates to me, when, as if my poore opinion may not be rejected by you, I have to offer to that wch I thinke the most noble end, to witt, the commemoracon of that great mercie at Dunbar, and the gratuitie to the Army, wch might better be expressed upon the meddal by engraving as on one side the Parliament, wch I heare was intended, and will do singularly well; so on the other side, an army with this inscription over the head of it, The Lord of Hosts, wch was or word that day. Wherefore if I may begg it as a favor from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it with out offence, that it may be soe; and if you think not fitt to have it as I offer, you may alter it as you see cause, only I doe

thinke I may truely say it will be verie thankfully acknowledged by me if you will spare having my effigies in it.

The gentleman's paynes and trouble hither have been verie great, and I shall make it my seconde suite unto you that you will please to conferr upon him that imploymt in yr service wch Nicholas Briott had before him ; indeed, the man is ingenious and worthie of encouragement. I may not presume much, but if at my request and for my sake he may obteyne this favor, I shall put it upon the accompt of my obligacons, wch are not a few, and I hope shall be found readie gratefully to acknowledge and to approve myself, Gentl., Yor most reall servant,

O. CROMWELL.

Edinburgh, 4th of Feb., 1650-1.

The officers received small medals, in gold (1in. by .85in.) ; the men larger ones, in silver (1.35in. by 1.15in.). The medal was worn by a chain suspended from the neck.

A smaller medal was also struck, having a plain reverse, and bronze specimens of both medals are met with.

Many medals were likewise awarded during the Civil War to the commanders of the Royalist and Parliamentary forces ; but they appear to have been worn more as party badges of the different commanders than as rewards for military services.

Parlia-  
mentary  
Badges. Mr. Grueber in his Catalogue of the English Medals in the British Museum, mentions the following badges as having been given for military services about this period :

I.—1642. *Obverse*: Half-length figure of the Earl of Essex, in armour; above S.X. Legend: *Should hear both Houses of Parliament for true religion and subjects freedom stand.* Inner legend: *Pro Religione Lege Rege et Parlamento.*

*Reverse*: The two Houses of Parliament with King and Speaker.

A small silver-gilt oval medal, cast and chased, with wreath-border and loop for suspension. (1.75in. by 1.45in.)

II.—1643. *Obverse*: Three-quarter bust, to the right, of Lord Fairfax, in armour.

*Reverse*: The arms of Fairfax between palm and laurel-branches.

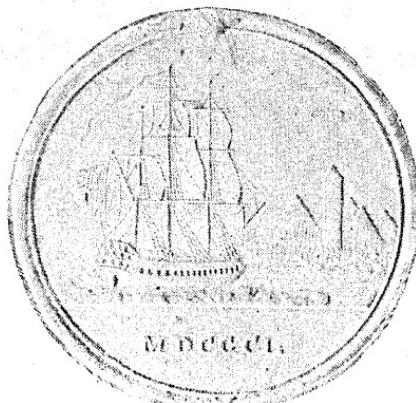
PLATE II.



MEDAL FOR RODRIGUES, 1809; BOURBON AND  
ISLE OF FRANCE, 1810 (OBVERSE).



MEDAL FOR RODRIGUES, 1809; BOURBON AND  
ISLE OF FRANCE, 1810 (REVERSE).



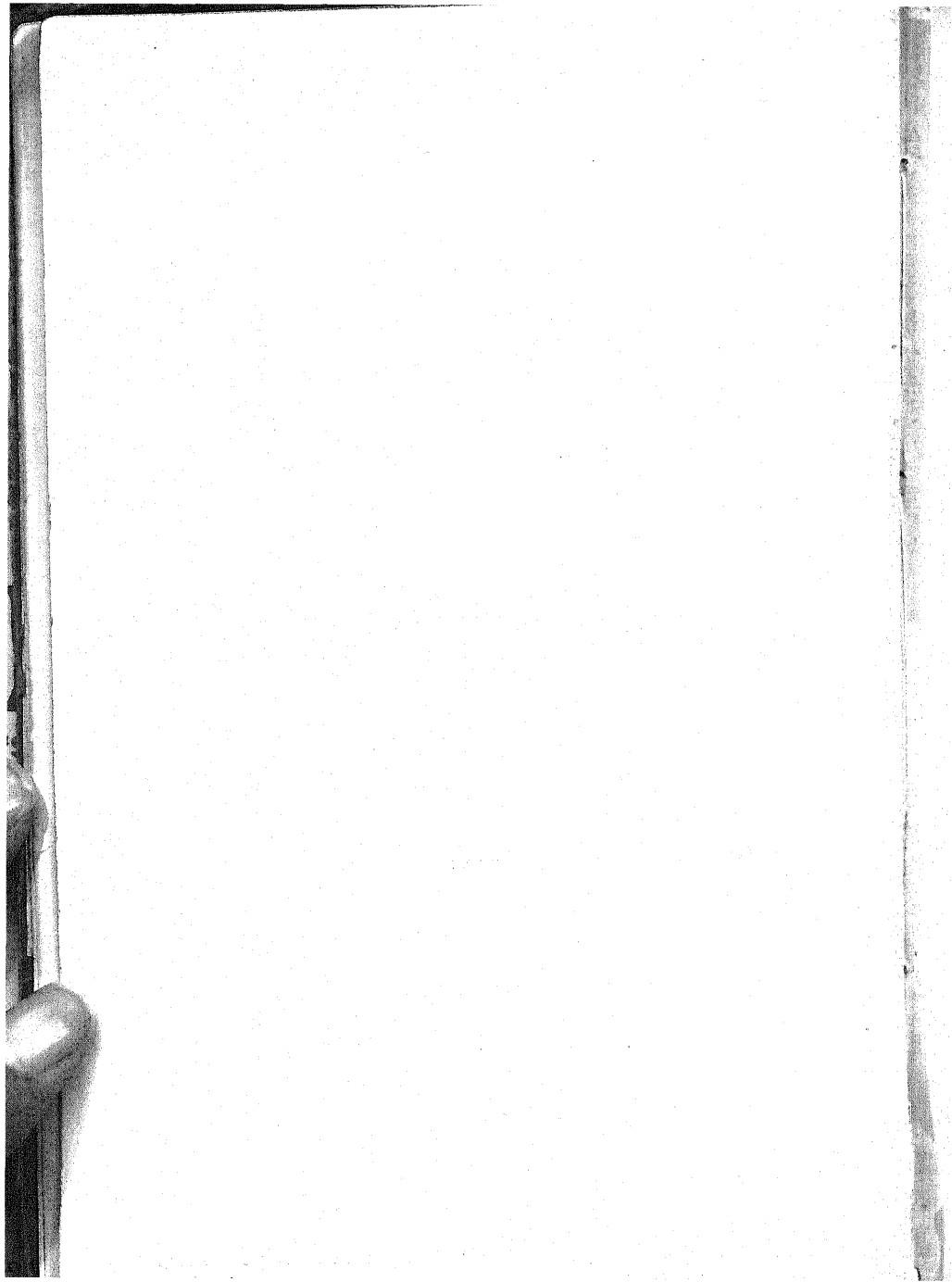
MEDAL FOR EGYPT, 1801 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR FORT CORNELIS, JAVA, 1811  
(OBVERSE).



MEDAL FOR NEPAUL, 1816 (OBVERSE).



An oval silver medal (1·7in. by 1·5in.), cast and chased, with wreath-border and ring for suspension.

III.—1643. Obverse: Bust of Lord Fairfax, in armour and scarf.

Reverse: As above.

Oval (1·5in. by 1·05in.), silver, cast and chased, with ring for suspension.

IV.—1643. Obverse: Half-length figure of Lord Kimbolton, Earl of Manchester, in armour. Legend: *Pro Religiōne Lege Rege et Parlamento.*

Reverse: The two Houses of Parliament with King and Speaker.

An oval medal, with wreath-border and ring for suspension. Silver. (1·7in. by 1·45in.)

V.—1643. Obverse: Three-quarter bust, to the right, of Sir William Waller, in armour. Inner legend: *The valiant commander Sir William Waller.* Outer legend: *Should hear both Houses of Parliament for true Religion and subjects freedom stand.*

Reverse: The two Houses of Parliament with King and Speaker.

An oval silver medal, cast and chased, with loop for suspension. (1·35in. by 1·05in.)

VI.—1644. Obverse: Three-quarter bust, to the left, of Sir Richard Brown, in armour. Legend: *Non vir sed virtus.*

Reverse: The arms of Sir R. Brown. Legend: *For King and Parliament, 1644.*

An oval silver medal, cast and chased, with wreath-border and ring for suspension. (1·35in. by 1·1in.)

VII.—1645. Obverse: Bust, to the left, of Sir Thomas Fairfax, in armour. Legend: *Tho. Fairfax Miles Milit. Parl. Dux Gen.*

Reverse: *Meruisti. Post hac Meliora. 1645.*

An oval silver-gilt medal (1·3in. by 1·1in.), cast and chased, with ring for suspension. Given for the Battle of Naseby, June 14th, 1645.

VIIIA.—A smaller variety of the above, but without legend on the obverse. The reverse the same as the foregoing. (1in. by .8in.)

VIII.—1645. Obverse: Three-quarter bust, to the left, of Prince Rupert, in armour, and holding a field-marshall's baton.

Reverse: Three shields, with supporters and crest. Above  
*R. P.*

An oval silver medal, cast and chased. (1·45in. by 1·2in.)

IX.—1646. Obverse: Bust of General Sidney Poyntz, to left, wearing armour and scarf.

Reverse: *1646. Siden Pointz. 10000 Equit. et ped. associat. Septent Dux sum ebor. gyber.*

A silver medal, cast and chased. (1·4in. diameter.)

X.—1643. *Obverse*: Three-quarter bust of the Earl of Manchester, to left; armour and scarf.

*Reverse*: Arms of Montague on shield, surmounted by a coronet. (1.25in. by 1.05in.)

XI.—1643. *Obverse*: Similar bust to the previous medal, but surrounded by two legends: *Pro religione lege Rege et Parlamento: Should hear both Houses of Parliament for true religion and subjects freedom stand.*

*Reverse*: Both Houses of Parliament. (1.7in. by 1.45in.)

XII.—1643. *Obverse*: Full face bust of Lord Fairfax.

*Reverse*: Arms of Fairfax. Legend: *Ferd: lo. Fairfax: Genal. of the North.* (1.1in. by .9in.)

XIII.—1642. *Obverse*: Earl of Essex, on horseback. Legend: *Robertus comes Essex.*

*Reverse*: Arms of Essex, coronet, and motto. (1.85in. by 1.6in.)

XIV.—1642. *Obverse*: Half-length figure of the Earl of Essex. Legend: *The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon.* A hand and sword above.

*Reverse*: The two Houses of Parliament. Legend: *In the Multitude of Councillors there is peace.* (1.5in. by 1.2in.)

XV.—*Obverse*: Bust of Robert Kyre, to right, in armour.

*Reverse*: The coat-of-arms of Kyre, surmounted by a squire's helmet and crest (a hedgehog).

An oval, cast and chased, silver badge, with loop for suspension. (1.25in. by .8in.)

The navy again comes to the fore during the Protectorate; indeed, this may be looked upon as one of the finest periods of our naval supremacy. On July 31st, 1650, one small English ship was surrounded and attacked by six Dutch frigates. The fight was maintained until the following afternoon, when the English commander succeeded in beating off his opponents, and proceeded to Yarmouth. Parliament at once voted a gold medal to be struck, and presented to the commander, Captain Wyard. It is oval in form (1.6in. by 1.35in.), and on one side are an anchor and cable, with two shields suspended from the stock, one of which bears St. George's cross, and the other the Irish harp. Above is the legend, *Meruisti.* Upon the reverse is a representation of the fight, with the following inscription: *Service done*

"large."

against six ships, July ye xxxi. and August ye i., 1650. It was also given in silver to the other officers.

Another naval award was also issued in gold and silver, the obverse similar to the preceding; but on the reverse, Parliament assembled in one house, with the Speaker. There is no record for what service it was awarded. (95in. by 85in.).

The memorable action between Admiral Blake and the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, on July 31st, 1653, was the decisive victory of the war. The Dutch fleet lost twenty-six ships, and 6000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the English loss was only three ships, and 1300 men killed and wounded. The enemy eventually found safety in the Texel.

On August 8th, Parliament passed a resolution that—

Two gold chains to the value of £300 apiece be made, and given to Generals Blake and Monk; and that a chain to the value of £100 be given to Vice-Admiral Penn, and one of the same value to Rear-Admiral Lawson.

The four flag officers to have chains of £40 apiece; and that £2000 be expended in medals amongst the officers of the Fleet.

The medals have on the obverse a representation of the battle, surrounded by a wide border of naval trophies. On the reverse is an anchor and cable, with three shields suspended from the beam, and charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, and the Irish harp. It is surrounded by a border similar to the other side, formed of the bow and stem of the enemy's flag-ship, with the Dutch flag, masts, guns, &c., and the shields of arms of the States. (2·2in. by 2in.)

Some of the junior officers received a medal of smaller size (1·6in. by 1·4in.), consisting of the central

Meruisti,  
"small."

Blake  
Medal,  
1653

part of the large medal, but without the ornamental border, but some of them had a border of laurel-leaves.

During the engagement just described the flag-ship *Triumph* of Admiral Blake, the "Triumph," was set on fire <sup>Medal,</sup> <sub>1653</sub> by the Dutch fire-ships. The crew were stricken with panic, and most of them jumped into the sea. A few of them, however, remained on the ship, and solely by their endeavours it was saved. Parliament was so pleased with their services, that it ordered medals to be distributed to the commander and the crew who remained on board.

The reverse of these medals was similar to the large medal just described; but the obverse bore the representation of the battle, with the legend above: *For eminent service in saving y Triumph fired in fight w. y. Dutch fleet in July, 1653.* (1·6in. by 1·4in.)

During the reign of Charles II. the navy still continued to be actively employed against the Dutch; <sup>Charles II</sup> a number of medals were struck to commemorate the victories, but there is no record of their having been worn as decorations. Two, however, were struck, one in gold, silver, and copper, and the other in silver only, as rewards to distinguished naval commanders for their conduct in battle. The first is a small oval medal (1·6in. by 1·5in.), with a bust of the King, in armour, on the obverse, surrounded by the legend: *Carolus II. D. G. M. Br. Fr. et H. Rex.* On the reverse is represented a man-of-war, with flag flying, charged with the monogram, *C. R.* Above is the inscription: *Nos penes Imperium.*

The second medal is of larger size (2in. diameter), and has a laureated head of the King on the obverse, surrounded by the usual legend: *Carolus*

*secundus, D. G. Mag. Bri. Fran. et Hib. Rex.* On the reverse, the King appears standing on the seashore, attired as a Roman general, holding a baton in his hand, in an attitude of command. In the background is shown the British fleet after an engagement, with a wreck in the foreground. In the exergue is the inscription: *Pro Talibus Ausis.* This is generally looked upon as one of the finest medals of that period, so far as execution goes.

During the reign of James II. we cannot trace any naval or military awards as having been granted, with the exception of the following, which is mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue as being a naval award:

Reverse: Bust of King James II. to the right, wearing a mantle. Legend: *Jacobus II. Dei. Gra. Ang. Scot. Fra. et Hib. Rex.* Obverse: A trophy of arms, above a globe; in the background a naval engagement. Legend: *Genus Antiquum.* A large silver medal. (2½in. diameter.)

The next one we come to is the La Hogue Medal, given in the following reign.

In 1692, an Act of Parliament was passed granting the distribution of "Medals and other rewards for officers, marines, and seamen in their Majesties' service at sea, who shall be found to have done any signal or extraordinary service." This seems to be the first case, in the records of the navy, in which medals were intended to be presented to both officers and men.

The La Hogue Medal was the first instance of carrying the law into effect. It is stated in Lediard's "Naval History," that on Queen Mary receiving the news of the victory (May 19th, 1692), she sent

William  
and Mary

La Hogue  
Medal,  
1692

£30,000 to Portsmouth, to be distributed amongst the seamen and soldiers, and ordered medals to be struck as tokens of honour to the officers.

The medal which was presented to Admiral Russel and his companions has on the obverse the busts of King William and Queen Mary, and the inscription: *Gul. et Mar. D. G. M. B. F. et H. Rex. et Regina;* and in the exergue of the reverse, *Pugn. Nav. int. Ang. et Fr. 21. May, 1692,* under a representation of the battle, above which are the words, *Nox nulla. secuta est.* (1·95in. diameter.)

Gold medals were given in Queen Anne's reign Queen for naval services, two of which are known as the Anne. "Torbay" and "Lamprière" Medals. A letter dated <sup>Torbay</sup>  
<sub>Medal, 1703.</sub> Admiralty Office, March 13th, 1703, requests that a Bill might be signed on the Treasurer of the Navy

for paying £240 to Isaac Newton, Esq., Master of the Mint, for enabling him to provide two medals and two chains; one for Henry Gilbert, the master, and the other for Elisha Dann, the boatswain of the "Torbay," in like manner as he had been directed to do for Benjamin Bryer, the gunner of the said ship, as a reward to them for their good service in extinguishing the fire on board the "Torbay," at Vigo (October 11, 1702), when her Captain was blown overboard; the said bill to be paid out of money received by the Treasurer of the Navy for the tenths of Prizes, appointed by a late Act of Parliament for medals and other rewards for officers, marines, and seamen in Her Majesty's service.

The Queen also ordered gold medals to be struck and delivered to Rear-Admiral Dilkes and his officers for capturing several French vessels off Granville, in Normandy, in July, 1703. This medal, which was <sup>Lamprière</sup>  
<sub>Medal, 1703.</sub> also presented to Captain James Lamprière, has upon the obverse a bust of the Queen. On the reverse, the arms of Lamprière and motto: *True to my trust;* and the inscription: *Her Majesty's reward to Captain James Lamprière, for his zeal to her*

service, and his successful conducting ye Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Dilkes, who destroyed a considerable number of ye Enemy's Merchant Ships, under convoy of Men of War, on their own coast. (2·75in. diameter.)

No trace can be found of any medals having been given for the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, or Malplaquet—not even to the Duke of Marlborough.

George I.'s reign is also unmarked by any similar records; but in George II.'s reign we come across the medal given for the Battle of Culloden, which was fought on April 16th, 1746. The adherents of the Young Pretender were utterly routed in this engagement. A medal was struck in gold, silver, and bronze, oval (1·75in. by 1·45in.), with an ornamental border, having on the obverse a bust of the Duke of Cumberland to the right, with the word *Cumberland* above; while on the reverse is a figure of Apollo, with a dragon transfixed by an arrow at his feet. Above, the legend: *Actum est ilicet periit*; and in the exergue: *Præl. Colod. Ap. xvi. MDCCXLVI.* A loop is attached to the medal, through which a crimson ribbon with green border was worn.

There is a fine specimen of this medal, in gold, in the splendid collection of Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, Grenadier Guards. It was given to Brigadier-General Fleming, who commanded the 36th Regiment at the Battle of Culloden. Very few specimens are known to exist, and they were probably only given in gold to officers commanding regiments.

There is, in the British Museum, a bronze medal for Culloden, which, as it has a pierced, ornamented loop for suspension, was evidently intended to be worn.

On the obverse is the Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, a battle in the background. Above is the legend: *Gul. Aug. Dux. Cum. Terror. Reb.*; and in the exergue, 1746. The reverse is quite plain. This medal is circular in shape.

In June, 1742, Captain Callis, in the fire-ship "Duke," Callis  
Medal,  
1742 entered the French port of St. Tropez, and burnt five Spanish galleys that were anchored there. For this action Captain Callis was promoted, and a gold medal and chain were presented to him by the King. On the obverse, George II. is represented as a Roman general, with a medal and chain in his right hand, and a baton in his left; kneeling before him is Captain Callis, with the words *Pro talibus Aquis* below. On the reverse is a representation of his exploit, and in the exergue the legend: *Ob. v. Trirem. Hispan. a. s. Callis. combust. v. Julii MDCCXLII.* (2·1in. diameter.)

An Order of Council, dated December 16th, 1742, granted to Lieutenant Green of the same vessel an award of £50, and a reward was established for lieutenants for similar actions in future.

For the taking of Louisbourg in Canada in 1758 Louisbourg.  
1758. (July 27th), a medal (1·7in.) was struck, and presented in gold and silver to a few of the officers who distinguished themselves. On the obverse is a globe inscribed, *Canada*; and below, *America*, resting on a figure of France, who drops a fleur-de-lys. On either side of the globe, as supporters, are a grenadier and a sailor; above, a flying figure of Victory, and behind, the Union Jack; a scroll inscribed, *Pariter in bella*. Reverse: The bombardment of Louisbourg; above, *Louisbourg taken MDCCCLVIII.* The Author had in his collection a well-worn silver medal, pierced for suspender.

One of the rarest of the medals given by the Honble. East India Company is that recommended by Lord Clive George III to be distributed amongst the native officers of two native battalions, who succeeded in quelling a mutiny Monghyr Mutiny, 1766. amongst the European troops at Monghyr in June, 1766. It is a small, round, silver medal, struck in a concave die. On the obverse is a figure of Minerva, seated and holding a spear, and leaning upon a shield on which is the head of Medusa; at her feet an owl, in the background three palm-trees. Reverse: *Non nisi digno. MDCCCLXVI*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.)

Only two of these medals are known in collections, one being in Colonel Murray's cabinet, and the other was in the Author's. A ring for suspension is added to the medal.

On May 1st, 1798, the Emperor Francis II. of Germany presented a gold medal and chain to eight officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, for distinguished Villiers-en-Crouché, 1794. conduct at the Battle of Villiers-en-Crouché, near Cambray, on April 24th, 1794. By the gallant conduct of the 15th the Emperor was saved being taken prisoner by the French. There were only two squadrons of the 15th engaged, and they, in conjunction with a small body of German cavalry, drove back a body of about 10,000 French soldiers, inflicting a loss of 1200 killed and wounded, and capturing three guns.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Forces to Lord Dorchester, Colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons, dated May 1st, 1798, gives the King's permission to the officers to wear the distinction conferred upon them:

My Lord,—The Emperor of Germany having been pleased to present each of the officers of the 15th Rgt., under your

Lordship's command, who distinguished themselves in so gallant a manner by their spirited attack upon the enemy, with a very inferior force, on the 24th April, 1794, near Cambray, a Gold Medal has been struck by his Imperial Majesty's orders, on the occasion, as a particular mark of the sense he entertained of the signal service thereby rendered to the Allied army; I have, therefore, the honour, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to signify to your Lordship his Majesty's pleasure that the above-mentioned officers shall be permitted to wear the said medals constantly with their uniforms, as an honorary badge of their bravery in the field of action, and an inducement to all others to imitate, on every favourable occasion, their glorious example.

I have, etc.,

WM. FAWCETT, *Adjutant-General.*

The officers of the regiment who received the medal were: Major William Aylett; Captains Edward Pocklington and Edward Ryan; Lieutenants Thos. Calcraft, William Keir, and Thos. Blount; Cornets Edward Butler and Robert Wilson.

The text of the letter which accompanied the medals was as follows:

Vienna, March 5, 1798.

Sir,—The Emperor remembers with satisfaction the distinguished proofs of valour that you, Sir, and seven other officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, manifested on the 24th April, 1794, near Cambray. His Majesty regrets that the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, confirmed by constant custom, do not allow the Cross of the Order, strictly national, to be conferred on officers so worthy of being decorated with it; but wishing, at the same time, to give you and your honourable companions-in-arms a public mark of his particular esteem, his Majesty has ordered a medal to be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action, and has commanded me to offer you, in his name, the only impressions which have been struck, except that which is placed in the Imperial cabinet at Vienna.

In fulfilling the intention of his Imperial Majesty, I beg you to accept for yourself, Sir, and to distribute to the other officers who, in the important affair of the 24th April, 1794, fought under your command, these medals, which for that purpose I have delivered to Captain Ryan. I have the honour to add the assurances of the consideration with which I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

LE BARON THUGUT.

To Lieut-Col. Aylett.

This display of heroism made a lasting impression on the mind of the Emperor, for, later on, the following letter was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Aylett from Lord Minto, British Envoy at Vienna:

Vienna, November 7th, 1800.

SIR,—I have received from his Excellency, Baron Thugut, eight crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor has been pleased to confer on yourself and seven other officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, who distinguished themselves in a most gallant action near Villiers-en-Crouché, on the 24th April, 1794. His Imperial Majesty had already testified the high sense he entertained of the brilliant and important service which the Regiment performed on that occasion, by presenting the officers engaged with a medal struck for the purpose of commemorating that brilliant action, and affording to those who achieved it a lasting testimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed worthy at the time of the Cross of Maria Theresa, but at that period a doubt existed whether this Order could be conferred on foreigners; that this difficulty being now removed, His Imperial Majesty avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to evince his high esteem for the Regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by investing with this order of merit gentlemen who have proved themselves so worthy to wear it.

In transmitting to you these crosses, to be distributed to the officers for whom they are destined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from the share which my situation here has afforded me in a transaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of His Imperial Majesty, and throws so much lustre on the corps and on those who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the same time, credit on the country to which they belong.

I have, etc.,

MINTO.

The King (George III.) gave the eight officers permission to accept the rank of Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and to wear the insignia of the Order; and the Regiment was authorised to bear the words *Villiers-en-Crouché* on its guidons.

The medal weighs 4·350 oz., with a gold chain of the same weight for suspending it from the neck. On the obverse is a laureated head of the Emperor

Francis II. of Germany, to the right. Above is the legend : *Imp. Caes. Franciscus. II. P. F. AVG.*; and on the reverse: *Forti. Britanno. in. exercitu. Foed. ad. Cameracum xxiv. Apr. MDCCXCIV.* Two laurel-branches in the exergue. (2½ in. diameter.)

The Order of Maria Theresa is a Maltese cross Order of gold and white enamel. On the centre of the Maria Theresa obverse are the Austrian colours—red and white—and Austria. *Fortitudini.* Reverse: A green, enamelled circle, and monogram, *M. T. F.* (Maria-Theresa-Francis). The Order is worn with a crimson ribbon with white centre.

The medal, chain, and Order of Cornet Butler are now in Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton's collection of medals, and were bought at the Greg sale in 1887.

During the reign of George III. the nation was almost incessantly at war, the intervals of peace being very few. The naval forces were, consequently, brought to a state of efficiency never before attained. Notwithstanding, it is a strange fact, that during the first thirty years of this reign no medals were granted for naval services.

The first medal struck during this reign was for Lord Howe's decisive victory over the French off Ushant, generally known as *The glorious first of June* (1794). The French, under Vice-Admiral Joyeuse, were totally defeated, with a loss of seven Naval ships. It was decided to institute a Naval Medal, Gold Medal, and bestow it upon the admirals and captains, as well as upon those who might distinguish themselves in the future. The King was anxious to visit the fleet on the earliest opportunity, but, as the medals were not ready for distribution, he presented massive gold chains to the officers for whom they were intended,

and, when ready, the medals were subsequently given. The flag-officers did not receive chains, but wore their medals with a white ribbon with dark blue edges,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

The medals have on the obverse a figure of Victory standing upon the prow of an ancient galley, placing a wreath of laurel on Britannia, who wears a helmet and stands on the galley; at her side a round shield, charged with the crosses of the Union banner, her right foot resting upon a helmet and her left hand holding a spear. On the reverse is a wreath of oak and laurel, surrounding the name and rank of the recipient, the event for which the medal was given, and the date, which are all engraved. They were  $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.

Admiral Lord Howe's medal was inscribed: *Richard Earl Howe, admiral and commander-in-chief on the 1st of June, 1794. The French fleet defeated.*

The medal given to the captains was  $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, but exactly the same in design, with the exception of the wreath, which is omitted. Instead of being worn from the neck, the medal was worn by a white and blue ribbon ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide) between the third and fourth buttonholes of the uniform coats. All the medals were fixed in gold frames, and were glazed on both sides to protect them.

Naval  
Gold  
Medal,  
small.

The medals were all gold. They were sent to the respective officers on November 9th, 1796, accompanied by the following letter:

Sir,—The King having been pleased to order a certain number of gold medals to be struck in commemoration of the victory obtained by His Majesty's Fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 29th May and 1st of June, 1794, I am commanded by His Majesty to present to you one of the medals above mentioned, and signify His Majesty's pleasure that you should wear it when in your uniform,

in the manner described by the direction, which (together with the medal and ribband belonging to it) I have the honour to transmit to you. I am also commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you that had it been possible for all the officers, on whom His Majesty is pleased to confer this mark of approval, to attend personally in London, His Majesty would have been pleased to have presented the medal to each of them in person; but that being, from various causes, at this time impossible, His Majesty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleased to direct them to be forwarded in this manner.

Allow me to express the great satisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to you so distinguished a mark of His Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c., SPENCER.

The following is a list of the actions for which this medal was subsequently given:

Battle of Ushant, June 1st, 1794; six large, fifteen small medals.

Battle of St. Vincent, February 14th, 1797; six large, fifteen small medals.

Battle of Camperdown, October 11th, 1797; two large, fourteen small medals.

Battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798; one large, thirteen small medals.

To Captain Hamilton, of "The Surprise," for the re-capture of the "Hermione" frigate, October 25th, 1799; one small medal.

Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805; two large, twenty-five small medals.

Action off Ferrol, November 4th, 1805; four small medals.

Battle of St. Domingo, February 6th, 1806; three large, seven small medals.

Capture of the Island of Curaçoa, January 1st, 1807; four small medals.

To Sir Michael Seymour, of the "Amethyst," for the capture of the "Thetis," November 10th, 1808; one small medal.

To Captain Steward, of the "Seahorse," for the capture of Badere Zaffere, July 6th, 1808; one small medal.

To Captain Mounsey, of the "Bonne Citoyenne," for the capture of the "Furieuse," July 6th, 1809; one small medal.

Action off Lissa, March 13th, 1811; four small medals.

To Captain Cole, of the "Caroline," for the capture of the Island of Banda Neira, August 9th, 1810; one small medal.

To Captain Talbot, of the "Victorious," for the capture of "Le Rivoli," February 22nd, 1812; one small medal,

To Captain Broke, of the "Shannon," for the capture of the "Chesapeake," June, 1st, 1815; one small medal.

To Captain Palmer, of the "Hebrus," for the capture of the "L'Etoile," March 27th, 1814; one small medal.

To Captain Hope, of the "Endymion," for the capture of the "President," January 15th, 1815; one small medal.

In all there were eight large medals and chains given, thirteen large medals without chains, and 110 small medals. They were never given to an officer below the rank of post-captain, with two exceptions, namely, Lieut. Pinfold, "Ajax," and Lieut. Stockham, "Thunderer," who received the medals at Trafalgar, where they were acting captains, in the absence of their superior officers.

In Captain Whitaker's collection there are two of these medals, both in glass cases with gold rims:

1. For Ushant: *Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Captain of H.M.S. "The Queen Charlotte," on the 1st June, MDCCXCIV. The French Fleet defeated.*

2. For Trafalgar: *Chas. Bullen, Esquire, Captain of H.M.S. "Britannia," on the 21st October, MDCCCV. The combined Fleets of France and Spain defeated.*

On the conclusion of the war with France in 1815 it was decided to discontinue the issue of these gold medals, and in future to substitute the Order of the Bath.

The officers who took part in the action of June 1st, 1794, were presented with a special gold badge. It was oval in form ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by  $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.), and on the perforated centre was an anchor and twisted cable ("foul anchor"). Engraved on the obverse: *Earl Howe, First of June*; and on the reverse the name of the recipient. Captain Whitaker has the one presented to Rear-Admiral Bowyer in his collection.

It is not certain by whom these decorations were

given. They were issued to the commander-in-chief, admirals, and captains of ships. They are of various designs, some being circular, and have different inscriptions. That of Earl Howe, which was shown with his other decorations at the Naval Exhibition in 1891, was engraved on the outside border, *Rule Britannia*.

They all, however, carry the "foul anchor" in the centre. They were probably worn on the anniversary of the battle, and on festive occasions held to commemorate the victory. Admiral Bowyer lost his leg in this action, and for his services was created a baronet and granted a pension of £1,000 per annum. In the Author's collection there was a gold anchor, enamelled blue and white on the obverse, with gold cable. The reverse is plain gold, and on the cross-beam is engraved, *Earl Howe, 1st June, 1794.*

For the Defence of Gibraltar, from 1779-1782, a Gibraltar, medal was struck in silver, and was presented by the 1779-82. English General Elliott to the Hanoverian Brigade, which was present at the defence. It was a medal of large size, and upon the obverse is a view of Gibraltar, with the enemy's fleet in the foreground bombarding the fortress. Above is the legend: *Per tot discrimina rerum;* and below is the date, *xiii. September, MDCCLXXXII.* On the reverse are the officers' names, surrounded by a laurel-wreath—*Reden, Lamotte, Sydow, Elliott.* Above, *Bruderschaft.* (1*7*/<sub>8</sub> in. diameter.)

This medal was not given to the English troops.

Another medal was also struck, and although it is usually looked upon as being merely a commemorative medal, it was without doubt given to officers present during the siege. The Author had

one in his cabinet, with a loop for suspension soldered on, and it had every appearance of having been worn. It is a large, silver medal (2½in. diameter), and has on the obverse a bird's-eye view of Gibraltar and the adjacent coast. Above, on a scroll, *Battering ships destroyed*; below, on a raised field, *September xiii. MDCCLXXII.* Reverse: *By a zealous exertion of patience, perseverance, and intrepidity after contending with an unparalleled succession of dangers and difficulties in the defence of Gibraltar during a blockade and siege of almost four years, the garrison, under the auspices of George III., triumphed over the combined powers of France and Spain.* Below, the British lion supporting a shield charged with the Arms of Gibraltar; in the exergue, *Blockade commenced June xxi. MDCCLXXIX: Siege terminated February ii. MDCCLXXXIII.* The whole surrounded by a wreath of olive-branches.

In the year 1793 the 12th Lancers were present at the attack upon the Island of Corsica. Part of the 12th landed and took part in the capture of Bastia; the remainder of the regiment proceeded to Italy, and were stationed at Civita Vecchia. As a mark of appreciation, Pope Pius VI. presented twelve officers of the 12th Light Dragoons (as they were then called) with a gold medal, accompanied by the following letter:

Civita  
Vecchia  
1793.

Vatican, May 30th, 1794.

The marked consideration which the Holy Father has always entertained, and never will cease to entertain, for the generous and illustrious English Nation, induces him not to neglect the opportunity of giving a proof of it, which is now afforded by the stay of a British Regiment at Civita Vecchia.

As His Holiness cannot but applaud the regular and praiseworthy conduct of the Troops in question, he has determined to

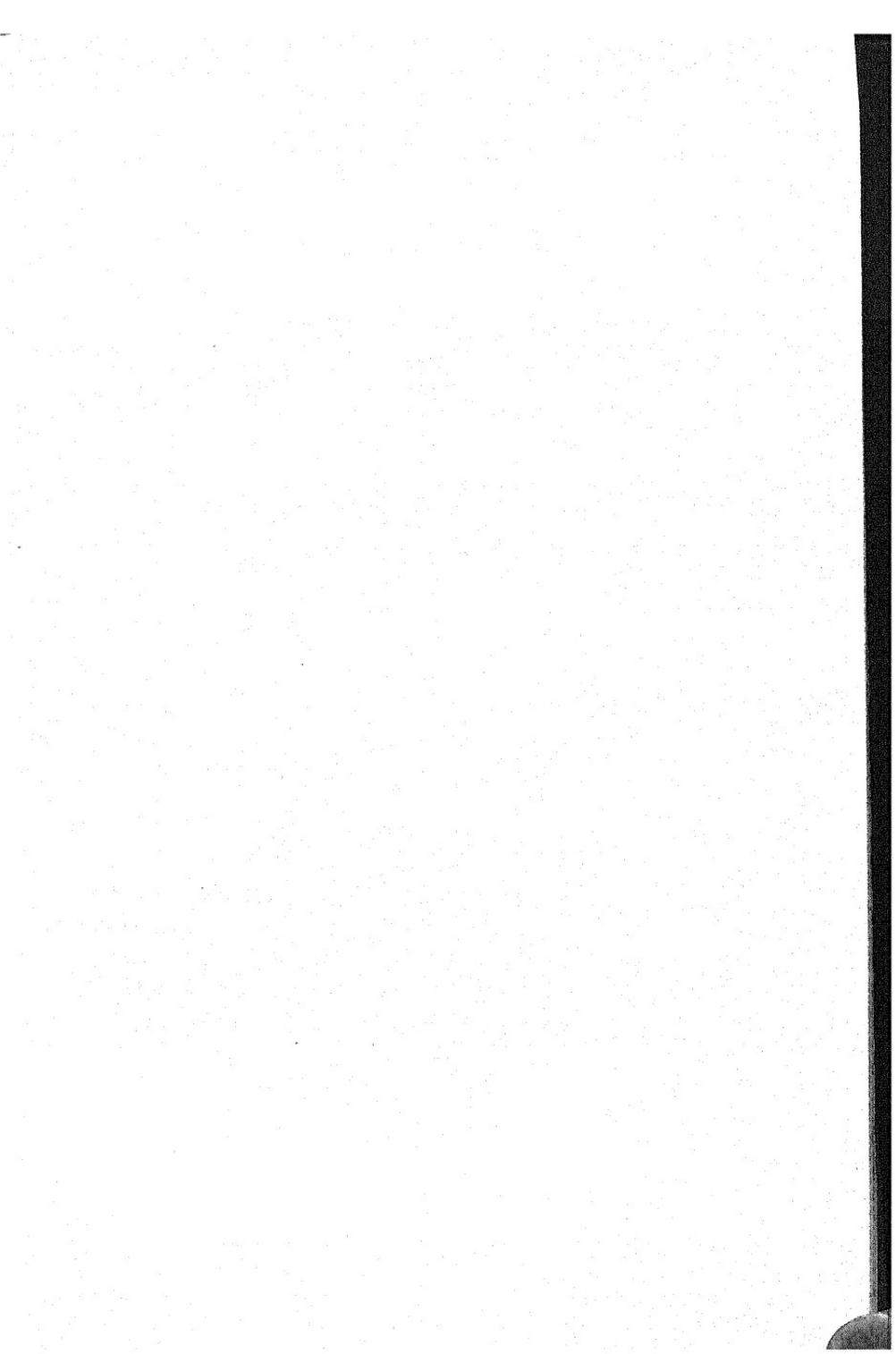
evince his entire satisfaction by presenting a gold medal to each of the Officers, including General Sir James Stewart, Bart., Colonel Erskine, though absent; and since these medals, twelve in number, are not at the present moment in readiness, nor can be provided before the departure of the Regiment from Civita Vecchia, the Holy Father will be careful that they shall be sent, as soon as possible, to Sir John Cox Hippisley, who will be pleased to transmit them to the respective Officers, making them acquainted at the same time with the feelings by which His Holiness is animated, and with the lively desire which he entertains of manifesting on all occasions his unalterable regard, whether it be towards the Nation in general, or towards every individual Englishman.

In thus making known to Sir John Cox Hippisley, Member of the British Parliament, the dispositions of the Supreme Pontiff, the Cardinal de Zelada, Secretary of State, begs leave to add an offer of his own services, and the assurance of his distinguished esteem.

On the obverse of the medal is a bust of the Pope to the right; legend: *Pius Sextus Pont. Max. a. XVII.* On the reverse, a figure of Ceres seated, with a cornucopia, and the sources of three rivers below; above is the legend, *Agro Pomptin Colonis Rest;* and in the exergue is the date, *MDCCXCI.* (1½ in. diameter.) This medal seems originally to have been struck to commemorate the Pope's restoration of the harbour of Civita Vecchia, and not specially as a reward to the officers of the 12th Light Dragoons.

For the war against the Caribs, in the West Indian Island of St. Vincent, in 1773, a silver medal was issued, which was worn with a red ribbon. Upon one side is an effigy of King George III., in armour, with the legend, *Georgius III., M.B. Rex.,* and upon the other Britannia is standing, offering an olive-branch to the conquered Carib; above, *Peace and Prosperity to St. Vincent's.* The date, 1773, is below, in Roman characters.

The Author has seen one of these medals struck





MEDAL FOR CARIB WAR, 1795  
(OBVERSE).



MEDAL FOR CARIB WAR, 1795  
(REVERSE).

in pewter, with a copper rim, but has been unable to trace to whom it was given. The silver medals were cast and chased. (2·2in. diameter.)

For the subsequent war in 1795, in the same island, against the French and Caribs, a bronze medal was presented to the troops. The obverse bears a figure of Victory, holding a palm-branch and sword, and standing over a defeated Carib; above is the legend, *St. Vincent's Black Corps.* On the reverse, a black soldier holding a musket; above, *Bold, Loyal, Obedient.* This medal was only presented to native troops, and, like the foregoing, was only a cast medal. (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.)

In 1784, the troops of the Honourable East India Company received a silver medal for good services during the war against Hyder Ali. It is commonly known as the "Deccan Medal." On the obverse Britannia is represented seated, and holding a wreath towards a distant fortress. The reverse has a long Persian inscription, which says: *Presented by the Calcutta Government in memory of good service and intrepid valour, A.D. 1784; Mahomedan era 1199.* Also the Persian legend: *Like the coin, may it endure long in the world, and the exertions of those lion-hearted Englishmen of great name, victorious from Hindostan to the Deccan, become exalted.* The medals were struck in two sizes (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ in. diameter), the larger of which was only awarded to officers. A few were struck in gold, and given to subadars and higher officials; the smaller medals were given to non-commissioned officers and sepoys only. This medal, being milled on the edge, may easily be mistaken for a coin.

The Indian Government distributed a silver medal

*Carib War,  
1795.*

*Deccan,  
1784.*

Mysore,  
1791-2. to the Honourable East India Company's troops for services in the war against Tippoo Sahib in 1791-2. It was struck in two sizes, like the previous medal: the larger size (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter) was for the officers; and the other (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter) was given to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Gold medals were given to subadars. About 7000 medals were issued. Compared with many of the later medals it seems rough in design and workmanship. On the obverse, a sepoy in uniform holds in his right hand a Union Jack, and in his left the flag of Mysore, which is inverted, signifying defeat. His left foot rests on a broken cannon. In the background is seen the fortress of Seringapatam. Reverse: *For Services in Mysore, A.D. 1791-1792*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Around the outside is a Persian inscription, signifying the same, and also stating that the medal was given by the English Government. The number of cannon balls on the obverse varies, showing that more than one die existed.

Both the above medals were worn suspended from a yellow silk cord, as were also the gold medals given to subadars.

By an Order in Council by the Viceroy, at Fort Ceylon, May 15th, 1807, a silver medal (2in. diameter) was granted to troops for services in Ceylon. The obverse bears the legend: *For services on the Island of Ceylon, A.D. 1795-1796*; and the reverse states, in Persian, that *This medal was given by way of acknowledgment for services in Ceylon, in the year of the Hegira 1209-1210*. Like the two previous medals, it was worn suspended from the neck by a yellow silk cord.

Two gold and 121 silver medals were struck, and issued to the natives of the Bengal Artillery only. The Directors of the Honourable East India Company were usually presented with specimens of each medal issued, in gold, but an exception seems to have been made in this case.

After the Battle of the Nile (August 1st, 1798), Mr. Davison, Lord Nelson's Prize Agent, determined to issue a medal to every officer and man present at the battle. He ordered medals to be struck, at a cost of nearly £2000. Admirals and captains received the medal in gold, lieutenants and warrant officers in silver, petty officers in bronze-gilt, and seamen and marines in bronze. This is the first instance of medals given by a private individual being accepted and worn by the Services. They were issued without names; but many of the recipients had their names and those of their ships engraved, generally in the field. The medals were worn in a variety of ways, but were generally suspended from the neck by a blue ribbon. They are often met with, carefully glazed and mounted in gold or silver frames. They were very highly prized by the recipients.

The following ships took part in the battle:

1. *Culloden*.—Captain T. Troubridge; 74 guns, 590 men.
2. *Theseus*.—Captain R. W. Miller; 74 guns, 590 men.
3. *Alexander*.—Captain A. J. Bell; 74 guns, 590 men.
4. *Vanguard*.—Rear-Admiral Sir H. Nelson, K.B. Captain E. Berry; 74 guns, 595 men.
5. *Minotaur*.—Captain T. Louis; 74 guns, 640 men.
6. *Leander*.—Captain T. Thomson; 50 guns, 433 men.
7. *Swiftsure*.—Captain D. Hollowell; 74 guns, 590 men.
8. *Audacious*.—Captain D. Gould; 74 guns, 590 men.
9. *Defence*.—Captain J. Peyton; 74 guns, 590 men.
10. *Zealous*.—Captain S. Hood; 74 guns, 590 men.
11. *Orion*.—Captain Sir J. Saumarez; 74 guns, 590 men.
12. *Goliath*.—Captain T. Foley; 74 guns, 590 men.
13. *Majestic*.—Captain G. Westcott; 74 guns, 590 men.

The Nile,  
1798.

14. *Bellerophon*.—Captain D. Darby; 74 guns, 590 men.  
 15. *La Mutine* (brig).—Captain T. Hardy.

Upon the obverse of the medal is a figure of Peace standing upon a rock, holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and supporting in the left a shield with a bust of Lord Nelson, with the inscription, *Europe's hope and Britain's glory*; behind the figure is an anchor, with the sea in the background; above is the legend, *Rear Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile*. On the reverse is the British fleet in battle array, sailing into the Bay of Aboukir, the rising sun in the background; above, the inscription, *Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms*; in the exergue, *Victory of the Nile, August 1. 1798*. Upon the edge of the medal is impressed, *From Alexander Davison, Esqre, St. James's Square. A tribute of regard.* (1·85in. diameter.)

At a recent sale of furniture at Mr. Davison's country house in Northumberland, a box containing about eighty of these medals in bronze was sold. They were the remainder of the issue.

By a General Order dated Madras, July 18th, 1808, Seringapatam a medal was granted to the troops engaged in the storming and capture of Seringapatam. The siege <sup>1799.</sup> lasted from April 4th to May 4th, 1799, on which latter day it was decided to carry the town by storm. The British were commanded by General Lord Harris; and Tippoo Sahib, who commanded the enemy, was killed towards the close of the action. The town was captured at noon on May 4th, and the fact is shown on the medal by the sun in full splendour. The medal was given in gold to the general officers, silver-gilt to field officers, silver to captains and subalterns, bronze to non-commissioned officers and

men of the British Army, and tin to the sepoys engaged. Permission to wear the medal was given to our army by the Prince Regent on August 29th, 1815. The medal was issued without names or suspenders; these were generally added by the recipients, who wore the medal suspended from a dark orange ribbon, supposed to represent the colour of a tiger's skin. Thirty gold, 185 silver-gilt, 850 silver, 5000 bronze, and 45,000 tin medals were issued. They were struck in 1801-2; but were not distributed until 1808. A similar medal was struck at the Calcutta Mint, and was issued to the Bengal native troops in 1809, eighty-three gold and 2786 silver medals only being issued. The die is somewhat different to the English medal, being of much rougher workmanship, and the sun being omitted on the reverse. A loop was added for suspension, and the medal is much thinner.

On the obverse of the medal, which is of large size, is the British lion trampling upon the Bengal tiger; above is a banner, on which is Tippoo's title, *Asadullahal Ghalib, the conquering tiger of God*, and below is the date, *iv. May, MDCCXCIX*. On the reverse, the army is shown advancing to storm the citadel; above is the sun in the meridian; in the exergue, a Persian inscription: *The God-given fortress of Seringapatam, 28th day of the month Zikadah 1213 of the Hegira.* (1.9in. diameter.)

A magnificent gold specimen of this medal, given to General Braithwaite, is now in the collection of Captain Whitaker, late of the 5th Fusiliers.

The following regiments were present at Seringapatam: 22nd Light Dragoons; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Madras Cavalry; the 12th, 33rd, 73rd, 74th,

75th, 77th, and 94th Regiments; the Bombay Fusiliers; and the 1st, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Madras Infantry; Madras Engineers; detachments of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Artillery; Scotch Brigade; Regiment de Meuron; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 10th Bengal Native Infantry; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Bombay Native Infantry; and the Madras and Bombay Pioneer Corps.

After the Mutiny at the Nore, a medal was presented by Admiral Earl St. Vincent to the petty officers and seamen of the flag-ship "Ville de Paris," as a token of their loyalty. It was a silver medal, and upon the obverse is a bust of the Earl, in uniform, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, and encircled by the legend: *Earl St. Vincent's testimony of approbation, 1800.* The reverse bears figures of a sailor and a marine joining hands, within a wreath of oak, in the background are the crosses of the Union Jack; above, *Loyal and true*, surmounted by a crown. (1 $\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.)

This medal is frequently met with, framed and glazed, like most early naval medals. It was issued without the recipient's name.

The Honourable East India Company granted a Egypt medal to their troops who took part in the campaign 1801. against the French in Egypt, in 1801. General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the commander of the British forces, fell mortally wounded at the Battle of Alexandria, on March 21st, 1801. Sixteen gold, and 2199 silver medals were issued.

Upon the obverse is a figure of a sepoy holding a Union Jack in his right hand, in the rear, a camp; in the exergue, a Persian inscription: *This medal has*

been presented in commemoration of the defeat of the French armies in the Kingdom of Egypt, by the great bravery and ability of the victorious army of England. Reverse: A ship in full sail flying the Union Jack, with the pyramids and an obelisk in the background. The date, *MDCCCI.*, is in the exergue. (1 in. diameter.)

The Turkish Sultan, Selim III., also ordered gold medals to be struck, and issued to all the officers, naval and military, taking part in the campaign, and known as the *Order of the Crescent*.

Turkish  
Gold  
Medal,  
1801.

The obverse of this medal contains a crescent and star of eight points, surrounded by an ornamental border. The reverse has a similar border, and within the Sultan's cypher, with the date, 1801, below. It was struck in four sizes, the design being the same in all cases.

Owing to a difference in the dies, these medals were struck with the crescent on different sides of the star, sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left side.

The medal given to admirals and general officers was  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. diameter, and weighed 10z. 8dwt. 3gr. That given to field officers of the army and their equivalent rank in the navy, was  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. diameter, and weighed 19dwt. 4gr. The third, given to captains in the army and their equivalent rank in the navy, was  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. diameter, and weighed 12dwt. 18gr.; and the smallest size was  $1\frac{4}{10}$  in. diameter, and weighed 8dwt. 18gr. It was given to commissioned officers of both services below the rank of captain in the army and the corresponding naval rank.

In some of the earlier issues the crescent and star are inlaid with rose-diamonds. Colonel Eaton has

one of the largest size in his collection, with the crescent and star entirely formed of diamonds; and Captain Whitaker has one of the medium size with four diamonds at the vertical and horizontal points of the star. Very few of these inlaid orders were given. They were no doubt special medals, and were replaced by the Order of the Crescent. The medal in Colonel Eaton's collection is thicker than usual, and has a raised border with plain reverse. Some of the larger medals (or "Order of the Crescent") were enamelled crimson in the centre. Silver medals, the same size as the smallest gold one, are occasionally met with, and were most likely given to non-commissioned officers.

The medal was worn with an orange ribbon, to which it was attached by means of a small gold chain and hook.

The regiments taking part in this campaign were: The 11th, 12th, and 26th Light Dragoons; the Coldstream and Scots Guards; the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 10th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 40th, 42nd, 44th, 50th, 54th, 58th, 61st, 79th, 80th, 86th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 92nd, and 96th Infantry; the 2nd and 13th Bombay Infantry; the Corsican Rangers; De Roll's and Dillon's Regiments; and Hompesch's Hussars.

Mr. Boulton, of Soho, requested and obtained permission to present a medal, at his own expense, to every seaman who served on board the British fleet at the battle off Cape Trafalgar, on October 21st, 1805. The medal was given in gold, silver, and white metal, and was worn suspended from a dark blue ribbon.

On the obverse is a bust of Lord Nelson, with the

legend: *Horatio Viscount Nelson K.B. Duke of Bronte.* The reverse bears a representation of the Battle of Trafalgar, which is surmounted by the legend: *England expects every man will do his duty;* in the exergue, *Trafalgar, Oct: 21. 1805.* Around the edge it is inscribed, *To the Heroes of Trafalgar from M. Boulton.* (1·9in. diameter.)

Another medal for the same occasion is met with, but by whom issued is not clear. It is of pewter, and generally is set in a gold or copper ring, with loop for suspension. The obverse has a bust of Lord Nelson, with a wreath of laurel; below, a coat of arms with a garter inscribed *Tria juncta in uno;* and motto, *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* It also bears a double legend: *Admiral Lord Nelson. D. of Bronte, natus Sep. 29. 1758. Horte devicto requievit Oct. 21. 1805. England expects every man will do his duty.* The reverse has a man-of-war, with furled sails; above, *The Lord is a man of war, Exodus. c. 15. v. 3;* below, *Victory of Trafalgar, over the combined Fleets of France and Spain: Oct. 21. 1805.* The medal was evidently intended to be worn, and is of the same size as the foregoing.

The following ships took part in the battle:

1. *Victory.*—Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson; Captain T. Hardy.
2. *Royal Sovereign.*—Vice-Admiral Collingwood; Captain Rotherham.
3. *Britannia.*—Rear-Admiral Lord Northesk; Captain C. Bullen.
4. *Temeraire.*—Captain E. Hervey.
5. *Neptune.*—Captain Freemantle.
6. *Leviathan.*—Captain Bayntun.
7. *Conqueror.*—Captain Pellew.
8. *Agnemnon.*—Captain Berry.
9. *Africa.*—Captain Digby.
10. *Ajax.*—Lieutenant Pinfold.
11. *Orion.*—Captain Codrington.
12. *Minotaur.*—Captain Mansfield.

13. *Spartiate*.—Captain Sir F. Laforey.
14. *Belleisle*.—Captain Hargood.
15. *Mars*.—Captain Duff.
16. *Bellerophon*.—Captain J. Cooke.
17. *Colossus*.—Captain J. Morris.
18. *L'Achille*.—Captain Sir Richard King.
19. *Dreadnought*.—Captain J. Conn.
20. *Polyphemus*.—Captain Redmill.
21. *Revenge*.—Captain Moorsom.
22. *Swiftsure*.—Captain G. Rutherford.
23. *Defiance*.—Captain Durham.
24. *Thunderer*.—Lieutenant Stockham.
25. *Defence*.—Captain G. Hope.
26. *Tonant*.—Captain Tyler.
27. *Prince*.—Captain Grindhall.

## FRIGATES.

28. *Phœbe*.—Captain Hon. Bladen Capel.
29. *Sirius*.—Captain W. Prowse.
30. *Euryalus*.—Captain Hon. H. Blackwood.
31. *Naiad*.—Captain Dundas.
32. *Entreprenant* (cutter).—Captain R. B. Younge.
33. *Pickle* (schooner).—Captain Lapenotière.

Maida,  
1806.

We now come to the medals issued in connection with the Battle of Maida, in Calabria, where the French were totally defeated, on July 4th, 1806. The issue was limited to the commander of the forces, officers in command of brigades and battalions, or to those who succeeded to the command, and also to the deputy quartermaster-general; and the medal was worn from the buttonhole of the uniform, attached to a red ribbon with blue edges,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide. Only seventeen medals were issued, and they were all of gold, framed and glazed, and were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Upon the obverse is a laureated head of King George III., and below the legend, *Georgius Tertius Rex*. The reverse has a figure of Britannia, holding a spear in her right hand, at her left a shield with the crosses of the Union; a flying figure of Victory is crowning her with a laurel-wreath. In the background is the ancient symbol of Sicily, similar to the

three legs of Man. Below is the legend: *Maida, Jul. iv. MDCCCVI.* Two crossed spears in the exergue.

By a General Order dated Fort William, September 10th, 1811, a medal was awarded to the troops taking part in the actions of Rodrigues, July 6th, 1809; defeat of the French in the Island of Bourbon, July 8th, 1810; and capture of the Isle of France, December 3rd, 1810. Her Majesty's 69th and 86th Foot still bear "Bourbon" inscribed on their colours in commemoration of the victory, in which they participated. The 6th and 24th Madras Infantry, and the 4th Bombay Infantry, also took part in the expedition.

Rodrigues,  
1809;  
Bourbon  
and Isl.  
of France,  
1810.

The medal, which is 1·9in. diameter, has on the obverse a sepoy holding a Union Jack, and trampling upon a French Eagle. By his side is a field-gun, and in the background the British fleet lies at anchor. On the reverse is a Persian inscription, within a laurel-wreath: *This medal was conferred in commemoration of the bravery and accustomed fidelity exhibited by the Sepoys of the English Company in the Capture of the Mauritius Islands in the year of the Hegira 1226.* Around the wreath is inscribed, *Rodrigues vi. July. MDCCCIX; Bourbon viii. July: and Isle of France iii. Dec: MDCCCX.* Forty-five gold and 2156 silver medals were issued.

A silver medal was given by the Honourable East India Company to the native troops who assisted Java, 1811. at the capture of the Island of Java on August 8th, 1811. On the obverse is a representation of the attack on Fort Cornelis, which is being blown up; on a flag-staff the British flag is shown above the Dutch; above, is the word *Cornelis*. The reverse has a Persian

inscription, stating that—*This medal was conferred in commemoration of the bravery and courage exhibited by the Sepoys of the English Company, in the Capture of the Kingdom of Java, in the year of the Hegira, 1228.* Legend: *Java conquered xxvi. August MDCCCXI.* (1·9in. diameter.) One hundred and thirty-three gold, and 6519 silver medals were issued. The 14th, 59th, 69th, 78th, and 89th Foot still bear "Java" on their colours.

For services during the war in Nepaul in 1816, the <sup>Nepaul,</sup> East India Company presented a medal to the native <sup>1816.</sup> troops who took part in it. On the obverse, troops are represented marching across a hilly country, the hills crowned with forts; on the left, a field-piece. Reverse: Persian inscription, translated as follows: *This medal was granted by the Nawab Governor-General Bahadur, in testimony of the energy, good service, skill, and intrepidity which were displayed during the Campaigns in the Hills, in the years of Hegira: 1229-1230.* (2in. diameter.)

All these last medals, given by the Honourable East India Company, were worn with an orange-coloured ribbon, the same as that for the Seringapatam medal, or with a yellow silk cord. None of them were conferred on European troops, whose services were, in some cases, recognised later on by the issue of the Military General Service Medal.

In commemoration of the victories in the Peninsula during the years 1808 and 1809, two gold medals <sup>Peninsula Gold  
Medal,  
1808-9.</sup> were struck, and awarded to officers. The larger is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and has on the obverse Britannia, seated on a globe and wearing a helmet; the right hand is extended and holds a wreath of laurel, and in the left is a palm-branch; on the right is the

British lion, and on the left a round shield charged with the crosses of the Union. The reverse bears the name of the event for which the medal was granted, and also the date, within a laurel-wreath. The name and rank of the recipient are engraved on the edge. This medal was given exclusively to general officers, and was worn in full dress suspended from the neck by a crimson ribbon with blue edges,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide. Massive gold bars, 2 in. long and  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. wide, bearing a laureated border (with the name of the battles for which they were given in raised letters in the middle) were added to the medal for additional victories.

The smaller medal was  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter, and in design is precisely the same as the former. It was given to field officers, and to those who succeeded to the actual command of a battalion during an engagement, in consequence of the death or removal of the original commander. It was worn from the buttonhole of the uniform by a red ribbon with blue edges,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide. This medal was also given to officers commanding artillery and engineers, adjutant- and quartermaster-generals, and the military secretaries. Both medals were set in gold frames and glazed on both sides. The small medal for "Barrosa" has the name and date on the reverse in raised letters; on all the other medals they are engraved.

These medals were granted for the following engagements in the East Indies, North America, and the Peninsula: Roleia, Vimeira, Sahagun, Benevente, Corunna, Martinique, Talavera, Guadalupe, Busaco, Barrosa, Fuentes d'Onor, Albuera, Java, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Fort

Detroit, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Chrystler's Farm, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. The large medal does not seem to have been given for Chateauguay, but the smaller one was given in a few instances.

As many officers were entitled to more than one <sup>Peninsula Gold Cross</sup> medal, and the victories being recorded on the medal, these after a time, with the subsequent addition of the bars, were deemed inconvenient. It was, therefore, ordered that one medal only should be worn by each officer, and that the number of bars should be limited to two. As one engagement was borne on the medal, this would be equivalent to three actions. Upon a claim to a fourth mark of distinction being admitted, a gold cross was to be awarded, in place of the medal, with the names of the four battles inscribed thereon. Upon each similar occasion that occurred, subsequently to the grant of the cross, the bars were again issued to those entitled to them, and were worn on the ribbon to which the cross was suspended. The medals which would have been conferred upon those who had fallen, or who died before its institution, were forwarded to their relatives, as a token of respect for their memories.

The cross is of Maltese form ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square), having in the centre in high relief a British lion statant; in each division of the cross is inscribed the name of a battle, the first one being in the top division; they are surrounded by an edge of laurel-leaves. The cross is attached to the swivel by a highly-ornamented ring. The inscribed bars were not attached to the gold suspension bar, but were worn loose on the ribbon, which was  $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide,

PLATE III.



ENGLISH MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,  
1815 (OBVERSE).



ENGLISH MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,  
1815 (REVERSE).



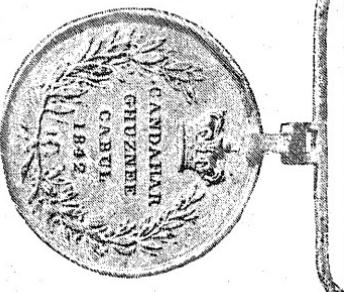
HANOVER MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,  
1815 (OBVERSE).



HANOVER MEDAL FOR WATERLOO,  
1815 (REVERSE).

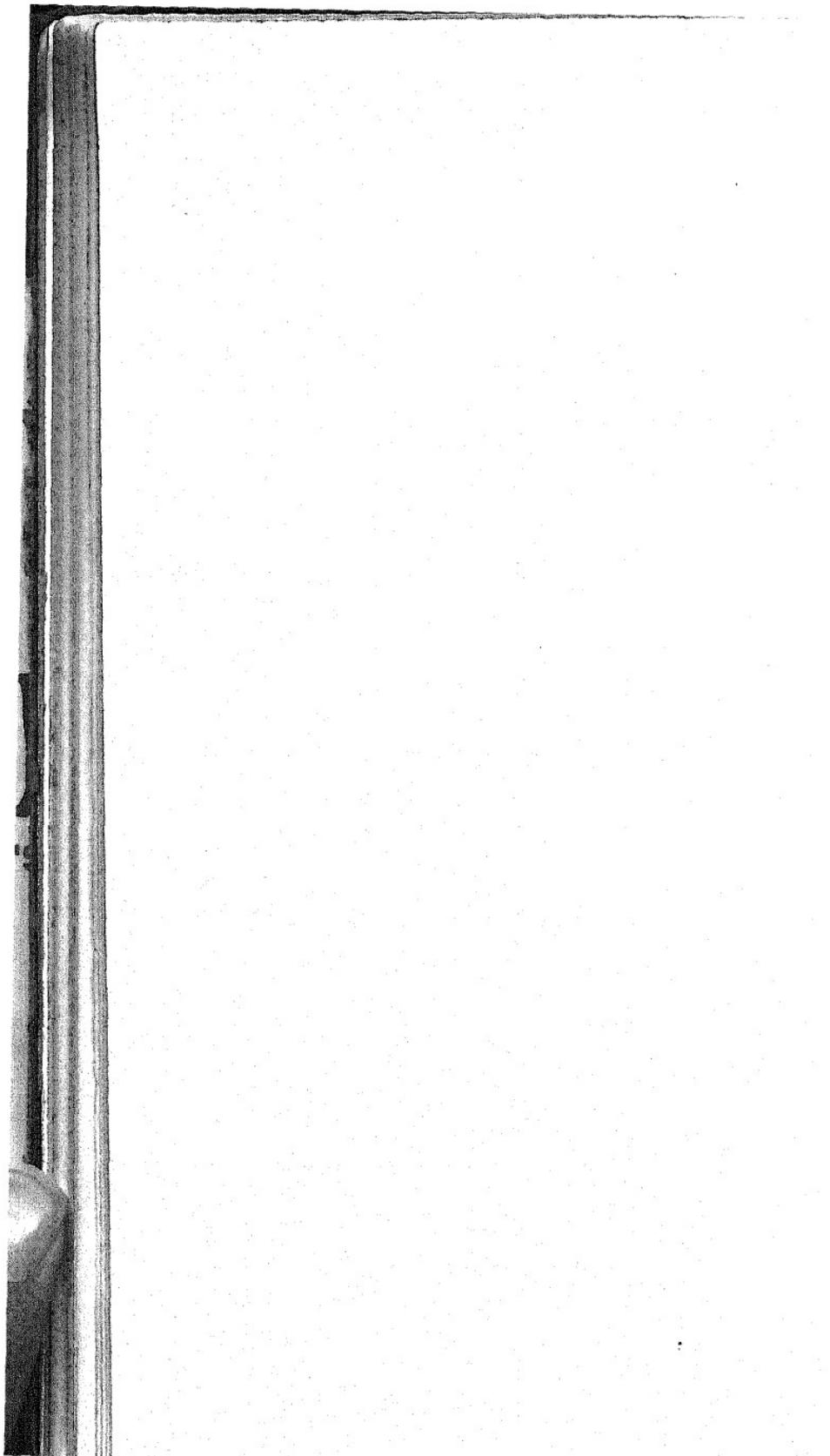


SECOND JELLABAAD MEDAL  
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR FIRST AFGHANISTAN WAR,  
1842 (REVERSE).

MEDAL FOR FIRST WAR IN CHINA,  
1842 (REVERSE).



Both sides of the cross are alike, and it weighs 10z. 16dwt.

Of the larger and smaller medals, 469 were issued without bars, 143 with one bar, and 72 with two bars. Sixty-one gold crosses without bars were distributed, 46 with one bar, 18 with two bars, 17 with three, 8 with four, 7 with five, 3 with six, 2 with seven, and only 1 with nine bars, which belonged to the Duke of Wellington. This, with the four names inscribed on the cross, represented thirteen engagements.

A Maltese cross ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. square), known as the "Portuguese Cross," was given to British officers who served on the Portuguese staff during the Peninsular War. The obverse has a garter of blue enamel, upon which are the words *Guerra Peninsular*, surrounding the Arms of Portugal in gold. On the reverse is a Roman numeral (*I-VI*) within a wreath of laurel, and between the arms is a green, enamelled laurel-wreath. It was worn by a blue ribbon with red edges, and was given in gold for four or six campaigns, silver for one, two, or three. The numbers on the reverse signify the number of campaigns in which the recipient served.

The Commanders' Cross was gold ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter over the balls on the points), and consists of a star with four, or more, arms with two points, enamelled white, and joined together by a gold wreath of laurel on an enamelled blue ground. On each of the arms is an oval, enamelled green, on which is inscribed the name of an action at which the recipient was present. In the centre is the head of the King, John VI. of Portugal, in gold, on a blue ground. The reverse is similar to the obverse, but in the centre

Portuguese  
Cross.

Portuguese  
Cross of  
Command.

are the recipient's initials, in gold on a white ground. The cross was worn with a broad, crimson ribbon with blue edges, suspended from the neck.

This, and the foregoing cross for the Peninsular War, were instituted on July 28th, 1816.

In the Author's collection there was one of these gold crosses with eight double arms, and the names of the following battles: *Fuentes d'Onor, Arroyo de Molinos, Almarez, Maya, Vittoria, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Nive*, and in the centre of the reverse are the initials "R. B." It weighs nearly 2oz. This cross belonged to Colonel Richard Brunton, of the 13th Light Dragoons, formerly of the 60th Rifles. Colonel Sir Denis Pack had the cross with eleven actions on it, which is the greatest number within the Author's knowledge. Only those British officers who were in the Portuguese service received it; and no warrant can be found authorising them to accept and wear it.

For the capture of Cayenne, on January 14th, Cayenne, 1809, a silver and also a bronze medal (2in. diameter) 1809. were given by the Prince Regent of Portugal. Eighty seamen and marines of H.M.S. "Confiance" were engaged, in conjunction with the Portuguese troops. It is uncertain whether or not the English allies received permission to wear the medal. In the Author's collection was one of the bronze medals, said to have belonged to an English seaman. Obverse: The head of the Prince Regent of Portugal; legend: *D. Joam P. G. D. Princ. Regen de Portugal: &c. 1809.* Reverse: *14th. Jan. 1809*, within a laurel-wreath, surrounded by *Cayenna Tomada a os Francezes.*

About this period a very interesting medal was given to a Captain Wooldridge for destroying the

French ships in Aix Roads. Captain Wooldridge was commander of the British man-of-war, "Mediator," and rendered this service on the night of April 11th, 1809. For his action on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and three years afterwards he received the medal as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services.

On the obverse is a ship on fire, approaching a fleet, and breaking a boom; and upon the reverse, *Captain James Wooldridge led the British Fireships when four French sail of the Line were burnt under their own batteries in Aix Roads.* The medal was  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter, of gold, and was worn from the neck by a gold chain. It is now in Colonel Murray's collection.

In September, 1810, a medal was given to the crews of H.M. ships "Ajax," "Kent," and "Cambrian," for their services in assisting the Spanish Government in expelling the French troops from Catalonia. The medal was granted by the Supreme Junta, and was given to the officers as well as the men. Some of the former received the medal in gold, the rest in silver.

On the obverse are the shields of Great Britain and Spain, surrounded by the national flags; and below the shields are the words *Alianza eterna*; around the whole is a wreath of laurel. Upon the reverse is the legend: *Gratitud De Espana a la intrepidez Britanica Bagur 10 de Setiembre, Palamos, 14 de Setiembre, 1810.* The ribbon was red with yellow edges. ( $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.)

As very few of these medals were given, they are, consequently, very rare.

During the Peninsular War, a most gallant action

Wooldridge  
Medal, 1809.

Bagur and  
Palamos,  
1810.

Lieut. was performed by Lieut. Latham, of the 3rd Buffs.  
Latham's  
Medal, At the Battle of Albuera he prevented the King's  
1813. colour from falling into the hands of the enemy. The colour was carried by Ensign Walsh, and the colour-party being all killed and wounded Ensign Walsh was taken prisoner. At that moment Lieut. Latham seized the flag, and though surrounded by the enemy he clung with heroic tenacity to his precious charge. A French hussar seized the staff, and cutting at Lieut. Latham's head wounded him severely, but failed to make him release his hold. A second sword-cut severed his left arm from his body, but grasping the staff with his right hand, he exclaimed: "I will surrender it only with my life." Although defenceless he would not yield, but the number of his foes increasing he was knocked down and trampled on; he managed, however, to conceal the colour under his body. At this moment, the advancing British cavalry compelled the French to retire. When the Fusilier brigade advanced, they found Lieut. Latham apparently dead, with the colour still in his possession. He was taken to the rear, and subsequently revived. The officers of the Buffs subscribed £100, with which a gold medal was purchased, and it was presented to him, at Reading, on August 12th, 1813.

The medal bears a representation of this heroic action, surmounted by a royal crown, and the name and date of the battle, *Albuera 16 May, 1811*; and the memorable words, *I will surrender it only with my life*, surround the whole. Reverse: *To Lieut. Latham 3rd. Regt. (or the Buffs) as a Testimonial from his Brother Officers of their high opinion of his distinguished conduct in defending the colours of the*

*Regiment in the Battle of Albuera, in which he lost an arm and part of his face.* The medal was  $2\frac{3}{16}$  in. diameter and was all engraved. A large triangular loop was added for suspension. The King granted Lieut. Latham permission to wear this medal by a Warrant issued on January 4th, 1813.

Within recent years the officers of the Buffs subscribed amongst themselves, and purchased a large silver representation of Lieut. Latham defending the colours, and attacked by a French cavalry trooper. It is now used as a centre-piece on the mess-table.

We now come to the medal issued to the troops who took part in the memorable victory of Waterloo. This is the only General Service Medal which bears a head other than Queen Victoria's. The medal was granted at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington.

Waterloo  
Medals  
(English),  
1815

On April 23rd, 1816, the following notice appeared in the *Gazette*:

Horse Guards, March 10th, 1816.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive Victory of Waterloo, a medal shall be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, present upon that memorable occasion.

His Royal Highness has further been pleased to command, that the ribband issued with the medal shall never be worn but with the medal suspended to it.

By command of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent

FREDERICK,

Commander-in-Chief.

The obverse of the medal bears a head of the Prince Regent to the left, crowned with laurel; above, *George P. Regent*. Reverse: A figure of Victory, holding in her right hand a palm-branch, and in the left a sprig of olive; wings outspread; *Waterloo*, and

the date, *June 18, 1815*, in the exergue; above is the word *Wellington*. (1·4in. diameter.)

The medal was originally issued with a steel clip and large steel ring, but these were in many cases removed by the recipients, and replaced by ornamental silver bars of various design. The names of the recipients and their regiments were punched on the edge of the medals in large square letters.

All those who were present at the Battle of Ligny on June 16th, and at Quatre Bras on June 17th, or at Waterloo on the 18th, were entitled to the medal. It was also given to Sir Charles Colville's division at Halle (2nd Battalion 35th; 54th; 2nd Battalion 59th; and 1st Battalion 91st), although they were not actually engaged in the battle.

The ribbon was crimson with blue edges, 1½in. wide. The King's German Legion, and other German troops present at Waterloo, also received the medal. Those given to the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons, and the 28th and 42nd Infantry Regiments, are most prized by collectors, as the first three of these regiments formed the celebrated "Union Brigade," and suffered severely, and consequently fewer of the medals were issued to the survivors who were present at the battle.

The Prince Regent of England, in 1817, presented Hanover a silver medal to the soldiers of his hereditary dominions in Germany who were present at the Waterloo. Battle of Waterloo, and to the heirs of those who had fallen at it. In size it is similar to the English medal, and has on the obverse a laureated head of the Prince to the right, and above is the legend, *Georg. Prinz Regent: 1815*. On the reverse is a military trophy, with laurel-branches below, and

the legend, *Waterloo Jun. xviii.*, surrounded by *Hanoverischer Tapferkeit*. The ribbon was the same as that for the English medal, and a large steel ring was added for suspension. The recipient's name, rank, and regiment were indented on the edge in capital letters.

On December 23rd, 1815, Frederic, Duke of Nassau, issued a small silver medal to his troops who were present at Waterloo. On the obverse is a head of the Duke, with *Friedrich August, Herzog zu Nassau*. Reverse: A figure of Victory holding a palm-branch, and crowning a Roman warrior with a wreath; legend: *Den Nassauischen Streitern Bey Waterloo*; exergue, *Den 18 Juni 1815*. These medals were issued without names. The ribbon is a broad one of dark blue with narrow yellow edges.

The Prince Regent, as guardian of the minor princes of Brunswick, on June 11th, 1818, ordered medals to be struck from the metal of the captured French cannon, and to be distributed to the soldiers of Brunswick who were present at the actions of June 16th, 17th, and 18th, *For the perpetual remembrance of the Campaign of 1815*.

Brunswick  
Medal for  
Waterloo.

Duke Frederick William of Brunswick fell at the Battle of Quatre Bras, June 17th, 1815, and the medal bears his head on the obverse, with the legend, *Friedrich Wilhelm Herzog*. The reverse bears the legend *Braunschweig seinen Kriegern—Quatre Bras und Waterloo, 1815*, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The names and regiments of the recipients were indented on the edge. The medal was only struck in bronze, those given to the officers being gilded, and was suspended from a light yellow ribbon with light blue edges, by means of a

steel clip and ring, like the English and Hanoverian medals for Waterloo.

A medal was distributed by Duke Charles II., of Brunswick, on October 30th, 1824, to the soldiers of the Brunswick contingent who fought in the Peninsula from 1810-1814. It was given to officers in silver, and to non-commissioned officers and men in bronze, and was worn with a crimson ribbon.

Obverse: The word *Peninsula*, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. Reverse: A shield, on which is a monogram composed of two *C*'s (the initials of the Duke). Behind it is a trophy of arms.

The King of Hanover also gave a bronze medal to the troops of the British-German Legion, and a similar medal (gilt) to the officers.

Obverse: A Maltese cross, in the centre of which is the monogram *E. A. R.*, surmounted by a crown. Reverse: In the centre, *Tapfer und Treu*, encircled by *Königlich Deutsche-Legion*, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, white with two yellow stripes.

On the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, a bronze medal was presented to all the survivors of the Hanoverian troops, by the citizens of Hanover. On the obverse are the arms of the town of Hanover, surrounded by the legend: *Stadt Hanover den siegern von Waterloo*; below, *18 Juni 1815*. Reverse: *Zur 50 jährigen Jubelfeier am 18 Juni 1865*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath.

A small silver star of five double points was given to the Belgian troops who fought at Waterloo. The obverse is inscribed in the centre *1815*, and the reverse *1865*. A ring was fitted for suspension.

Another medal, struck in commemoration of the

Battle of Waterloo, was issued to the Foreign Legion Saxe-Gotha  
of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. It was Medal for  
instituted in 1816 by Duke Emilius Leopold Augustus  
for the troops who were engaged in the campaign  
of 1814-15. For the private soldiers it was issued  
in bronze, and for the officers in bronze plated (in  
parts) with gold. It is of larger size than those  
issued by our country, and has on the obverse the  
Altenburg rose, and on the reverse a ducal crown,  
with the legend, in old German characters, *Im  
Kampfe für das Recht*. Around the edge are  
the words, *Herzogthum Gotha und Altenburg,*  
*MDCCCXIV & MDCCCXV.*

Although not, strictly speaking, British war medals,  
still the last seven go to make up the series of those  
struck in commemoration of Waterloo, and worn by  
the troops present at the action, and are interesting  
relics.

The Author had in his collection a bronze proof of  
the medal first proposed for distribution after the  
Battle of Waterloo. The edge is inscribed, *Field  
Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G. & G.C.B.*  
Bronze  
Medal  
for  
Waterloo  
The obverse is somewhat similar to the silver medal,  
but a wreath surrounds the bust of the Prince  
Regent, with 1815 below. The reverse has the same  
figure of the Angel, but with no date in the exergue.  
It is very rare, but was discarded in favour of the  
silver medal described above.

The following regiments received the English  
medal:

Two squadrons each of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and  
Royal Horse Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, 1st Dragoon  
Guards, 2nd R.N.B. Dragoons, 6th Inniskillen Dragoons,  
7th Hussars, 10th Royal Hussars, 11th Light Dragoons, 12th  
Light Dragoons, 13th Light Dragoons, 15th King's Hussars,

16th Queen's Light Dragoons, 18th Hussars, and 23rd Light Dragoons.

**ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.**—Major Bull's Troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith's Troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Gardiner's Troop, Captain E. C. Whinyate's Troop, Captain Mercer's Troop, Major Ramsay's Troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. D. Ross's Troop, and Major Beane's Troop.

**ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—Captain Sandham's Brigade, Captain S. Bolton's Brigade, Major J. Burne's Brigade, Major W. Lloyd's Brigade, Captain J. Sinclair's Brigade, Major F. Rogers's Brigade, Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, Corps of Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, Ordnance Medical Department, Commissariat Department, Field Train Department of the Ordnance, Royal Foot Artillery, Royal Waggon Train, and Royal Staff Corps.

**INFANTRY.**—2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment of Guards, 3rd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 4th Foot, 3rd Battalion 14th Foot, 23rd Foot, 1st Battalion 27th Foot, 28th Foot, 2nd Battalion 30th Foot, 32nd and 33rd Foot, 2nd Battalion 35th Foot, 1st Battalion 40th Foot, 42nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 44th Foot, 51st Foot, 1st Battalion 52nd Foot, 54th Foot, 2nd Battalion 59th Foot, 2nd Battalion 69th Foot, 1st Battalion 71st Foot, 2nd Battalion 73rd Foot, 1st Battalion 79th Foot, 1st Battalion 91st Foot, 1st Battalion 92nd Foot, 1st Battalion 95th Foot, 2nd Battalion 95th Foot, and 3rd Battalion 95th Foot.

The following regiments of foreign allies were also present, and received the "English" medal:

**THE KING'S GERMAN LEGION.**—1st Light Dragoons; 2nd Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hussars; King's German Artillery; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th Line Battalions; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions.

The following is a list of the Hanoverian troops (compiled from various sources) who were present at the battle, and presumably received the Hanoverian medal:

General Staab (Staff), Bremen and Verden Hussars, Cumberland Hussars, Lüneburg Hussars, Prince Regent's Hussars, Artillerie Regiment, Grenadier Battalion Bremen, Grenadier Battalion Ost-Friesland, and Grenadier Battalion Verden.

**LANDWEHR BATTALIONS.**—Altfeldt, Bentheim, Bremervoerde, Bremerleke, Deipholtz, Gifhorn, Hanover, Hameln, Hildesheim, Hoya, Lueneburg, Möller, Muenden, Nelzen, Neustadt,

Nordheim, Nieuburg, Ollendorff, Osnabruack, Osterode, Peine, Quackenbrueck, Ratzeburg, Saltzgitter, Springe, and Verden.

LEICHTE BATTALIONS.—Hoya, Lueneburg, and Osnabruack.

FELD BATTALIONS.—Bremen, Colenburg, Grubenhagen, Hoya, Lauenburg, Verden, Zelle, and Feld Jaegar Corps.

DUKE OF YORK'S.—1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, and 3rd Battalion.

For the Kandian Rebellion in 1818, a medal was issued in 1819 by the Government of Ceylon, and <sup>Ceylon,</sup>  
<sub>1818.</sub> was given to thirty-nine men of the 1st Ceylon Regiment, and two men of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment, for gallantry in the action fought on April 18th, 1818; and to four men of the 73rd Regiment for services rendered during a battle on June 15th, 1818. On the obverse is the inscription, *Ceylon 1818*, surrounded by a wreath of oak- and bay-leaves. Reverse: Round the edge, *Reward of Merit*, the name and regiment of the recipient being engraved in the centre. It was a large, silver medal (1½ in. diameter), and was worn with a blue ribbon. The men of the 73rd regiment who received it were *Lance-Corporal R. McLaughlin* and *Privates W. Connor, C. Sheppard, and J. Wilson.*

The East India Company issued a silver medal to the native troops and Irrawaddy naval force for George IV. services in Burmah in 1824-6. The General Order <sup>Burma,</sup>  
<sub>1824-6.</sub> sanctioning it is dated "Fort William, April 22nd, 1826." The troops were under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, who received the medal in gold, the only one issued to an English military officer, although 571 gold medals were struck and issued to native officers and high civil officials. The total number of silver medals issued was 24,211.

Upon the obverse, the white elephant of Ava is crouching before the victorious British lion, and

behind him is the Union Jack flying in the breeze. Behind the elephant is the Burmese flag, drooping, signifying submission. In the exergue is the Persian inscription: *The Elephant of Ava submitting to the British Lion, 1826.* On the reverse, a storming party advancing towards the great Pagoda of Rangoon, which is surrounded by stockades. The Irrawaddy flotilla is commencing the attack in the foreground. Sir A. Campbell, dismounted, under a palm-tree, is directing the operations. In the exergue is the Persian inscription: *The Standard of the Victorious Army of England in Ava.*

The medal was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, and was issued without name on the edge. It was worn with a crimson ribbon with blue edges,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, suspended by a steel clip and ring. (1 in. diameter.) This is a very rare medal, and is now seldom met with, the gold ones being specially rare.

The following British regiments were present in Ava: 1st, 13th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 47th, 54th, 87th, and 89th; the 1st Madras Cavalry; the Madras Fusiliers; and the 14th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. A large naval brigade was also employed.

On May 5th, 1836, the British Legion, under General William IV<sup>th</sup> Sir de Lacy Evans, was engaged against the Carlists St. Sebastian<sup>6</sup> on the heights of St. Sebastian. For this service the Spanish Government issued a medal—pewter to the soldiers and silver to the officers. The medal was struck by Messrs. Loewenstein, of London, whose name is stamped on the silver ones. Upon the obverse is a lion statant et guardant, surrounded by the collar of the Golden Fleece. Above is the word *Espana*, and below, *Agra decida*. Upon the reverse is a Maltese cross, with crowns in the angles; upon

the centre, within a wreath, *S. Sebastian, 5 de Mayo, 1836.* The ribbon is dark purple with two yellow stripes near the edges. The medal was issued without names, and is rare, especially in silver.

Another and much rarer medal, in Colonel Gaskell's collection, is a large double silver cross, inscribed on the obverse, *St. Sebastian, v. 2<sup>da</sup> 5<sup>o</sup> Mayo, 1836*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Upon the reverse is the name of the recipient, surrounded by laurel. Both sides of the medal are engraved.

A medal was also given to the naval contingent for services on December 24th, 1836, during the *Bilboa, 1836* same expedition. The obverse bears a small Maltese double cross, with cannon and shells in the corners. In the centre is a tower, with *Bilboa, 1836*. Above is a laurel-wreath, and there is a bar for suspension. The reverse is plain, and the name is sometimes engraved on it. The ribbon is yellow with blue edges.

The above medal is very scarce.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Coorg, dated Mecara, July 14th, 1837, medals were issued as rewards to native soldiers who had served in suppressing the insurrection in Canara in 1837: Two gold medals and chains for the two Dewans, value 400 rupees each; twelve for subadars and chiefs, at 200 rupees each; twenty, without chains, for parpatigars and others; ten, valued at fifty rupees each, for ryots who had specially distinguished themselves; and 200 silver medals, without chains, at ten rupees each, for inferior leaders and distinguished ryots.

The obverse of the medal has a Coorg warrior in a fighting attitude, fully equipped. Legend, in

*Victoria.  
Coorg  
Medal,  
1837.*

Canarese : *For a memorial of Fidelity to the Government of the East Indian Company, in suppressing disturbances during the months of April and May, 1837.* Upon the reverse is a trophy of Coorg arms, suspended in a laurel-wreath. Legend : *For distinguished conduct and loyalty to the British Government, Coorg, April, 1837.* The medals were struck at the Calcutta Mint, and were 2in. in diameter.

After the capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee, on July 23rd, 1839, Shah Shoojah announced his intention of conferring a medal upon the troops employed, as a mark of his estimation of their gallantry. The medal was manufactured at the Government Mint in Calcutta, the die being furnished by Messrs. Pittar and Co., of Calcutta; but Shah Shoojah died before the medal was issued. The Governor-General ordered that the medal originally intended to be issued by Shah Shoojah should be given in the name of the Government of India.

Upon the obverse is a view of the citadel, with *Ghuznee* on a scroll underneath. On the reverse a mural crown, surrounded by two branches of laurel; *23rd July* above, *1839* below. The name of the recipient was generally engraved on the field, but this was done at the owner's expense, as the medal was issued plain. (1½in. diameter.) The ribbon was a broad one (1¾in. wide), one half crimson and the other half green. 8371 medals were issued, of which 239 were given to European officers.

The British regiments present in this action were the 4th and 16th Light Dragoons; 2nd (eight companies), 13th, and 17th Foot; and the following Indian regiments took part in the capture: the 2nd Regiment of Skinner's Horse, the 3rd Bombay

Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the Bengal European Regiment.

A special medal was granted to Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India. Upon the obverse the Fortress of Ghuznee, covering the whole of the field; the British army entering at the principal gate. The reverse has a laurel-wreath surrounding the inscription, *Afghanistan, Ghuznee, 23rd July, 1839.* This is the only specimen known.

For services on the coast of Syria, in 1840, a medal, generally known as the St. Jean d'Acre Medal, <sup>St. Jean  
d'Acre</sup> <sub>1842.</sub> was issued by the Sultan of Turkey. It was given to the navy, and to a few artillery and engineer officers who accompanied the expedition. It is the size of a florin, and was issued in gold to captains and field officers, in silver to quarter-deck and warrant officers, and in bronze to seamen and marines. The obverse has a fortress, with the Turkish flag flying, six stars above. Below is the Turkish inscription: *The People of Syria: and the Citadel of Acre, A. H. 1258.* The reverse bears the Sultan's cypher, surrounded by branches of laurel. The medal was issued without the name of the recipient. The ribbon is red with white edges, 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. wide.

A medal was awarded to both Services alike for the War in China in 1842, and was granted by the Indian Government. The obverse has a diademed head of Her Majesty the Queen, over which is the inscription, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse: A trophy of naval and military weapons; in front, an oval shield charged with the royal arms; behind, a palm-tree. Above is the legend, *Armis exposcere pacem;* and in the exergue the date, *China, 1842.* (1<sup>4</sup>/8 in. diameter.) This was the first medal issued with the <sup>First War in  
China, 1842.</sup>

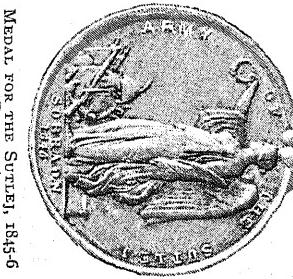
Queen's head on it. The recipient's name, and ship, or regiment, are impressed on the edge in square letters. A German-silver loop was fixed on the medal for attaching to the ribbon (red with yellow edges, 1½in. wide).

The 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th, and 98th Regiments took part in this campaign, as well as the 37th Madras Infantry, a naval brigade, a battalion of marines, and a small complement of Royal and Indian Artillery; altogether, about 3000 men.

The Government of India presented a silver medal Second to the European and native troops who formed the Afghan War garrison of the fortress of Jellalabad, in April, 1842. Jellalabad, 1842. The medals were all alike, and on one side have a mural crown, superscribed *Jellalabad*, and on the other the date—*vii. April, 1842*. The suspender was either a silver-wire clasp, or a steel clasp and die. (1½in. diameter.) This medal was issued without names, which were engraved by the recipients, either on the edge or in the field. It was also forwarded to the relations of soldiers who died between April 7th and the day the medal was issued. The ribbon is what is generally known as the "rainbow" pattern, and represents the colours of the Eastern sky at sunrise: crimson shading to yellow, and yellow shading into blue (1¾in. wide). It is of watered silk and very handsome, and was first designed for this medal.

The Governor-General of India was dissatisfied with the rough design of this medal, which was made in India; and after its issue a new medal was decided on, to replace it, and to be handsomer in appearance. It was designed by Wm. Wyon, of London. The medals were struck in this country, and were

PLATE IV.



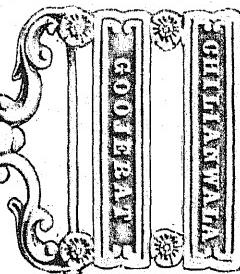
MEDAL FOR THE SUTLEJ, 1845-6  
(REVERSE).



NAVY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL  
(REVERSE).



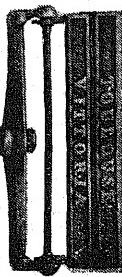
MEDAL FOR THE PUNJAB, 1848-9  
(REVERSE).



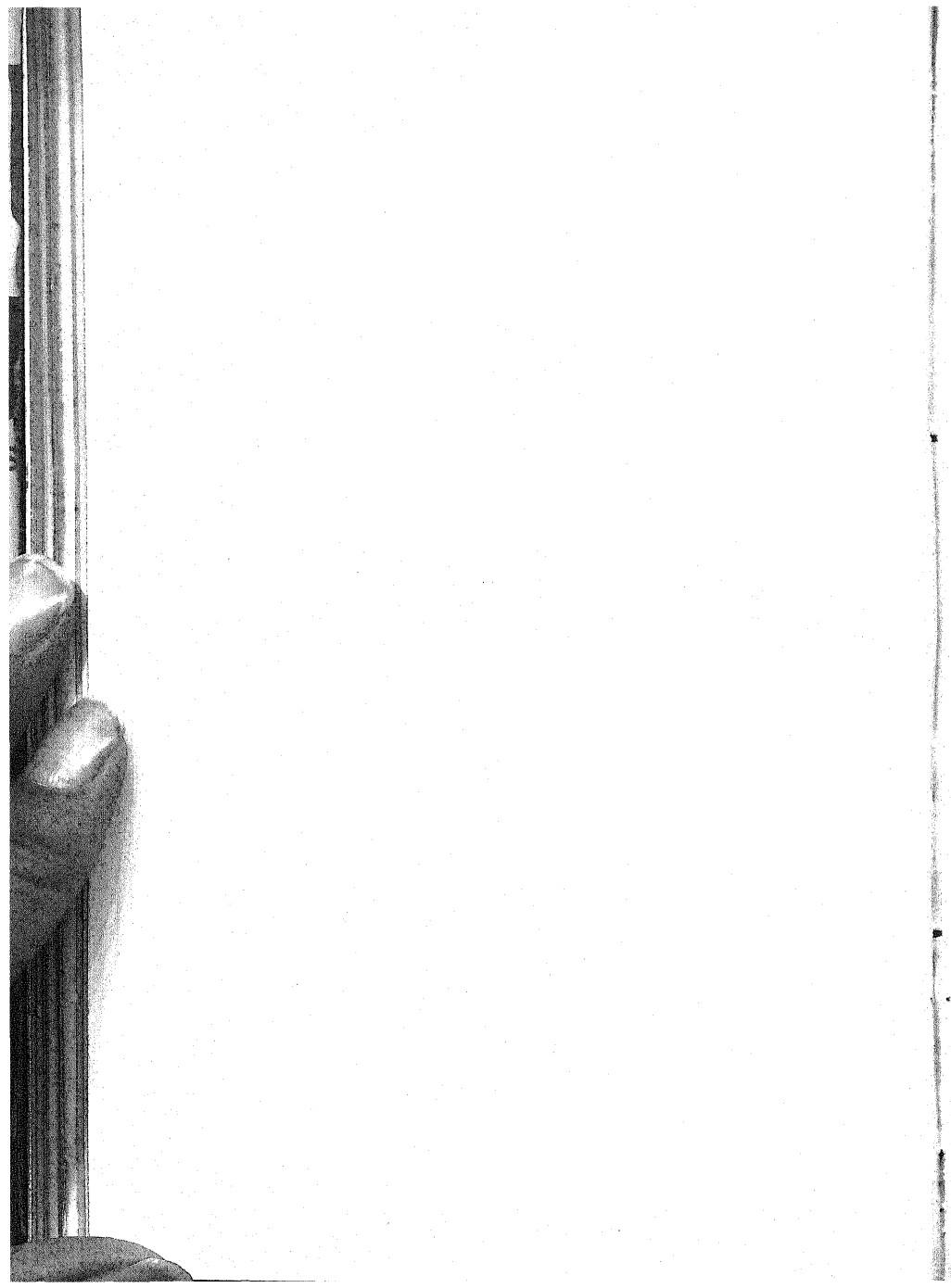
ARMY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL  
(OBVERSE).



ARMY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL  
(REVERSE).



ARMY VICTORY MEDAL  
(OBVERSE).



afterwards forwarded to Calcutta. They were ready for issue on March 13th, 1845; and the troops were notified that the medals would be issued on their returning those originally presented. The men preferred the original medals, and very few of the improved ones were applied for. It was known as the Second Jellalabad Medal, or, more popularly, as "the Flying Victory." Upon the obverse is a head of Queen Victoria, crowned. Above is the legend, *Victoria Vindex*. The reverse bears a figure of Victory flying over the fortress of Jellalabad; in the right hand she holds a wreath, and in the left the Union Jack. Above is the inscription, *Jellalabad, vii. April*; and in the exergue the date, *MDCCCXLII*. The medal was rather smaller than the first one, being 1·4in. diameter, and has a German-silver loop attached to it, like the first China. The recipient's name and regiment were indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon was of the "rainbow" pattern, as with the first medal. 2596 medals were issued.

The 13th Foot is the only European Regiment which received this distinction. Both the medals are very rare, and are much prized by collectors. The following regiments comprised the garrison of Jellalabad: the 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, the 35th Native Infantry, Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners, Bengal Artillery, the 5th Light Cavalry (natives), Anderson's Horse, and the Commissariat.

The Governor-General of India issued a General Order, dated Simla, October 4th, 1842, notifying the intention of the Indian Government to issue a medal to all who had taken part in the war in Afghanistan in that year. The following British regiments received

Afghanistan  
1842.

it, and were granted authority to wear it: the 3rd Light Dragoons, and the 9th, 13th, 31st, 40th, and 41st Regiments of Infantry.

The following regiments were present at Cabul on September 16th, 1842:—*British*: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 13th, 31st, 40th, and 41st Foot. *Native*: 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 4th, 5th, 6th, and 12th Bengal Infantry; and a Company of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The regiments composing the force under General Nott, who defended Candahar in 1842, and the relieving force under General England, were:—*British*: 40th and 41st Foot. *Native*: 1st Bengal Cavalry; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Poona Horse; 5th, 6th, and 12th Bengal Infantry.

Four medals were struck, the obverse having in all cases the diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Vindex* above; but the reverse differs in each:

No. 1 has the word *Candahar*, surmounted by a crown, and with 1842 below, the whole being inclosed within a laurel-wreath.

No. 2 has the words *Ghuznee, Cabul*, each in a laurel-wreath, surmounted by a crown, and 1842 below.

No. 3 has *Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul*, with crown above, and 1842 below, within a wreath of laurel.

No. 4 has the word *Cabul*, and is similarly arranged to No. 1 as regards crown, wreath, and date. (1·4in. diameter.)

One or two are known with *Victoria Regina*, instead of *Vindex*, on the obverse. They are very rare, and were, most probably, either issued in mistake by the Mint, or were struck after the first issue, and with the China die used in place of the correct one. They are more valuable as curiosities than as

specimens of the medals issued for this campaign. A few medals were also issued with the name on the reverse spelt thus, "Cabvl," in large capitals.

The ribbon is the same as that for the Jellalabad Medal, and the medal has a steel clasp for suspension. The recipients' names were engraved on the edge, either in square letters or in Italian running-hand.

The medals were distributed according to the services of the recipients, those who had been in all the actions receiving No. 3 medal, instead of both No. 1 and No. 2. Only forty medals like No. 1 were issued to English troops.

A special medal was struck for the heroic defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, in May, 1842, during the same campaign. The garrison consisted of 950 men, and embraced about 600 men of the Shah's force, three companies of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry (about 250 men), forty European artillerymen, and sixty sappers and miners.

Kelat-i-  
Ghilzie  
Medal,  
1842

The medal has on the obverse a shield inscribed *Kelat-i-Ghilzie*, surmounted by a mural crown, and the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. On the reverse is a military trophy, upon a rectangular base, with the word *Invicta*; *MDCCCXLII* beneath. This is an extremely rare medal. (1·4in. diameter.)

The ribbon was of the usual "rainbow" pattern (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide), and the recipient's name was engraved on the edge, generally in running-hand.

For the campaign in Scinde, in 1843, the East India Company presented a medal to all the troops engaged, and also to the officers and crews of the Indian flotilla, four ships of which were employed. Three medals were struck, all with the same obverse, namely, a diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above.

War in  
Scinde  
1843

No. 1 has on the reverse, *Meeanee*, a crown above, 1843 below, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath.

No. 2 is similar, but with the word *Hyderabad* substituted for *Meeanee*.

No. 3 has both names—*Meeanee*, *Hyderabad*—inscribed, with a similar arrangement of crown, date, and laurel-branches. (1·4in. diameter.)

The ribbon was the same as that for the medals lastly described (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide), and the names of the recipients were engraved on the edge of the medal, usually in capital letters. A steel clasp was originally issued with it; but Sir John Pennefather, Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, at his own expense, substituted a massive silver bar for suspension to the men of his regiment, but of similar design to the steel one. The 22nd was the only English regiment which received this medal.

The medals were issued according as the recipients had been in either or both engagements; but no one received more than one for the campaign.

The Battle of Meeanee was fought on February 17th, 1843, and that of Hyderabad on March 24th, 1843. The medals were issued in March, 1846; and a General Order authorised silver clasps being fixed on the officers' medals instead of steel.

The troops engaged at Meeanee were:—*British*: 22nd Foot; two companies of Royal Artillery. *Native*: 9th Bengal Cavalry; Scinde Horse; Poona Horse; 1st Native Infantry Grenadiers; 12th and 25th Native Infantry.

At Hyderabad:—*British*: 22nd Foot; 1st Troop Horse Artillery; 2nd Company 2nd Battery Royal Artillery. *Native*: 3rd Company Golundaze; 5th Company Golundaze; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 9th Bengal

Cavalry; Scinde Horse; Poona Horse; Madras Sappers and Miners; 1st, 8th, 12th, 21st, and 25th Native Infantry. The officers and crews of four of the Honourable East India Company's vessels ("Comet," "Meteor," "Planet," and "Satellite") were also awarded the medal.

For the battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar (December 29th, 1843) during the Gwalior Campaign, bronze medals were struck and presented to the troops engaged. They were manufactured out of the guns taken at those battles.

Gwalior  
War, 1843,

The medals are in the form of a star with six points (2in. diameter), in the centre of which is a smaller silver star. Around the centre of the small star is the name of the battle: *Maharajpoor, 1843*; and in the centre of the circle so formed the date, *Dec. 29th*. The medal for *Punniar* is exactly the same, but with the name substituted for *Maharajpoor*. The back of the star is plain, and the name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on it in running-hand. Originally these stars were fitted with a large, brass hook, for attaching to the breast of the coat; but subsequently suspenders were used, in a variety of shapes, according to the wearer's fancy, and the medals were then worn with the "rainbow" ribbon, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

The star worn by Viscount Gough had a silver elephant on the centre in place of the star. It was originally intended to issue all the medals like this, but as it was found to be rather more costly to make, the Government decided to substitute the plainer one.

The following troops were engaged at *Maharajpoor*: —*British*: 16th Lancers; 39th and 40th Foot. *East*

*India Company*: Three troops Bengal Horse Artillery; two light batteries Bengal Artillery; Bengal Sappers; 1st, 4th, and 10th Light Cavalry; 4th Irregular Cavalry; The Governor-General's bodyguard; part of the 5th Light Cavalry, acting as Sir H. Gough's escort; 2nd Regimental Grenadiers; also the 14th, 16th, 31st, 43rd, and 56th Native Infantry.

At Punniar the troops engaged were the 3rd and 50th Foot, and the 9th Lancers (the only British regiments); the 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, a company of Sappers and Miners, and five companies of the 39th and 50th Native Infantry.

The great battles of the Sutlej Campaign, or first Sutlej War,  
1845-6. Sikh War (1845-6) were all commemorated by medals and bars. Four medals were issued for the battles of *Moodkee*, *Ferozeshuhur*, *Aliwal*, and *Sobraon*. For the first action the soldier received the corresponding medal, and bars were added for the subsequent actions; with, of course, the exception of the medal for "Sobraon." The following is the wording of the General Order announcing the issue of the medal:

If the individual is entitled to be decorated for two battles, he will receive one silver medal, bearing the name of the first battle in which he was engaged, and a clasp, or bar, on which will be inscribed the name of the second battle. This bar will be fixed on the riband immediately above the medal. If entitled to be decorated for a third battle, the name of that battle will be inscribed on the second bar; and if entitled to be decorated for four battles, the name of the fourth battle shall be inscribed on the third bar, the bars being fixed in the order in which the battles were fought.

The obverse has the diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above; and on the reverse is a figure of Victory, standing, holding in her right hand a wreath and in her left a palm-branch. At her feet

is a trophy of Sikh arms; above, the legend, *To the Army of the Sutlej*; and in the exergue, the name and date (the latter in numerals) of the battle for which the medal was struck. (1·4in. diameter.)

This is generally considered W. Wyon's finest piece of work, and is the first medal to which separate bars were attached. They are oblong (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long by  $\frac{5}{16}$ in. wide) with recessed ends, and fastened together by small rivets, with the letters in relief, and are attached to the medal by means of an ornamental clasp and swivel. The names and regiments were punched on the edge of the medal in capital letters. Only two British regiments received the medal and three bars (for four battles), namely, the 31st and 50th.

The following is a list of the medals and combinations of bars, which are arranged to read upwards from the medal, the most recent action being at the top.

#### I. MEDALS WITH NAME OF BATTLE AND DATE IN EXERGUE (NO BARS ADDED):

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Moodkee, 1845.</i>      | 3. <i>Aliwal, 1846.</i>  |
| 2. <i>Ferozeshuhur, 1845.</i> | 4. <i>Sobraon, 1846.</i> |

#### II. MEDALS WITH ONE BAR :

1. *Moodkee, 1845*, in exergue; bar, *Ferozeshuhur*.
2. *Moodkee, 1845*, in exergue; bar, *Sobraon*.
3. *Moodkee, 1845*, in exergue; bar, *Aliwal*.
4. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845*, in exergue; bar, *Aliwal*.
5. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845*, in exergue; bar, *Sobraon*.
6. *Aliwal, 1846*, in exergue; bar, *Sobraon*.

#### III. MEDALS WITH TWO BARS:

1. *Moodkee, 1845*, in exergue; bars, *Ferozeshuhur* and *Sobraon*.

2. *Moodkee, 1845*, in exergue; bars, *Aliwal* and *Sobraon*.
3. *Moodkee, 1845*, in exergue; bars, *Ferozeshuhur* and *Aliwal*.
4. *Ferozeshuhur, 1845*, in exergue; bars, *Aliwal* and *Sobraon*.

#### IV. MEDAL WITH THREE BARS:

*Moodkee, 1845*, in exergue; bars, *Ferozeshuhur*, *Aliwal*, and *Sobraon*.

Ribbon, dark blue with red edges, 1½ in. wide.

The regiments engaged were as follow :

MOODKEE, December 18th, 1845.—*British*: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 31st, 50th, and 80th Foot. *Native*: Skinner's Horse; 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; 5th, 7th, 11th, and 26th Bengal Infantry.

FEROZESHUHUR, December 21st, 1845.—*British*: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th, 29th, 31st, 50th, 62nd, and 80th Foot; 1st and 3rd Brigades Horse Artillery; and the 4th, 6th, and 7th Batteries of Artillery. *Native*: 4th, 5th, and 8th Light Cavalry; 2nd Skinner's Horse; 3rd, 8th, and 9th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; Bengal Sappers and Miners; Royal Bengal Fusiliers; Governor-General's bodyguard; 2nd, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33rd, 42nd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th, and 73rd Regiments Native Infantry.

ALIWAL, January 28th; 1846.—*British*: 16th Lancers; 31st, 50th, and 53rd Foot. *Native*: 3rd Skinner's Horse; 1st and 2nd Goorkhas; 7th and 13th Bengal Infantry.

SOBRAON, February 10th, 1846.—*British*: 3rd Light Dragoons; 9th and 16th Lancers; 9th, 10th,

29th, 31st, 50th, 53rd, 62nd, and 80th Foot. *Native*: 2nd and 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry; 1st Bengal Europeans; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 26th Bengal Native Infantry; and 1st and 2nd Goorkhas.

For the war in 1848-9, which ended in the annexation of the Punjab, a medal was struck and <sup>Punjab</sup>  
<sub>1848-9.</sub> issued to the troops. The General Order notifying the distribution is dated Ferozepore, April 2nd, 1849. Three bars were issued with this medal, namely, *Mooltan*, *Chilianwala*, *Goojerat*, and were given according as the individual had been in one or more actions. The bars and clasp are of the same design as those on the previously described medal. Two bars were the greatest number given with any medal.

Upon the obverse, the medal has the usual diademed head of Her Majesty, surmounted by *Victoria Regina*. Upon the reverse, the Sikhs are represented laying down their arms to General Gilbert, who is on horseback. The British army is drawn up in line in the background, with colours flying. Above is the legend, *To the Army of the Punjab*; and in the exergue, *MDCCCXLIX.* (1·4in. diameter.) The recipient's name and regiment were indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon was dark blue with yellow edges, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The medals of the 24th Regiment for Chilianwala are very rare, as they lost 497 men in the engagement. The medal was also issued without a bar to the men of the Indian flotilla, and is rare. A few of them received the bar for Mooltan.

The following is a list of medals and bars:

1. Medal with No Bar . . . To army and navy.
2. Medal with Bar . . . *Mooltan*, to army and navy.

- 
3. Medal with Bar . . . *Chilianwala.*
  4. Medal with Bar . . . *Goojerat.*
  5. Medal with Two Bars . *Mooltan and Goojerat.*
  6. Medal with Two Bars . *Chilianwala and Goojerat.*

The authorised arrangement of the bars was to be *Mooltan* nearest the medal, then *Goojerat*; or *Chilianwala* nearest the medal, then *Goojerat*; but owing to the bars having in many instances been fixed by natives who could not read English, the order is frequently found reversed on the medals.

The regiments engaged were:

MOOLTAN, December 27th, 1848, to Jan. 21st, 1849.—*British*: 10th, 32nd, and 60th Foot; Naval Brigade of 100 men. *Native*: Royal Bombay Fusiliers; 5th Bengal Cavalry; 1st and 2nd Scinde Horse; 3rd, 4th, 9th, and 19th Bombay Infantry; and Bengal and Bombay Sappers and Miners.

CHILIANWALA, January 13th, 1849.—*British*: 3rd, 9th, and 14th Light Dragoons; 24th, 29th, and 61st Foot. *Native*: Bengal Fusiliers; 2nd and 11th Bengal Native Infantry.

GOOJERAT February 21st, 1849.—*British*: 3rd, 9th, and 14th Light Dragoons; 10th, 24th, 29th, 32nd, 53rd, 60th, and 61st Foot. *Native*: 1st, 5th, 6th, and 8th Bengal Light Cavalry; 3rd, 9th, 11th, and 14th Irregular Cavalry; Scinde Horse; nine troops Horse Artillery; four field batteries Bombay Artillery; 1st and 2nd Bengal Europeans; 1st Bombay Europeans; 2nd and 11th Bengal Infantry; and 19th Bombay Infantry.

Originally it was only intended to issue bars for Mooltan and Goojerat; but a subsequent Order, dated February 20th, 1850, sanctioned the issue of one for

Chilianwala. Exclusive of those issued to the British regiments, 52,297 medals without bars, 16,067 with bar for *Mooltan*, 16,153 with bar for *Chilianwala*, and 26,760 with bar for *Goojerat*, were issued to native troops.

Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes was presented by the Honourable East India Company with a gold medal for his distinguished services in this campaign. The obverse bears a head of the Queen, superscribed *Victoria Regina*. On the reverse, Victory and Valour are resting on a lotus-flower crowning the arms of Lieutenant Edwardes; beneath is the infant Hercules strangling the serpents, in allusion to the youth of the recipient; and within the border is inscribed: *From the East India Co. to Lieutenant and Brevet-Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., for his services in the Punjab, AD. MDCCXLVIII.*

Lieut.  
Edwardes  
Medal.

On March 1st, 1869, a medal was authorised to be issued to the army and navy for services against the Maoris in the years 1845-7. The obverse has a diademed head of the Queen, with a veil covering the back of head and neck; above is the legend, *Victoria D.G. Britt. Reg. F.D.* Reverse: A laurel-wreath, within which the dates of service of the recipient are inscribed; the words *New Zealand* above, and *Virtutis Honor* below. (1·4in. diameter.) The medal has an ornamental silver clasp for suspension, and the ribbon is dark blue with broad red stripe down the centre, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The recipient's name and regiment, or ship, are indented on the edge of the medal. The regiments engaged were the 58th, 65th, 96th, and 99th.

New  
Zealand  
1845-7

As previously mentioned, the medal for the Peninsular War was not sanctioned until 1847 (June 1st),

and it is a strange fact that this medal should have two representations of the Queen upon it. The Military General Service Medal, 1806-14.

Her Majesty having been pleased to command that a medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies during the wars commencing 1793, and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, of the army who was in any battle or siege, to commemorate which, medals have been struck by command of Her Majesty's Royal predecessors, and have been distributed to the general or superior officers of the several armies and corps of troops engaged, in conformity with the regulations of the army at that time in force—etc., etc.

The following are the actions or sieges mentioned in the Order for which bars were authorised to be given :

1. Maida, July 4th, 1806.
2. Roleia, Aug. 17th, 1808.
3. Vimiera, Aug. 21st, 1808.
4. Sahagun, Dec. 20th, 1808.
5. Benevente, Jan. 1st, 1809.
6. Corunna, Jan. 16th, 1809.
7. Martinique, Feb. 24th, 1809.
8. Ta'averá, July 27th to 28th, 1809.
9. Guadaloupe, Jan. to Feb. 6th, 1810.
10. Busaco, Sept. 27th, 1810.
11. Barrosa, March 5th, 1811.
12. Fuentes d'Onor, May 5th, 1811.
13. Albuera, May 11th, 1811.
14. Java, Aug. to Sept. 18th, 1811.
15. Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19th, 1812.
16. Badajoz, March 17th to April 6th, 1812.
17. Salamanca, July 22nd, 1812.
18. Fort Detroit, Aug. 16th, 1812.
19. Chateauguay, Oct. 26th, 1812.
20. Chrystler's Farm, Nov. 11th, 1813.
21. Vittoria, June 21st, 1813.
22. Pyrenees, July 28th to Aug. 2nd, 1813.
23. St. Sebastian, Aug. and Sept. 9th, 1813.
24. Nivelle, Nov. 16th, 1813.
25. Nive, Dec. 9th to 13th, 1813.
26. Orthes, Feb. 17th, 1814.
27. Toulouse, April 10th, 1814.
28. On Feb. 12th, 1850, a bar was granted for *Egypt*, 1801, "to those who were still alive."

Twenty-eight bars in all were given—Nos. 7 and 9 for services in the West Indies; and 18, 19, and 20 for services in North America. It will be noticed that although the Order mentions that the medal is to

cover services in 1793, no bars were given for services before 1801, and none between that date and 1806. The bars are  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. long and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide, and have the name of the battle in raised letters. They are fixed  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart in most cases, but others have the bars  $\frac{3}{2}$  in. apart. The bars are fastened together, in sets of three, by means of small rivets, on medals having six, nine, twelve, &c., bars. No rivets are used on medals having two and three bars. They are attached to the medal by a straight clasp and swivel.

The medal was issued in 1848, and there were 19,000 claimants for it. For the *Maida* bar there were 500 applicants.

For the bar for *Fort Detroit* the following troops sent in a claim: Fifty-two men of the 41st Foot, five men of the Royal Artillery, one man of the 49th Foot (who also got the bar for *Chrystler's Farm*), the Canadian Militia, and some Indians.

For the *Chateauguay* bar, only three men of the Royal Artillery are mentioned in the War Office Medal Rolls as having sent in a claim. It was also given to the Canadian Fencible Militia, Third Battalion Embodied Militia the Chateauguay Chasseurs, and a few Indian warriors.

It is recorded in the War Office lists that only four men of the Royal Artillery sent in a claim for the bar for *Chrystler's Farm*, besides forty-four men of the 49th Foot and seventy-nine men of the 89th Foot. Several of the Canadian Militia and a few Indian warriors also received it.

The bar for *Benevente* was issued separately, and was also combined with *Sahagun*, thus—*Sahagun & Benevente*. The bars were issued in accordance with the services of the recipient, and the first battle is

always placed nearest the medal. The number of bars ranges from one to fifteen, and the combinations are endless. No medals were issued without bars, and only two were given with fifteen. The medal was also given to the survivors of the German troops who served during the war.

On the obverse of the medal is a dialedemed head of the Queen, with the date of issue—1848—below; above is the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse: Upon a daïs the Queen, robed and crowned, stands, placing a laurel-wreath upon the head of the Duke of Wellington, who kneels before her. By the side of the daïs is the British lion couchant; above is the legend, *To The British Army*, and in the exergue the date, 1793-1814. The recipient's name and regiment are indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon is crimson with blue edges, 1½in. wide. The medal was the same in every case, only differing in the bars, and was known as the "Military General Service Medal." (1.4in. diameter.)

The following troops were present at the various battles in the Peninsula, &c., commemorated by bars on the medal, in many cases by detachments only:

EGYPT.—See pages 32 to 34.

MAIDA.—20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 78th, and 81st Foot; 20th Light Dragoons.

ROLEIA.—20th Light Dragoons; 5th, 6th, 9th, 29th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 50th, 60th, 71st, 82nd, 91st, 95th, and 97th Foot.

VIMIERA.—2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 20th, 29th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 50th, 52nd, 60th, 71st, 82nd, 91st, 95th and 97th Foot; 20th Light Dragoons.

SAHAGUN.—7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Hussars; two batteries of Horse Artillery; 3rd Hussars, K.G.L.

CORUNNA.—7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 3rd Dragoons, K.G.L.; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 14th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 42nd, 43rd, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 59th, 60th, 71st, 76th, 79th, 81st, 82nd, 91st, 92nd, 95th; 1st and 3rd Battalions 1st Foot Guards; three batteries Royal Horse Artillery; five batteries Royal Artillery; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, K.G.L.

MARTINIQUE.—7th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 23rd, 25th, 46th, 60th, 63rd, and 90th Foot; 1st West India Regiment, and the Royal York Rangers.

SALAMANCA.—5th Dragoon Guards; 3rd, 4th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 30th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 48th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 58th, 60th, 61st, 68th, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 88th, 94th, and 95th Foot, and the following regiments of the K.G.L.: 1st Hussars; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, 1st, 2nd, and 5th Line Battalions, and Artillery; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

TALAVERA.—3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th, 14th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons; 1st Light Dragoons, K.G.L.; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 66th, 71st, 79th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 95th, and 97th Foot; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, K.G.L.; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 7th Line Battalions, K.G.L.; 1st Hussars; 2nd and 4th Batteries Foot Artillery, K.G.L.

GUADALOUPE.—1st, 13th, 15th, 25th, 46th, 60th, 63rd, 70th, 90th, and 96th Foot; Marine Artillery and Naval Brigade; the Light Companies of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th West India Regiments; the 8th

West India Regiment; York Light Infantry Volunteers; Royal York Rangers; Royal Artillery and Military Artificers.

BUSACO.—1st, 3rd 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 24th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 88th, 95th, and 97th Foot; three batteries of Royal Artillery; and the 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, and the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Line Battalions, K.G.L.; 4th, 14th, and 16th Light Dragoons; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

BARROSA.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards; 9th, 28th, 47th, 67th, 82nd, 87th, and 95th Foot.

FUENTES D'ONOR.—1st Dragoons; 14th and 16th Light Dragoons; 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, 24th, 30th, 38th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 60th, 71st, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 85th, 88th, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 1st Hussars, K.G.L.; 1st and 2nd Light Battalions, K.G.L.; 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Line Battalions, K.G.L.; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

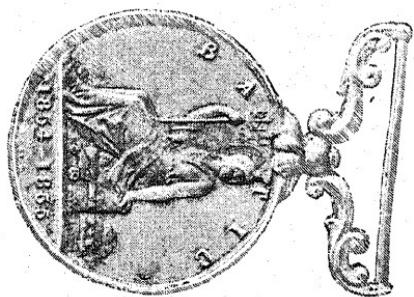
FORT DETROIT.—300 men of the 41st Foot; Newfoundland Regiment; Canadian Militia, and 600 Indians; Royal Artillery (thirty men).

VITTORIA.—Two squadrons 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Horse Guards; 1st Dragoons; 3rd and 5th Dragoon Guards; 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 15th Hussars; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

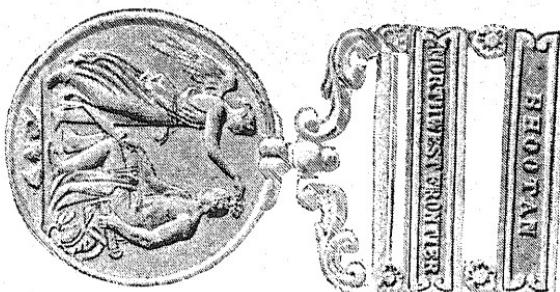
PYRENEES.—2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 39th,

PLATE V.

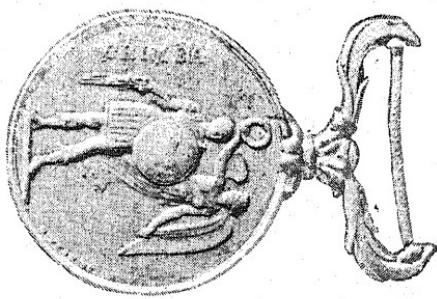
MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA, 1854-5  
REVERSE.



INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL  
(REVERSE).

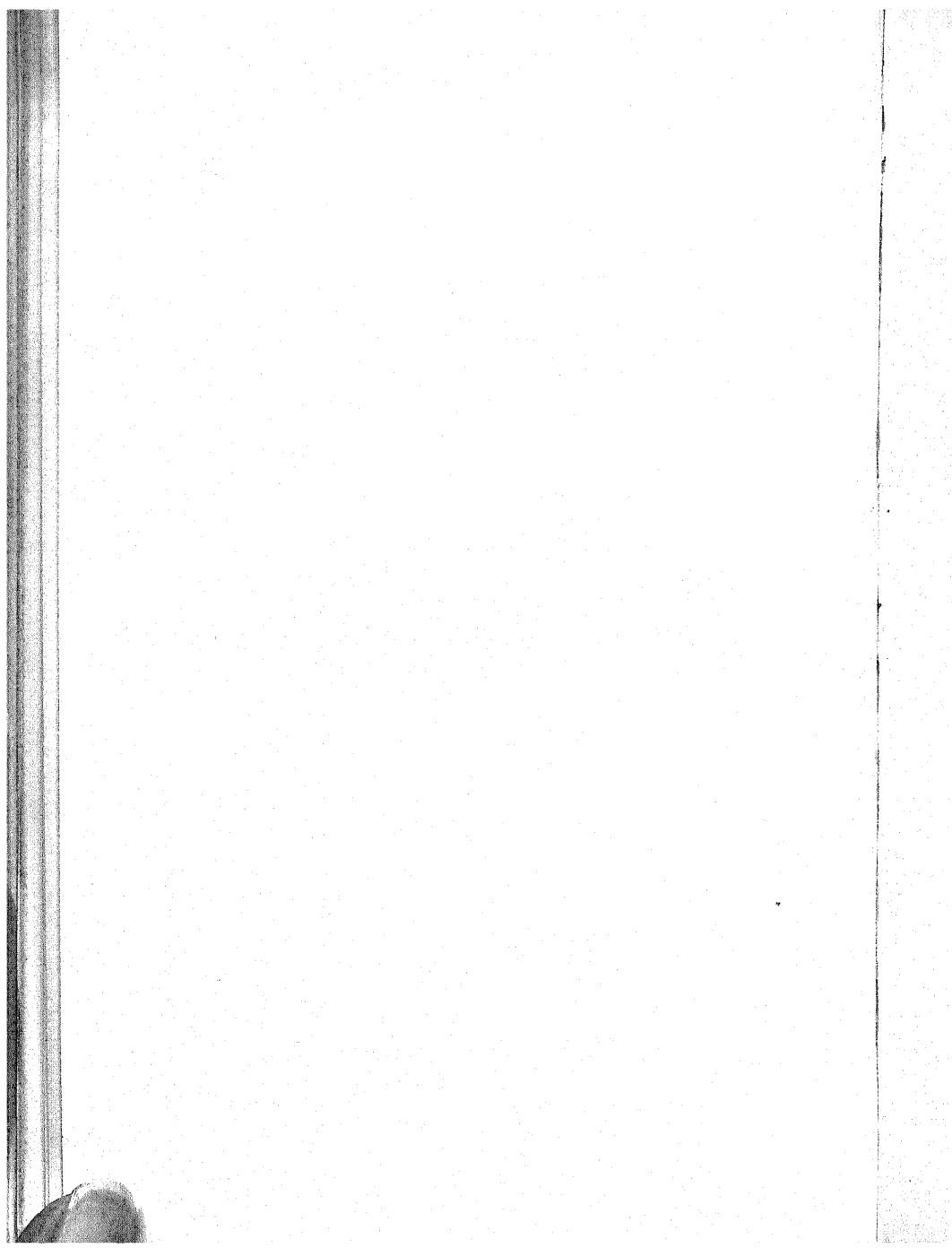


EAST INDIA COMPANY'S GENERAL  
SERVICE MEDAL FOR WARS  
BETWEEN 1790-1855 (REVERSE).



TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA  
(SARDINIAN), 1855 (REVERSE).





40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 79th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 13th and 14th Light Dragoons.

ALBUERA.—3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th and 13th Light Dragoons; 3rd, 7th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 39th, 40th, 48th, 57th, 60th, 66th, and 97th Foot.

JAVA.—22nd Light Dragoons; 14th, 59th, 69th, 78th, and 89th Foot; Indian Native Cavalry, Infantry, and Bengal Volunteers.

CIUDAD RODRIGO.—5th, 7th, 23rd, 24th, 30th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 52nd, 60th, 74th, 77th, 83rd, 88th, 94th, and 95th Foot; 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards.

BADAJOZ.—1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 23rd, 27th, 30th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 48th, 52nd, 60th, 74th, 77th, 83rd, 85th, 88th, 94th, and 95th Foot; 13th and 14th Light Dragoons; 2nd Foot Guards.

NIVE.—7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 66th, 71st, 74th, 76th, 79th, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards.

ORTHES.—3rd, 7th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 82nd, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot.

TOULOUSE.—Two squadrons 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Horse Guards; 1st Dragoons; 3rd and

5th Dragoon Guards; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 60th, 61st, 66th, 71st, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot.

SAN SEBASTIAN.—1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 59th, 68th, 82nd, 85th, 87th, 88th, and 95th Foot, 200 of the Guards, and a Naval Brigade.

CHATEAUGUAY.—Royal Artillery; Indians; Canadian Fencibles; Canadian Militia; Voltigeurs; and Chasseurs.

NIVELLE.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 66th, 68th, 71st, 74th, 76th, 79th, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 87th, 88th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, and 95th Foot, and the following regiments of the K.G.L.: 1st and 2nd Light Battalions; 1st, 2nd, and 5th Line Battalions; 12th, 13th, 14th, and 18th Light Dragoons; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards.

CHRYSTLER'S FARM.—49th and 89th Foot; Canadian Fencibles; Canadian Militia; Indians; Voltigeurs; and Royal Artillery.

A General Order issued by the Admiralty, dated June 1st, 1847, announced the grant of a corresponding medal to the navy, subsequently known as the "Naval General Service Medal."

The obverse of this medal is the same as that of the Military Medal; but the reverse has Britannia seated on a sea-horse, holding a trident in her right

General  
Service  
Medal,  
1793-1840.

hand and an olive-branch in the left. (1·4in. diameter.) The ribbon is white with dark blue edges, 1½in. wide, and the recipient's name only is indented on the edge, in capital letters; but in the case of officers and warrant-officers the rank is also given.

There were 231 different bars issued, and six was the greatest number issued with one medal. Like the foregoing, the first action was placed on the bar nearest the medal. The bars bear either the name of an action or the name of the ship capturing or defeating an enemy's ship. Bars were also issued for boat actions, and bear the words *Boat Service*, and the date. The bars are of exactly the same design, and are fastened together, and to the medal, in the same manner as those on the Military General Service Medal. Although in the Order announcing the grant of the medal it was stated that it was to record the services of the Fleet during the wars commencing in 1793, and ending in 1815, the period actually covered by the medal is from 1793 to 1840. There were no less than 20,472 approved applications for the medal. The following were the actions for which bars were issued, the names and dates in *italics* being those on the bars:

1. *Nymphæ*, 18th June, 1793.
2. *Crescent*, 20th Oct., 1793.
3. *Zebra*, 17th March, 1794.
4. *Carysfort*, 29th May, 1794.
5. 1st June, 1794.
6. *Romney*, 17th June, 1794.
7. *Blanche*, 4th Jan., 1795.
8. *Lively*, 13th March, 1795.
9. 14th March, 1795.
10. *Astræa*, 10th April, 1795.
11. *Thetis*, 17th May, 1795.
12. *Hussar*, 17th May, 1795.
13. *Mosquito*, 9th June, 1795.
14. 17th June, 1795.
15. 23rd June, 1795.
16. *Lowestoffe*, 24th June, 1795.
17. *Dido*, 24th June, 1795.
18. *Spider*, 25th August, 1795.
19. *Port Spergui*, 17th March, 1796.
20. *Indefatigable*, 20th April, 1796.
21. *Unicorn*, 8th June, 1796.

22. *Santa Margarita*, 8th June, 1796.  
 23. *Southampton*, 9th June, 1796.  
 24. *Dryad*, 13th June, 1796.  
 25. *Terpsichore*, 13th Oct., 1796.  
 26. *Lapwing*, 3rd Dec., 1796.  
 27. *Minerva*, 19th Dec., 1796.  
 28. *Blanche* 19th Dec., 1796.  
 29. *Indefatigable*, 13th Jan., 1797.  
 30. *Amazon*, 13th Jan., 1797; only seven issued.  
 31. *St. Vincent*, 14th Feb., 1797.  
 32. *San Fiorenzo*, 8th March, 1797.  
 33. *Nympha*, 8th March, 1797.  
 34. *Camperdown*, 11th Oct., 1797.  
 35. *Phœbe*, 21st Dec., 1797.  
 36. *Mars*, 21st April, 1798.  
 37. *Isle St. Marcou*, 5th May, 1798.  
 38. *Lion*, 15th July, 1798; only twenty-one issued.  
 39. *Nile*, 1st Aug., 1798.  
 40. *Espoir*, 7th Aug., 1798.  
 41. 12th Oct., 1798; only eighty-one issued.  
 42. *Fisgard*, 20th Oct., 1798.  
 43. *Sybille*, 28th Feb., 1799.  
 44. *Telegraph*, 18th March, 1799.  
 45. *Acre*, 30th May, 1799.  
 46. *Schiermonikoog*, 12th Aug., 1799.  
 47. *Arrow*, 13th Sept., 1799.  
 48. *Wolverine*, 13th Sept., 1799.  
 49. *Surprise with Hermione*, 25th Oct., 1799.  
 50. *Speedy*, 6th Nov., 1799.  
 51. *Courier*, 22nd Nov., 1799.  
 52. *Viper*, 26th Dec., 1799.  
 53. *Harpy*, 5th Feb., 1800.  
 54. *Fairy*, 5th Feb., 1800.  
 55. *Peterel*, 21st March, 1800.  
 56. *Penelope*, 30th March, 1800.  
 57. *Vinciego*, 30th March, 1800.  
 58. *Capture of the Desirée*, 8th July, 1800; only twenty-three issued.  
 59. *Seine*, 20th August, 1800.  
 60. *Phœbe*, 19th Feb., 1801.  
 61. *Egypt*, 28th March to Sept., 1801.  
 62. *Copenhagen*, 1801, 2nd April.  
 63. *Speedy*, 6th May, 1801.  
 64. *Gut of Gibraltar*, 12th July, 1801.  
 65. *Sylph*, 28th Sept., 1801.  
 66. *Pasley*, 28th Oct., 1801.  
 67. *Scorpion*, 31st March, 1804.  
 68. *Beaver*, 31st March, 1804.  
 69. *Centurion*, 18th Sept., 1804; only eleven issued.  
 70. *Arrow*, 3rd Feb., 1805.  
 71. *Acheron*, 3rd Feb., 1805; only ten issued.  
 72. *San Fiorenzo*, 14th Feb., 1805.  
 73. *Phoenix*, 10th Aug., 1805.  
 74. *Trafalgar*, 21st Oct., 1805.  
 75. 4th November, 1805.  
 76. *St. Domingo*, 6th Feb., 1806.  
 77. *London*, 13th March, 1806; only twenty-eight issued.  
 78. *Amazon*, 13th March, 1806.  
 79. *Pique*, 26th March, 1806.  
 80. *Sirius*, 17th April, 1806; only twelve issued.  
 81. *Blanche*, 19th July, 1806.  
 82. *Arethusa*, 23rd August, 1806.  
 83. *Anson*, 23rd August, 1806.  
 84. *Curacao*, 1st Jan., 1807.  
 85. *Pickle*, 3rd Jan., 1807.  
 86. *Hydra*, 6th Aug., 1807.  
 87. *Conus*, 15th August, 1807.  
 88. *Louisa*, 28th Oct., 1807.  
 89. *Carrier*, 4th Nov., 1807.  
 90. *Ann*, 24th Nov., 1807.

91. *Sappho*, 2nd March, 1808.  
 92. *San Fiorenzo*, 8th March, 1808.  
 93. *Emerald*, 13th March, 1808.  
 94. *Childers*, 14th March, 1808.  
 95. *Nassau*, 22nd March, 1808; only thirty-six issued.  
 96. *Stately*, 22nd March, 1808; only twenty-nine issued.  
 97. *Off Rota*, 4th April, 1808.  
 98. *Grasshopper*, 24th April, 1808.  
 99. *Rapid*, 24th April, 1808.  
 100. *Redwing*, 7th May, 1808.  
 101. *Virginie*, 19th May, 1808; only twenty-one issued.  
 102. *Redwing*, 31st May, 1808.  
 103. *Seahorse with Badere Zaffer*, 6th July, 1808.  
 104. *Comet*, 11th August, 1808.  
 105. *Centaur*, 26th Aug., 1808; only forty-seven issued.  
 106. *Implacable*, 26th Aug., 1808.  
 107. *Cruizer*, 1st Nov., 1808.  
 108. *Amethyst with Thetis*, 10th Nov., 1808.  
 109. *Off the Pearl Rock*, 13th Dec., 1808.  
 110. *Onyx*, 1st Jan., 1809.  
 111. *Confiance*, 14th Jan., 1809; only eight issued.  
 112. *Martinique*, 2nd Feb. to 10th, 1809.  
 113. *Horatio*, 10th Feb., 1809.  
 114. *Supérieure*, 10th Feb., 1809.  
 115. *Amethyst*, 5th April, 1809.  
 116. *Basque Roads*, 1809, 12th April.  
 117. *Castor*, 17th June, 1809; only six issued.  
 118. *Pompée*, 17th June, 1809.  
 119. *Recruit*, 17th June, 1809.  
 120. *Cyane*, 25th and 27th June, 1809.  
 121. *L'Espoir*, 25th and 27th June, 1809.  
 122. *Bonne Citoyenne with Furieuse*, 6th July, 1809.  
 123. *Diana*, 11th Sept., 1809.  
 124. *Anse-le-Barque*, 18th Dec., 1809.  
 125. *Cherokee*, 10th Jan., 1810.  
 126. *Scorpion*, 12th Jan., 1810,  
 127. *Guadaloupe*, Jan. to Feb., 1810.  
 128. *Thistle*, 10th Feb., 1810.  
 129. *Surly*, 24th April, 1810; only two issued.  
 130. *Firm*, 24th April, 1810.  
 131. *Sylvia*, 26th April, 1810,  
 132. *Spartan*, 3rd May, 1810; only thirty-four issued.  
 133. *Royalist*, May and June, 1810.  
 134. *Amanthea*, 25th July, 1810.  
 135. *Banda Neira*, 9th Aug., 1810.  
 136. *Staunch*, 18th Sept., 1810.  
 137. *Otter*, 18th Sept., 1810.  
 138. *Boadicea*, 18th Sept., 1810.  
 139. *Briseis*, 14th Oct., 1810.  
 140. *Lissa*, 13th March, 1811; only twenty-four issued.  
 141. *Anholt*, 27th March, 1811; only forty-six issued.  
 142. *Arrow*, 6th April, 1811.  
 143. *Off Tamatave*, 20th May, 1811.  
 144. *Hawke*, 18th Aug., 1811.  
 145. *Java*, Aug. to Sept., 1811.  
 146. *Locust*, 11th Nov., 1811.  
 147. *Skylark*, 11th Nov., 1811.  
 148. *Pelagosa*, 29th Nov., 1811.  
 149. *Victorious*, with *Rivoli*, 22nd Feb., 1812; only sixty-nine issued.  
 150. *Weasel*, 22nd Feb., 1812.  
 151. *Rosario*, 27th March, 1812.  
 152. *Grieffon*, 27th March, 1812.  
 153. *Malaga*, 29th April, 1812; only sixteen issued.  
 154. *Northumberland*, 22nd May, 1812.

155. *Growler*, 22nd May, 1812.  
 156. *Off Mardoe*, 6th July, 1812.  
 157. *Sealark*, 21st July, 1812; only four issued.  
 158. *Royalist*, 29th Dec., 1812.  
 159. *Weasel*, 22nd April, 1813.  
 160. *Shannon with Chesapeake*, 1st June, 1813; only forty-nine issued.  
 161. *Pelican*, 14th August, 1813.  
 162. *St. Sebastian*, Aug. to Sept., 1813.  
 163. *Thunder*, 9th Oct., 1813.  
 164. *Gluckstadt*, 5th Jan., 1814.  
 165. *Venerable*, 16th Jan., 1814.  
 166. *Cyane*, 16th Jan., 1814.
167. *Eurotas*, 25th Feb., 1814; only twenty-nine issued.  
 168. *Hebrus*, with *L'etoile*, 27th March, 1814; only forty-one issued.  
 169. *Cherub*, 28th March, 1814.  
 170. *Phœbe*, 28th March, 1814; only twenty-eight issued.  
 171. *The Potomac*, 17th Aug., 1814.  
 172. *Endymion*, with *President*, 15th Jan., 1815.  
 173. *Güeta*, 24th July, 1815.  
 174. *Algiers*, 27th August, 1815.  
 175. *Navarino*, 20th Oct., 1827.  
 176. *Syria*, Nov., 1840.

The following are the bars issued for boat services; all are inscribed *Boat Service*, with the day and month on the left and the year on the right, engraved:

177. 15th March, 1793.  
 178. 17th March, 1794; only twenty-three issued.  
 179. 29th May, 1797.  
 180. 9th June, 1799; only four issued.  
 181. 20th Dec., 1799; only three issued.  
 182. 29th July, 1800.  
 183. 29th Aug., 1800.  
 184. 27th Oct., 1800.  
 185. 21st July, 1801.  
 186. 27th June, 1803.  
 187. 4th Nov., 1803.  
 188. 4th Feb., 1804.  
 189. 4th June, 1805.  
 190. 16th July, 1806.  
 191. 2nd Jan., 1807.  
 192. 21st Jan., 1807.  
 193. 19th April, 1807.  
 194. 13th Feb., 1808.  
 195. 10th July, 1808; only eight issued.  
 196. 11th Aug., 1808.
197. 28th Nov., 1808.  
 198. 7th July, 1809.  
 199. 14th July, 1809.  
 200. 25th July, 1809.  
 201. 27th July, 1809.  
 202. 29th July, 1809.  
 203. 28th Aug., 1809  
 204. 1st Nov., 1809.  
 205. 13th Dec., 1809.  
 206. 13th Feb., 1810.  
 207. 1st May, 1810.  
 208. 28th June, 1810.  
 209. 27th Sept., 1810.  
 210. 4th Nov., 1810.  
 211. 23rd Nov., 1810.  
 212. 24th Dec., 1810.  
 213. 4th May, 1811.  
 214. 30th July, 1811.  
 215. 2nd Aug., 1811.  
 216. 20th Sept., 1811.  
 217. 4th Dec., 1811.  
 218. 11th Dec., 1811.  
 219. 4th April, 1812.  
 220. 1st Sept., 1812.

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 221. 17th Sept., 1812.    | 227. 2nd May, 1813.           |
| 222. 29th Sept., 1812.    | 228. 8th April, 1814.         |
| 223. 6th Jan., 1813.      | 229. 24th May, 1814.          |
| 224. 21st Mar., 1813.     | 230. 3rd and 6th Sept., 1814. |
| 225. 28th April, 1813.    | 231. 14th Dec., 1814.         |
| 226. April and May, 1813. |                               |

The various combinations of the bars are so numerous that it is impossible to specify them here.

On April 14th, 1851, the Governor-General of India announced that the Queen had been graciously pleased to assent to the proposition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that a medal be struck and issued to the troops who took part in the following campaigns, battles, and sieges, from 1799-1826. It was also granted to such officers and men of the Royal Navy, and the Company's Marine, as took part in the Burmese War of 1824-6. As many of the soldiers were dead at the time of issue, the medal was only given to the survivors.

East India  
Co.'s Ge-  
ral Service  
Medal,  
1799-1826.

The following are the actions commemorated by bars issued with the medal, which commence in 1803, although the medal was intended to commemorate services from 1799. The British and some of the native regiments which took part in the various actions are also given:

*Storming of Allighur*, September 4th, 1803. *British regiments*: 27th Dragoons and 76th Foot.

*Battle of Delhi*, September 11th, 1803. *British regiments*: 27th and 29th Dragoons and 76th Foot. *Native*: 6th Light Cavalry.

*Battle of Assaye*, September 23rd, 1803. *British regiments*: 19th Light Dragoons; 74th and 78th Foot.

*Siege of Asseerghur*, October 21st, 1803. *British regiment*: 94th Foot.

*Battle of Laswarree*, November 1st, 1803. *British regiments*: 8th, 27th, and 29th Light Dragoons and 76th Foot. *Native*: 21st, 31st, and 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, and 6th Light Cavalry.

- Battle of Argaum, November 26th, 1803. British regiments : 19th Light Dragoons ; 74th, 78th, and 94th Foot.*
- Siege and Storm of Garwilghur, December 15th, 1803. British regiments : 74th, 78th, and 94th Foot.*
- Defence of Delhi, October, 1804. British regiments : None.*
- Battle of Deig, November 13th, 1804. British regiments : 76th Foot. Native : 101st Fusiliers and 2nd Bengal Native Infantry.*
- Capture of Deig, December 23rd, 1804. British regiments : 8th and 29th Light Dragoons ; 22nd and 76th Foot. Native : 1st European Regiment, 8th Native Infantry, and 6th Light Cavalry.*
- War in Nepaul, 1816. British regiments : 8th Light Dragoons ; 14th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 66th, and 87th Foot. Native : 20th and 25th Native Infantry.*
- Battle of Kirkee, November, 1817. British regiments : None. Native : Bombay Fusiliers ; 2nd, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, and 23rd Bombay Native Infantry.*
- Battle and Capture of Poona, November, 1817. British regiment : 65th Foot. Native : 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.*
- Battles of Kirkee and Poona, November, 1817.*
- Battle of Seetabuldee, November and December, 1817. British regiment : Eight Companies 2nd Battalion 1st Foot.*
- Battle and Capture of Nagpore, November and December, 1817. British regiment : 1st Foot. Native : 1st, 2nd, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th, and 39th Madras Native Infantry, and 6th Light Cavalry.*
- Battles of Seetabuldee and Nagpore, November and December, 1817. British and Native regiments, see above.*
- Battle of Maheidpoor, December 21st, 1817. British regiments : 22nd Light Dragoons and 1st Foot. Native : 3rd and 4th Madras Light Cavalry ; 1st Madras Fusiliers ; 3rd, 14th, 27th, 28th, and 31st Madras Infantry.*
- Defence of Corygaum, January 1st, 1818. British regiments : None. Native : 2nd Bombay Native Infantry and 2nd Poona Horse.*
- War in Ava, 1824-6. See First Burmese War, page 51.*
- Siege and Storming of Bhurtpoor, January, 1826. British regiments : 11th Light Dragoons ; 16th Lancers ; 14th and 59th Foot. Native : 1st Bengal Cavalry ; Bengal Fusiliers ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 66th Bengal Infantry ; the Sirmoor Rifle Regiment ; and the 6th Light Cavalry.*

The following are some of the combinations of bars issued, and they were arranged to read from the top downwards to the medal; i.e., the most

recent action commemorated by a bar is placed nearest the medal:

## ONE BAR.

*Allighur.*  
*Battle of Delhi.*  
*Assaye.*  
*Asseerghur.*  
*Laswarree.*  
*Argaum.*  
*Gawilghur*  
*Defence of Delhi.*  
*Battle of Deig.*  
*Capture of Deig.*  
*Nepaul.*  
*Kirkee.*  
*Poona.*  
*Kirkee and Poona.*  
*Seetabuldee.*  
*Nagpore.*  
*Seetabuldee and Nagpore.*  
*Maheidpoor.*  
*Corygaum.*  
*Ava.*  
*Bhurtpoor.*

## TWO BARS.

*Asseerghur, Ava.*  
*Nepaul, Ava.*  
*Nagpore, Ava.*  
*Maheidpoor, Ava.*  
*Nepaul, Bhurtpoor.*  
*Capture of Deig, Laswarree.*  
*Allighur, Laswarree*  
*Assaye, Argaum.*  
*Poona, Ava.*  
*Poona, Corygaum.*  
*Nepaul, Nagpore.*  
*Laswarree, Maheidpoor.*  
*Asseerghur, Nagpore.*

## THREE BARS.

*Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur.*  
*Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur.*  
*Laswarree, Capture of Deig, Nepaul.*  
*Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree.*  
*Allighur, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.*  
*Battle of Delhi, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.*  
*Allighur, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.*  
*Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.*  
*Nepaul, Nagpore, Ava.*  
*Nagpore, Maheidpoor, Ava.*  
*Argaum, Gawilghur, Ava.*

## FOUR BARS.

*Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Deig.*  
*Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Capture of Deig.*  
*Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur, Ava.*  
*Laswarree, Capture of Deig, Nagpore, Bhurtpoor.*  
*Assaye, Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur.*

## FIVE BARS.

*Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig.*

There is a great variety of combinations of these bars; but the greatest number known to the Author on one medal is five, although it is said that in the

records of the India Office some men were entitled to as many as *seven* bars, but whether any were ever issued is not certain. The Duke of Wellington received the medal with three bars—*Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur*. No medals were issued without bars.

The medal has on the obverse the usual diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above. Reverse: A figure of Victory seated, holding in her right hand an olive-branch and in the left a laurel-wreath; at her feet is a trophy of Indian arms; a palm-tree in the background. Above is the legend, *To the Army of India*; and in the exergue the date, *1799-1826*. The name and regiment of the recipient are indented on the edge of the medal in capital letters. The ribbon is light blue, 1½in. wide, and the bars and clasp are of the same size and shape as those on the Sutlej medal. Small rivets are used for fastening the bars together. This is a very handsome medal, and, with the exception of the two bars *Ava* and *Bhurtpoor*, is very rare, and much sought by collectors. (1·4in. diameter.)

By a General Order dated November 22nd, 1854,  
 South Africa,  
 1834-53. Her Majesty granted a medal to commemorate the actions against the Kaffirs, in South Africa, in the years 1834-5, 1846-7, and from December 24th, 1850, to February, 6th, 1853. The medal was the same in all cases, and the only way to distinguish for which year it was granted is by the number of the regiment indented on the edge of the medal. The British regiments engaged in the wars of 1834-5 were the 27th, 72nd, and 75th Foot. In 1846-7, the 7th Dragoon Guards; 6th, 27th, 45th, 73rd, 90th, and 91st Foot; and the Rifle Brigade, were engaged. In 1850-3, the 12th Lancers; 2nd, 6th, 12th, and 43rd Foot; Royal

Marines; 2nd Battalion 60th; 73rd, 74th, and 91st Foot; and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, were engaged. The Cape Mounted Rifles and the men of the Naval Brigade also did good service. The crews of the following ships received the medal: H.M.S. "Castor," "Dee," "Hermes," "Rhadamanthus," and "Styx." The medal has on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, above. On the reverse, the British Lion is stooping to drink under a mimosa bush, the words *South Africa* above, and the date, 1853, in the exergue. The recipient's name and regiment are indented on the edge in capital letters. The ribbon is orange with two broad and two narrow stripes of dark blue,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide. No bars were issued with this medal. (1·4 in. diameter.)

In 1854 (January 23rd), the Queen sanctioned the issue of a medal "for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered during the operations against the Burmese in 1852-3." This medal has since been known as the "Indian General Service Medal," and was subsequently used as a reward for the incessant campaigns in India against the native tribes. Twenty-one different bars were issued with it, as follows, the medal in all cases being the same:

Pegu.	Hazara, 1888.
Persia.	Burma, 1887-9.
North-West Frontier.	Chin-Lushai, 1889-90.
Umbeyla.	Samana, 1891.
Bhootan.	Hazara, 1891.
Looshai.	N.E. Frontier, 1891.
Perak.	Hunza, 1891.
Jowaki, 1877-8.	Burma, 1880-92.
Naga, 1879-80.	Lushai, 1889-92.
Burma, 1885-7.	Waziristan, 1894-5.
Sikkim, 1888.	

In cases where the recipient had been in two

Burma,  
1852-3.

Indian  
General  
Service  
Medal.

or more campaigns, and had already received the medal, a bar only was added to those already won, instead of granting another medal. This rule seems to have been broken through occasionally, as, since the issue of the medal and bar for Perak, many instances occur of men having two of the medals, with bars for different campaigns. When fresh bars were added in cases where the recipient was already in possession of the medal, the most recent action commemorated by a bar was placed nearest to the medal, the new bar being furnished with ears for attaching to those on the lower side of that previously issued, except "Pegu," which is retained on the medal.

The bars and clasp are similar in design to those issued originally with the Sutlej medal, but the former are  $1\frac{7}{16}$  in. long, except "Pegu," which is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in.

The following British regiments took part in the Pegu, 1852-3 action in Burma for which this medal was first granted (the bar was inscribed *Pegu*): the 18th, 51st, and 80th; and also the men of the Naval Brigade.

The medal has on the obverse the diademed head of the Queen; above is the legend, *Victoria Regina*. The reverse has a figure of Victory crowning a classic warrior with a laurel-wreath. The warrior is seated, with a Roman helmet on the ground at his side; in his right hand he holds a short Roman sword and in his left hand the sheath; in the exergue is a lotus-flower. (1·4 in. diameter.) The ribbon is crimson with two dark blue stripes ( $\frac{1}{8}$  in. from the edge), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide. The name and regiment, or ship, are indented in small capital letters on the edge of the medal. From the Perak War downwards the names, &c.,

have been engraved, sometimes in capitals, at others in running hand.

The combinations of these bars are endless, but they chiefly occur on the medals of the Native Indian troops and their European officers. The greatest number on one medal is seven, and this only in one instance. The combination is as follows: *Hunza, 1891; Samana, 1891; Hazara, 1888; Burma, 1885-7; Jowaki, 1877-8; North-West Frontier; Umbeyla.* This medal is worn by the Subadar-Major of No. 4 Battery Punjab Frontier Force, and he also has the Afghan and Mutiny medals. Sir Wm. Lockhart, K.C.B., has the medal with six bars.

We now come to the medals issued by our own and foreign governments for the Crimean War in <sup>Crimea,</sup> <sub>1854-6.</sub> The same medal was awarded to the army and navy, but differed only in the bars issued, although most of these, too, were awarded in common to both Services. The original Order for the issue of the medal was dated December, 1854, and at that time only two bars were authorised, namely, those for *Alma* and *Inkermann*, which were awarded to those who had been at either or both of the battles. Subsequently, in February, 1855, a bar for *Balaklava* was sanctioned, and, again in October of the same year, one for *Sebastopol*, to all those soldiers who had been present at the operations between October 1st, 1854, and September 9th, 1855.

The medal has on the obverse, like all the foregoing, the same head of Her Majesty as was on the Peninsula Medal, with the legend, *Victoria Regina* above, and the date, 1854, in the exergue. On the reverse, a flying figure of Victory is crowning a Roman warrior with a wreath; the word *Crimea*

is inscribed on the left of the figure. The warrior carries a sheathed sword in his right hand, and on his left arm is a round shield on which is shown the British lion. The medal is by W. Wyon. (1·4in. diameter.) The bars are very ornamental, and are in the shape of oak-leaves, ornamented with acorns. The name of the victory which they commemorate is in raised letters in the centre of the leaf. The ribbon is light blue with light yellow edges, 1½in. wide. The name and regiment of the recipient are either indented or engraved, in square capitals, on the edge of the medal. The recipients in many cases had them engraved at their own expense. The clasp for suspension is also very ornamental, to match the bars, and is peculiar to this medal.

Four was the greatest number of bars issued with one medal: namely, *Alma*, *Balaklava*, *Inkermann*, and *Sebastopol*. A special bar for *Azoff* was also issued to the navy. Medals given to light cavalry regiments, with bars for *Balaklava*, are most prized by collectors on account of the celebrated charge which occurred at that battle. The regiments who formed the "Light Brigade" were the 17th Lancers and the 13th Light Dragoons, in the first line; and the 11th Hussars, 4th Light Dragoons, and the 8th Hussars, in the second line.

Many medals were issued without the bars being fastened on, so that much confusion exists in their arrangement. It is stated that many men received bars for battles at which they were not actually present, owing to the lax way in which the bars were issued. The following is a list of the various combinations of bars, reading upwards from the medal.

## TO THE ARMY.

## FOUR BARS.

*Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann,  
Sebastopol.*

## THREE BARS.

*Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann.  
Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol.  
Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol.  
Balaklava, Inkermann, Šebas-  
topol.*

## TWO BARS.

*Inkermann, Sebastopol.  
Alma, Balaklava.*

TWO BARS (*continua*).

*Alma, Sebastopol.  
Alma, Inkermann.  
Balaklava, Inkermann.  
Balaklava, Sebastopol.*

## ONE BAR.

*Alma.  
Sebastopol.  
Balaklava.*

## MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

o which every one who landed  
in the Crimea was entitled.

## TO THE NAVY.

## ONE BAR.

*Sebastopol.  
Azoff.*

## TWO BARS.

*Balaklava, Sebastopol.  
Inkermann, Sebastopol.  
Azoff, Sebastopol.*

## THREE BARS.

*Balaklava, Inkermann, Šebas-  
topol. Azoff, Inkermann, Sebastopol.*

## MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

The Marines received bars for *Inkermann*, *Bala-klava*, and *Sebastopol*. The medal was also given to some of the French troops engaged in the campaign, and was much prized by them.

Every man who was present at the *Alma* and *Inkermann*, or at *Inkermann* or *Balaklava*, or at both—in short, everyone who was in the Crimea between October 1st, 1854, and September 9th, 1855—was granted the bar for *Sebastopol*, excepting certain non-combatants, to whom was awarded the medal without bar. Some medals were, however, distributed before the date of the General Order granting the *Sebastopol* bar, but the bar was in most cases added to the medal after issue. No doubt many men entitled to the bar, and who had left the army, did

not send in their medals for alteration, and also the relatives of men who had died meanwhile, and this may account for the fact of many undoubtedly genuine medals being met with without the *Sebastopol* bar, although the intention of the authorities was that all the medals for *Inkermann* and *Balaklava* should have it.

The single bar medals for *Balaklava*, and the combinations *Alma-Inkermann*, *Balaklava-Inkermann*, *Alma*, *Balaklava-Inkermann*, although not combinations in accordance with the spirit of the General Order, are occasionally met with, and are undoubtedly genuine as they stand, although in a sense imperfect. They are, nevertheless, in the Author's opinion, quite worthy of a place in the collector's cabinet.

The naval medals were, as a rule, issued without the names of the recipients or of their ships being engraved on the edge; and in most cases where they are found they have been engraved at the recipient's expense.

The following regiments were engaged: 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards; 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons; 4th and 13th Light Dragoons; 8th, 10th, and 11th Hussars; 12th and 17th Lancers; Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Field Artillery; Royal Engineers; Land Transport Corps and Ambulance Corps; 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards; and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st and 2nd Battalions 1st Foot; 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; 1st Battalion 4th Foot; 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62nd, 63rd, 68th, 71st, 72nd, 77th, 79th, 82nd, 88th, 89th, 90th, 93rd, 95th, and 97th Foot; and 1st and 2nd Battalions Rifle Brigade.

PLATE VI.



TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA  
(SARDINIAN), 1855 (OBVERSE).



TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEA  
(SARDINIAN), 1855 (REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY; AND  
FOR CHINA, 1857-60 (OBVERSE).



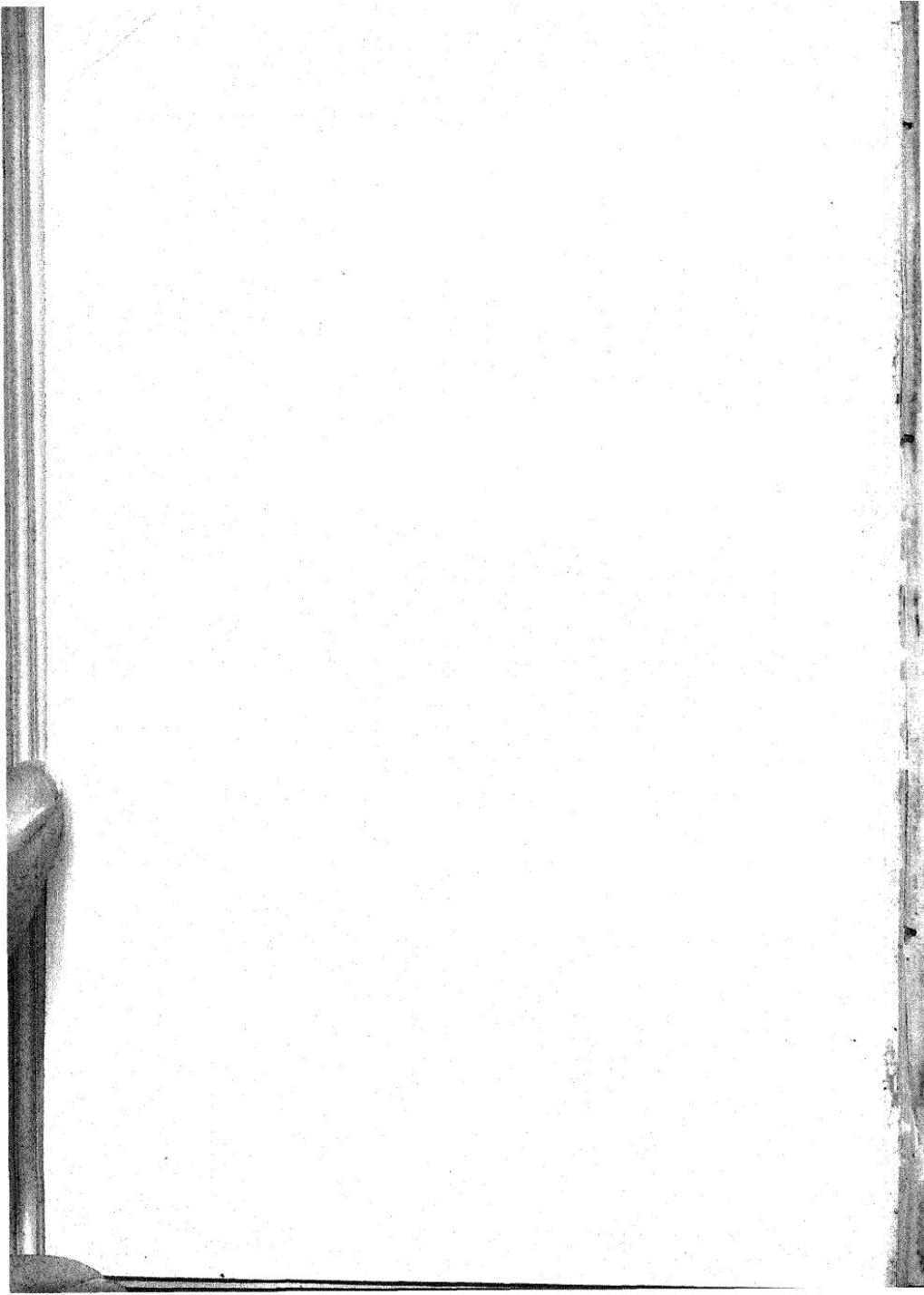
MEDAL FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY,  
1857-8 (REVERSE)



MEDAL FOR NEW ZEALAND 1844-66  
(OBVERSE).



MEDAL FOR NEW ZEALAND, 1861-66  
(REVERSE).



The following troops were present at the three great battles in the Crimea:

ALMA, September 20th, 1854.—4th and 13th Light Dragoons; 8th and 11th Hussars; 17th Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st, 4th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 38th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 63rd, 68th, 77th, 79th, 88th, 93rd, and 95th Foot.

BALAKLAVA, October 25th, 1854.—4th and 5th Dragoon Guards; 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons; 4th, 8th, 11th, and 13th Light Dragoons; 17th Lancers (the last five regiments formed the celebrated "Light Brigade"); and the 93rd Highlanders.

INKERMANN, November 5th, 1854.—4th, 8th, 11th, and 13th Hussars; 17th Lancers; the three regiments of Foot Guards; 1st, 4th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 38th, 41st, 47th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 57th, 63rd, 68th, 77th, 88th, and 95th Foot; two batteries Royal Horse Artillery, and two Royal Artillery Field Batteries.

Two companies of the 46th Foot were present at Alma and Inkermann; six officers and 225 men got the bar for *Alma*, and six officers and 201 men received in addition that for *Inkermann*. These medals are consequently rather scarce.

A special medal was issued to seamen and marines who served in the fleet in the Baltic. On the obverse <sup>Baltic  
Medal,  
1854-5.</sup> is a similar head of the Queen to that on the last described medal, but without date below. On the reverse is a figure of Britannia seated on a rock, and holding in her right hand a trident; by her side is a naval cannon and a pile of cannon-balls; she is looking towards the fortress of Bomarsund, and in the distance is Fort Sveaborg; above is the word *Baltic*; and in the exergue the date, 1854-1855. The

ribbon is yellow, with blue edges, 1½in. wide. No bars were given with the medal. (1·4in. diameter.)

This medal was intended for the navy only; but two officers and ninety men of the Sappers and Miners, who served on board the flag-ship, received it, with their names and regiments indented on the edge, like those granted to the army for the Crimea.

The Sultan of Turkey issued a medal to all the Turkish  
Medal  
for the  
Crimea. troops engaged in the war—English, French, and Sardinian. On the obverse is a field-piece, over which is spread a map of the Crimea. The cannon is standing upon the Russian flag, and a mortar and anchor are alongside; behind are grouped the flags of the following nations: English, French, Sardinian, and Turkish; and in the exergue of the English medal is the word *Crimea*, and the date, 1855. The reverse has the Sultan's cypher, inclosed in a laurel-wreath; the word *Crimea*, in Turkish, is below, and the date of the Hegira, 1271.

The obverse of the medal differs in the arrangement of the flags, according to the nation for which the medal was intended. On the English medal, the flags of Great Britain and Turkey are in front, with those of France and Sardinia in the rear; below, *Crimea 1855*. The French has the flags of France and Turkey in front, with the Sardinian and English behind; in the exergue are the words, *La Crimée 1855*. The Sardinian medal has the national flag, with that of Turkey, to the fore, with those of France and England in the rear; below, *La Crimea 1855*. Owing to the wreck of the ship conveying the majority of the English medals, the remainder were issued indiscriminately to the troops, without regard to nationality, the original intention being that

the English, French, and Sardinian medals should be issued to the armies for which they were specially designed. As a result of the accident, many of our soldiers received the French or Sardinian medal instead of the one originally intended for them. This medal is not made of such pure silver as those issued by our own Government.

They were not very fine specimens of medallic art, being somewhat roughly executed. An improved die was made in England, in every respect similar in design to the Turkish one, but better finished, and medals struck from it were distributed to the officers in place of those issued by the Turkish Government.

All these medals were issued without names or regiments on them, and were worn with a crimson watered-silk ribbon with bright green edges. The original ribbon was only  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide.

The Turkish General Service Medal (not struck specially for Crimean services) was awarded by the Sultan to Colonel Simmons and sixteen men of the 10th Company Royal Engineers, and also to the officers and thirty men of the crew of a gunboat, for service on the Danube. The obverse has the Sultan's cypher within a circle, on either side of which are flags and laurel-branches, surmounted by a crescent and star. The reverse has a large elliptical star of twelve points, in the centre of which is a smaller one of six points. Below is a scroll, with a small star at each end, and underneath is another star, surrounded by olive-branches. Upon the scroll is the Persian inscription: *Mischani Iftikhar* (the decoration, or mark of honour, or glory). The ribbon is the same as that for the previous medal.

The medals given to Colonel (now Field-Marshal

Danube  
Medal,  
1855.

Sir John Lintorn) Simmons and to Commander H. Carr-Glyn, R.N., and other officers, were in gold, the others in silver. All were, however, of the same size and design. Very few Turkish officers received the medal in gold, as it was found to be too expensive, and after the issue to the British officers it was stopped.

Medals—seven in all—were awarded also to British officers in command of Turkish troops for the defence of Siliestrīa, 1855. One was given, in gold, to Sir J. L. Simmons, the remaining six officers receiving them in silver. On the obverse is the Sultan's cypher, within a wreath of laurel and oak. On the reverse is a representation of the city of Siliestrīa; and below, the date of the Hegira, 1271 (1854). The ribbon was crimson, with green edges.

Defence of Kars, 1855. A silver medal for the Defence of Kars was given to Sir Fenwick Williams, and the officers under him; also to an artillery soldier-servant. The obverse was exactly the same as that of the previous medal, but the reverse had a view of the city of Kars, and below, the year of the Hegira, 1272 (1855). The ribbon was the same as in the foregoing case.

Owing to the small number of medals issued, the last three are very rare.

Sardinian Medal for the Crimea. The King of Sardinia conferred a medal for services in the Crimea upon 400 selected officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army, and fifty sailors and marines. The obverse has the arms of Savoy and the crown of Sardinia above, surrounded by a wreath of palm- and olive-branches; above is the legend, *Al valore militare*. On the reverse is a laurel-wreath, within which are engraved the recipient's name and regiment; around the wreath are the words,

*Spedizione d'Oriente, 1855-1856.* The ribbon is dark blue watered-silk, and the medal was suspended from it by means of a loop. A list of the recipients is given in Long's "British War Medals."

The Decoration of the French Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour was given by the Emperor Napoleon III. to a number of officers and men of the army and navy who had distinguished themselves during the Crimean War.

Legion of  
Honour.

There were five different classes of the cross distributed, according to the rank of the recipients. The majority received the fifth class, which consists of a silver star of ten points, covered on both sides with white enamel, fixed upon an enamelled green laurel-wreath. The centre is silver-gilt, and has a head of the Emperor Napoleon I., surrounded by a blue enamelled band, inscribed, in gold letters, *Napoléon Emp. des Français*. The centre of the reverse is also silver-gilt, and has the French Imperial eagle, surrounded by a blue enamelled band, bearing the legend, in gold letters, *Honneur et Patrie*. A large silver imperial crown and ring are the means of suspension. The ribbon is of crimson watered silk. The other classes are of similar design, but are made of gold instead of silver.

Another medal was also given by the French Emperor to 226 non-commissioned officers and men for distinguished gallantry. It was likewise given to the navy, and the men were specially selected for this decoration. Only two officers received it: namely, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and Sir William Codrington. The latter was presented by Marshal Pelissier with his own medal.

French  
Medal for  
Va'e'ur et  
Discipline.

The medal is silver-gilt, and consists of a laurel

wreath, in the centre of which is a bust of the Emperor Napoleon III., surrounded by a blue enamelled circle, inscribed, in gilt letters, *Louis Napoléon*. On the reverse, within a blue enamelled circle, are the words *Valeur et discipline*; the whole is surmounted by the French imperial eagle, with outspread wings; and there is a ring for suspension. The medal is worn with a wide, watered-silk orange ribbon with green edges. A list of the names of the recipients is given in Long's "British War Medals."

The medal was not confined to this campaign, as it is still given to French soldiers who specially distinguish themselves. The Author has seen it, with the head of the Republic substituted for that of the Emperor, worn by French soldiers in conjunction with the medal for the late war in Tonquin, and with the imperial eagle replaced by a trophy of arms.

The Sultan of Turkey awarded the Order of the <sup>Order of the</sup> Medjidie to upwards of a thousand officers of the Medjidie. British army and navy, for services in the Crimea. Five classes of this Order were issued, according to the rank of the recipient. It consists of a silver star of seven points, between which are seven small crescents and stars of five points.

The fifth class has a silver convex centre, encircled by a gold band with crimson enamelled centre. The band is inscribed, in Turkish, with the words, *Zeal, Devotion, Fidelity, 1268* (1852—the date of the institution of the Order). A gold crescent and star, enamelled crimson, constitute the suspender. The reverse is plain, and the ribbon is crimson with green edges. The decoration was issued without any name on it.

The first, second, third, and fourth classes are · of

the same design, but are larger, and have gold centres instead of silver. The first, second, and third are worn with a ribbon round the neck instead of on the left breast like the lowest and fourth classes.

The first and second classes have in addition a star of similar design, which is worn on the left and right sides respectively.

This decoration was also given to a number of officers above the rank of captain, for services in the Egyptian War of 1882 and the subsequent Soudan campaigns.

The next medal issued by our Government was that for the war in Persia in 1856-7. It was sanctioned <sup>Persia,</sup>  
<sub>1856-7.</sub> in a General Order, dated April 12th, 1858. The Indian General Service Medal was given, as instituted for the second war in Burma, but with the word *Persia* on the bar. It was also given to the crews of the ships of the Indian navy.

The following British regiments were present in Persia: 14th Light Dragoons; 64th and 78th Foot. There were also present the 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Poona Horse; 1st Scinde Horse; 2nd Bombay Europeans; Bombay Sappers and Miners; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 29th Bombay Infantry.

We now come to the medal given for services during the Indian Mutiny (1857-8). It was granted <sup>Indian</sup>  
<sub>Mutiny,</sub>  
<sub>1857-8.</sub> by a General Order, dated August 18th, 1858. There were five bars issued, namely:

1. *Delhi*, 30th May to 14th September, 1857.
2. *Defence of Lucknow*, 29th June to 25th September, 1857.
3. *Relief of Lucknow*, November, 1857.
4. *Lucknow*, 2nd to 21st March, 1858.
5. *Central India*, January to June, 1858.

They were 1½in. long by ½in. wide at the ends, and reduced to ¼in. wide in the middle. The ends are "fish-tailed," and the letters are in raised capitals. The bars are attached to the medal by an ornamental curved clasp and swivel.

Four was the greatest number of bars issued on one medal, and three bars were given only to the 9th Lancers and Bengal Horse Artillery.

The medal has on the obverse the diademed head of the Queen, surmounted by *Victoria Regina*. On the reverse is a figure of Britannia standing, holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand; on her left arm is an oval shield with the crosses of the Union on it; behind her stands the British lion; the word *India* is above, and the date, 1857-1858, in the exergue. (1·4in. diameter.) The ribbon is scarlet and white in alternate stripes, two of scarlet and three of white, 1¼in. wide. The name and regiment, or ship, of the recipient, were indented in small capital letters on the edge of the medal.

The following is a list of the various combinations of bars issued with the medal, and are arranged with the bar for the first action commemorated farthest from the medal.

#### FOUR BARS.

*Central India, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi.*

#### THREE BARS.

*Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi.*

#### TWO BARS.

*Relief of Lucknow, Delhi.*  
*Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow.*  
*Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow.*  
*Central India, Defence of Lucknow.*

*Central India, Lucknow.*

#### TWO BARS (*continued*).

*Central India, Delhi.*  
*Lucknow, Delhi.*  
*Relief of Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow.*

#### ONE BAR.

*Central India.*  
*Relief of Lucknow.*  
*Defence of Lucknow.*  
*Delhi.*  
*Lucknow.*

#### MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

The medal was also granted to the Naval Brigade, consisting of detachments from the ships "Pearl," "Shannon," "Calcutta," and "Sans Pareil," and had the following bars:

TWO BARS.—*Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow.*

ONE BAR.—*Lucknow. Relief of Lucknow.*

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.—*To the officers and men of the "Pearl" Brigade.*

The medals for the Defence of Lucknow awarded to the 32nd Foot, under Colonel Inglis, are most prized by collectors, on account of its heroic defence.

This was the last medal given by the Honourable East India Company.

The following British regiments received the medal: 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 8th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 14th Hussars; 5th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 23rd, 32nd, 34th, 38th, 42nd, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 64th, 71st, 72nd, 75th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 86th, 88th, 90th, 93rd, 95th, 97th, 101st, 102nd, 104th, and 108th Foot; and the Rifle Brigade.

By a General Order, dated March 6th, 1861, Her Majesty granted the issue of a medal to the troops engaged in the war in China, 1857-60. The obverse of the medal is the same as on that granted for the first Chinese War (see page 55); and the reverse is similar, but with the date, 1842, left out of the exergue. The ribbon also is the same—crimson with yellow edges,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. When this medal was first issued the ribbon had five stripes: namely, blue, yellow, red, white, and green; but it was subsequently altered to crimson and yellow.

Five bars were issued with this medal to the army and navy—*China 1842*, to those who had been in the first war; *Canton 1857*, *Taku Forts 1858*, *Taku Forts*

*1860, Pekin 1860*; and *Fatshan 1857*, to the navy only. Only one medal was issued with five bars, and that to a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery. It is now in Colonel Eaton's collection, and has bars for *Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860*, and *Pekin 1860*. In the Author's collection there was a medal with four bars, given to a sailor—*China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857*, and *Taku Forts 1858*. The bars and clasp are of the same design as those issued with the Mutiny Medal, and are fastened together by small rivets.

The naval medals were all issued without names on the edge, but the army received them with names and regiments indented in capital letters.

The medal with two bars for *Pekin 1860* and *Taku Forts 1860* given to the 1st Dragoon Guards is rare, as only two squadrons of this regiment were present. The following British regiments also took part in the campaigns: 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, 1st, 2nd, 31st, 44th, 59th, 60th, 67th, and 99th Foot; Royal Artillery; and Sappers and Miners. There were also present the 11th and 19th Bengal Lancers, and the 20th and 23rd Bengal Infantry.

The combinations of bars issued were as follows, the bar for the earliest action being placed nearest the medal:

#### FIVE BARS.

*Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860*.

#### FOUR BARS.

*China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860 (naval)*.

#### FOUR BARS (*continued*).

*Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (naval)*.

*Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860*.

*Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860*.

## THREE BARS.

*Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860,  
Pekin 1860 (naval and army),  
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858.  
Pekin 1860.*  
*Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860,  
Pekin 1860 (naval).*  
*Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858,  
Taku Forts 1860.*  
*Faishan 1857, Canton 1857,  
Taku Forts, 1858.*  
*Faishan 1857, Taku Forts 1860,  
Pekin 1860 (naval).*  
*Faishan 1857, Canton 1857,  
Taku Forts 1860.*  
*China 1842, Faishan 1857, Can-  
ton 1857.*  
*China 1842, Canton 1857, Taku  
Forts 1858 (naval).*  
*Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts  
1860, Pekin 1860.*

Another medal was designed and struck in connection with the war in 1842, but it was not issued, as it was thought it might give offence to the Chinese. The obverse had the usual head of the Queen, surmounted by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. On the reverse was the British lion trampling upon the Chinese dragon; above, *Armis exposcere pacem*; and in the exergue, *Nanking, 1842*. The ribbon was to have been the same as that for the above—crimson with yellow edges. The medal is only to be found as a proof.

A Royal Warrant was issued on July 1st, 1869, authorising the issue of a third bar with the Indian General Service Medal, inscribed *North-West Frontier, 1849-63.*

North-Wes  
Frontier,  
1849-63.

The following is a list of the services for which the medal and bar were given. *Vide General Order, No. 71, of 1869:*

Expedition to Eusufzye, November 30th, 1849. British regiments: 69th and 61st.

## TWO BARS.

*China, 1842, Canton 1857 (naval).  
Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860.  
Faishan 1857, Taku Forts 1858.  
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858.  
Canton 1857, Faishan 1857.  
Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860.  
Canton 1857, Pekin 1860.  
Taku Forts 1858, Pekin 1860.*

## ONE BAR.

*Faishan 1857.  
Canton 1857.  
Taku Forts 1858.  
Pekin 1860.  
Taku Forts 1860.*

## MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

To the army and navy.

- Expedition to Kohat Pass, February 9th, 1850. British regiments: 60th, 61st, and 98th.
- Expedition against the Ootman Kheyl and Ranezai Tribes, May 11th, 1852. British regiments: 32nd Foot, and one battery Royal Horse Artillery.
- Expedition to Punjpoor, Ishakoti, and Deerjai, May 18th, 1852. British regiments: as above, and 53rd Foot.
- Expedition against the Hussanzaies and the Synds of Khajan, December, 1852; January, 1853. 22nd Foot, Guides, and 66th Goorkhas.
- Expedition against the Kusranees and Shearnees, March, 1853.
- Expedition against the Boree Afreedies, November 29th, 1853.
- Expedition to Shah Morseh Kheyl against the Mohmund Tribe, August 31st, 1854.
- Expedition against the Aka Kheyl and Bussee Kheyl Tribes, March 27th, 1855.
- Expedition against the Meranzaie Tribe, April 4th, 1855.
- Expedition to the Bozdar Hills, March 6th, 1857. British regiments: 81st and 98th.
- Expedition to the Sitana, April 22nd, 1858.
- Expedition against the Cabool Kheyl Wuzzeeres, December 15th, 1859.
- Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzzeers, April 14th, 1860.
- Expedition (second) to Eusufzye against the Hussanzaie Tribes in the Black Mountain, October 18th, 1863. (Bar for *Umbeyla*).
- Expedition against the Bazotees on the North-West Frontier of India, under General Wilde, 1868.
- Expeditions against the Mohmund Tribes, December 5th, 1863, to January 2nd, 1864. The European regiments, that took part in this expedition, were three troops of the 7th Hussars; the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 79th Highlanders; and D Battery 5th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; and various native corps.

This last distribution was authorised by General Order, No. 98, June 14th, 1884. The medal and ribbon are the same as previously described on page 83.

A similar medal to that already described for New Zealand, on page 67, was issued for services in the same country from 1860 to 1866, by a General Order dated March 1st, 1869. The medal was granted to both Services, and is precisely similar on the obverse to the former one; but the dates on the reverse differ according to the years during which the recipient

was engaged. Owing to incompleteness in the returns many medals were issued without the dates of the recipients' services on the reverse.

The following is a complete list of the dates on the reverse of New Zealand Medals:

#### FOR THE ARMY.

Medal without date on the reverse.	<i>1860.</i>	<i>1863-1864.</i>
<i>1845-1847.</i>	<i>1861-1866.</i>	<i>1863.</i>
<i>1860-1861.</i>	<i>1861-1865.</i>	<i>1864-1866.</i>
<i>1860-1863.</i>	<i>1861-1864.</i>	<i>1864-1865.</i>
<i>1860-1864.</i>	<i>1861-1863.</i>	<i>1864.</i>
<i>1860-1865.</i>	<i>1861.</i>	<i>1865-1866.</i>
<i>1860-1866.</i>	<i>1863-1866.</i>	<i>1865.</i>
	<i>1863-1865.</i>	<i>1866.</i>

#### FOR THE NAVY.

<i>1845-1847.</i>	<i>1847.</i>	<i>1863-1865.</i>
<i>1845-1846.</i>	<i>1860-1861.</i>	<i>1865.</i>
<i>1846.</i>	<i>1861.</i>	
<i>1846-1847.</i>	<i>1863-1864.</i>	

The following British regiments were engaged in the various expeditions: 12th, 14th, 18th, 40th, 43rd, 50th, 57th, 58th, 65th, 68th, 70th, 96th, and 99th Foot; Royal Engineers; Royal Artillery; and Military Train. The crews of the following ships were engaged: 1845-7, "Castor," "Calliope," "Driver," "Elphinstone," "Hazard," "Inflexible," "North Star," "Osprey," and "Racehorse." 1860-66, "Brisk," "Cordelia," "Curacoa," "Eclipse," "Esk," "Falcon," "Harrier," "Himalaya," "Iris," "Miranda," "Niger," "Pelorus," and "Victoria."

A General Order, of July 1st, 1869, issued another bar for the Indian General Service Medal, inscribed *Umbeyla* and *Bhootan*, *1864-6*. *Umbeyla*; and a General Order, of April 28th, 1870, granted a bar for *Bhootan*, for services in 1864-65-66, and the Hazara Campaign of 1868. The ribbon was the same as previously described (page 83).

The following troops took part in the campaign in Bhootan: 55th and 80th British Infantry; 5th and 14th Bengal Cavalry; 11th, 12th, 18th, 43rd, and 44th Bengal Infantry; 2nd Ghoorkas; and 19th, 29th, and 30th Punjab Infantry.

In the Umbeyla Campaign (October to December, 1863), the troops engaged under Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain were: A squadron of Probys' Horse; the Guides (infantry and cavalry); half a battery of Royal Artillery; a mountain mule battery; 7th Fusiliers; 71st and 93rd Highlanders; 101st Fusiliers; 1st, 3rd 5th, 6th, and 20th Punjab Infantry; 4th and 5th Goorkhas; a company of Native Sappers; 3rd and 14th Sikhs; and 23rd and 32nd Punjab Pioneers.

In 1860 a medal was granted by Pope Pius IX. to the Irish Brigade of Volunteers who served under Major O'Reilly against Garibaldi. Although not, strictly speaking, a military medal specially given to British soldiers, still, as many of our countrymen received it, it is worthy of a place here. Permission to wear it was neither asked nor obtained.

The medal is of an unusual type, and is made of German silver, plated. Instead of being a solid disc, the centre is open; it is, in fact, a broad ring, with a cross in the centre. Around the circle, on the obverse, is the legend: *Pro Petri Sede. Pio IX. P. M. A. X. XV.* On the reverse, *Victoria quae vincit mundum fides nostra.* In the centre is an inverted cross, resting upon the head of a serpent. The ribbon is crimson with two white stripes, with narrow yellow edges. The medal was issued without names on the edge, and has a clasp for suspension not unlike that issued with the Crimean Medal.

By a General Order, dated December, 1872, another bar, inscribed *Looshai*, was granted with the Indian General Service Medal for the Looshai Expedition, December, 1871, to February, 1872, under Generals Nuthall and Bourchier. No British troops were engaged in this war, and the medal and bar were only given to native troops and their European officers. Looshai,  
1872.

The troops comprising the Looshai Force were : One battery Peshawar Mountain Artillery ; two companies Sappers and Miners ; 2nd and 4th Goorkhas ; 22nd and 27th Punjab Infantry ; 42nd and 44th Assam Infantry ; and 100 Police.

The next medal in order is that granted for the Abyssinian War, from October 4th, 1867, to April 19th, 1868. Abyssinia,  
1867-8. The medal is smaller than, and entirely different in design to, those usually issued, being only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter. Another special feature about it is, that instead of the name and regiment of the recipient being engraved or stamped on the edge, they are stamped, *in relief*, in the centre of the medal. It is altogether an unusual type of medal, and the design is very fine. It was awarded to both services alike.

On the obverse is a crowned and veiled bust of the Queen, similar in design to, though smaller than, that on the New Zealand Medal (see page 67), within a beaded circle. It is surrounded by a star of nine points, the inner angles of which each contain a letter, as follows : *A. B. Y. S. S. I. N. I. A.* On the reverse is a laurel-wreath, within which are the recipient's name and regiment, or ship, stamped in raised letters within a beaded circle; except on the medals given to the Indian troops, which had the names, &c., engraved. An imperial

crown and a large silver ring for suspension surmount the medal. The ribbon is broad crimson with broad white edges,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

The following regiments received the medal: *British*: 3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th, 26th, 33rd, and 45th Foot; Royal Artillery and Engineers; besides the Naval Brigade. *Native*: Scinde Horse; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 10th Bengal Lancers; 12th Bengal Cavalry; Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 27th Bombay Native Infantry. The crews of the following ships also received the medal: "Argus," "Dryad," "Daphne," "Nymph," "Octavia," "Satellite," "Star," "Spiteful," and "Vigilant."

On June 1st, 1874, a medal was authorised for the Ashantee war in Ashantee, from June 9th, 1873, to February 1873-4 4th, 1874; and a bar for the Battle of Amoafu, inscribed *Coomassie*, was added for those present. It is  $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. long by  $\frac{3}{16}$ in. wide, with the word in raised capitals, and is attached to the medal by means of a straight clasp and swivel.

On the obverse of the medal is a head of Her Majesty, with a diadem and veil, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. The reverse is in high relief, and represents a skirmish in the bush between British infantry and a number of semi-nude Ashantees, This is one of the finest designs amongst our medals, and is the work of E. J. Poynter, A.R.A. The obverse is by Leonard Wyon. The recipient's name and regiment, or ship, and the date, 1873-74, are engraved on the edge of the medal, and filled in with black colouring matter. (1·4in. diameter.) The ribbon is yellow with black edges, and has two narrow black stripes down the centre,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.

The following regiments took part in the campaign: 23rd and 42nd Foot; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 2nd West India Regiment; about 150 men of the Royal Engineers; the Houssa Artillery; and the Naval Brigade of seamen and marines from the following ships : "Active," "Amythyst," "Argus," "Barracouta," "Beacon," "Bittern," "Coquette," "Decoy," "Dromedary," "Druid," "Encounter," "Himalaya," "Merlin," "Rattlesnake," "Seagull," "Simoon," "Tamar," and "Victor Emmanuel." The number of medals issued to both Services, with and without the bar, was 11,000.

Another issue of the Indian General Service Medal was authorised on September 1st, 1879, with a bar <sup>Perak,</sup>  
<sub>1875-6.</sub> for *Perak*, for the campaign in 1875-6 (November 2nd to March 20th) against the Malays, and by a General Order, No. 58, 1881, the grant was extended to the forces engaged against the same tribes from November 27th to December 10th, 1874. It was worn with the usual red and blue ribbon.

The troops taking part in the campaign were the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, the 10th and 80th Foot, the Naval Brigade, and Indian troops, with the Royal Artillery and Engineers. The crews of H.M.S. "Charybdis" and "Hart" received the medal for 1874, and those of H.M.S. "Egeria," "Fly," "Modeste," "Philomel," "Ringdove," and "Thistle" for 1876.

For the expedition against the Afridis, in 1877-8, an eighth bar was granted to the medal, by an Order issued on March 1st, 1879. The bar was inscribed *Jowaki, 1877-78.* Only those troops who were engaged between November 9th, 1877, and January 19th, 1878, received the medal and bar.

The troops employed in this expedition were the 9th and 51st Foot; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, two companies; 20th, 22nd, and 27th Punjab Native Infantry; 14th Sikhs; 17th Bengal Cavalry; two companies Royal Engineers; one battery each of Field and Horse Artillery.

The long series of wars in South Africa, from 1877 South to 1881, was commemorated by medals and bars. Africa, 1877-79. The bars are of a novel design, as, instead of bearing the name of a victory, they merely record the year of service covering all the operations in which the recipient was engaged. They are  $1\frac{7}{16}$  in. long by  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. wide, and are of similar design to those issued with the Sutlej medal, the date being in raised figures. The clasp is also similar. The medal is similar to the South African Medal for 1853 (see page 82); but instead of the date being in the exergue, there are a Zulu shield and four crossed assegais. The ribbon is the same: namely, orange with dark blue broad and narrow stripes, and the names and regiments of the recipients are engraved on the edges of the medal in capital letters.

The bars issued were as follows: 1877-8, 1878, 1878-9, 1879, 1877-8-9. The medal was also issued without a bar to the troops who were employed in Natal from January to September, 1879, but who did not go into Zululand. No one received a medal with more than one bar, as they were issued according to the year, or years, of service of the recipients. The medal was awarded to both services.

The troops engaged in the various campaigns were: 1st Dragoon Guards (1879); 6th Dragoons (1879); 15th Hussars (1878-9); 17th Lancers (1879); 2nd Battalion 3rd (1879), 4th (1879), 13th (1878-9),

21st (1879), 24th (1877-8-9), 57th (1879), 58th (1879), 2nd and 3rd Battalions 60th (1879), 80th (1878-9), 83rd (1878-9), 88th (1877-8-9), 90th (1877-8-9), 91st (1879), 92nd (1879), 94th (1877-8-9), 97th (1879), and 99th (1879) Foot; and the crews of H.M.S. "Active," "Boadicea," "Euphrates," "Forester," "Himalaya," "Orontes," "Shah," "Tamar," and "Tenedos."

Many memorable incidents occurred in these wars, including the death of the Prince Imperial of France; the annihilation of a portion of the 24th Regiment at Isandlwahna; the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift; the capture of Cetewayo, &c.

A medal and six bars were issued for actions during the Afghan Wars in 1878-9-80. The obverse has a bust of Her Majesty, with crown, and veiled, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. The reverse has a British column on the march, accompanied by native cavalry, an officer riding in the foreground; in the centre an elephant, carrying a mountain gun on his back, an infantry soldier marching in front; in the background a mountain, with a fortress on the top; the word *Afghanistan* above; in the exergue the date, 1878-9-80. (1·4in. diameter.) The ribbon is green with red edges, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on the edge in capital letters on medals given to British soldiers, and in running hand on those given to natives. The following were the six bars issued:

- 1. *Ali Musjid*, 21st November, 1878.
- 2. *Piwari Kotal*, 2nd December, 1878.
- 3. *Charasia*, 6th October, 1879.
- 4. *Ahmed Khel*, 19th April, 1880.
- 5. *Kabul*, 10th-23rd December, 1879, and 9th August, 1880.
- 6. *Kandahar*, 1st September, 1880.

They are  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. long by  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. wide, with square ends, and have the name in the centre in raised capitals. They are fastened together by means of large, round-headed rivets, and are attached to the medal by means of a straight clasp and swivel.

The following troops were present at the under-mentioned battles :

**ALI-MUSJID.**—*British*: 10th Hussars; 17th, 51st, and 81st Foot; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; and four batteries of Artillery. *Native*: 11th Bengal Lancers; 6th, 14th, 20th, 27th, and 45th Bengal Infantry; 1st Sikhs; 4th Goorkhas; and Bengal Sappers and Miners.

**PEIWAR-KOTAL.**—*British*: 8th and 72nd Foot; and one squadron 10th Hussars. *Native*: 12th Bengal Cavalry; 23rd and 29th Bengal Infantry; 5th Goorkhas; 2nd and 5th Punjab Infantry.

**CHARASIA.**—*British*: 9th Lancers; 67th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot; one battery Royal Horse Artillery; one battery Royal Artillery; and two mountain batteries. *Native*: 12th Bengal Cavalry; 14th Bengal Lancers; 5th Punjab Cavalry; Bengal Sappers and Miners; 23rd and 28th Bengal Infantry; 5th Goorkhas; and 5th Punjab Infantry.

**AHMED KHEL.**—*British*: 59th Foot; 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles; and one battery of Artillery. *Native*: 19th Bengal Lancers; 1st Punjab Cavalry; 2nd Sikhs; 15th, 19th, and 25th Bengal Infantry.

The troops engaged in the various actions before **KABUL** in December, 1879, were:—*British*: 9th Lancers; 9th, 67th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot. *Native*: 12th Bengal Cavalry; 14th Bengal Lancers; 5th Punjab Cavalry; 23rd and 28th Bengal Infantry; 2nd, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas; 5th Punjab Infantry;

two batteries of Punjab Artillery; and Bengal Sappers and Miners.

CANDAHAR.—*British*: 9th Lancers; 7th, 60th, 66th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot; and three batteries of Artillery. *Native*: 3rd Bengal Cavalry; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; 3rd Punjab Cavalry; 3rd Scinde Horse; Central India Horse; Poona Horse; 15th, 23rd, 24th, and 25th Bengal Infantry; 1st, 4th, 19th, 28th, and 29th Bombay Infantry; 2nd, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas; and 2nd and 3rd Sikhs.

A special bronze decoration was issued to all who took part in General Roberts' memorable march from Kabul to Kandahar, from August 9th to 31st, 1880. It is in the form of a five-pointed star (1·9in. from point to point), with radiations, and in the inner angles a small ball. In the centre is the imperial monogram, *V.R.I.*, and, on a band encircling it, *Kabul to Kandahar, 1880*. The reverse is plain with a hollow centre, round which the recipient's name and regiment are indented in capital letters; an imperial crown and ring are attached for suspension. The ribbon worn with this medal is the "rainbow" ribbon of the earlier Indian medals, but unwatered and only 1½in. wide.

*Roberts' Star, 1880.*

The following is a list of the combinations of the bars, which are arranged to read upwards from the medal:

#### FOUR BARS.

*Ali-Musjid, Charasia, Kabul Kandahar.*

*Peiwar-Kotal, Charasia, Kabul Kandahar.* Given to the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 5th Punjab Infantry, and the 23rd Punjab Pioneers.

#### THREE BARS.

*Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar.*

*Peiwar-Kotal, Charasia, Kabul.*

*Peiwar-Kotal, Kabul, Kandahar.*

*Ali-Musjid, Kabul, Kandahar.*

#### TWO BARS.

*Peiwar-Kotal, Kandahar.*

TWO BARS (*continued*).

<i>Peiwar-Kotal, Charasia.</i>	<i>Ali-Musjid, Peiwar-Kotal.</i>
<i>Peiwar-Kotal, Kabul.</i>	<i>Ali-Musjid, Kandahar.</i>
<i>Charasia, Ahmed-Khel.</i>	<i>Ali-Musjid, Kabul.</i>
<i>Charasia, Kabul.</i>	<i>Ahmed Khel, Kandahar.</i>
<i>Charasia, Kandahar.</i>	<i>Kabul, Kandahar.</i>

## ONE BAR.

<i>Ali-Musjid.</i>	<i>Peiwar-Kotal.</i>	<i>Kabul.</i>
<i>Ahmed-Khel.</i>	<i>Charasia.</i>	<i>Kandahar.</i>

## MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.

Given to officers and men not present at any of the actions for which separate bars were given. The following regiments received it : 6th Dragoon Guards; 8th and 15th Hussars; 12th 14th, 15th, 17th, 25th, 31st, 53rd, and 63rd Foot.

The following British regiments took part in the campaign: 6th Dragoon Guards; 8th, 10th, and 15th Hussars; 9th Lancers; 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 60th, 63rd, 66th, 67th, 70th, 72nd, 78th, 81st, and 92nd Foot; and the Rifle Brigade.

After the conclusion of the Egyptian War, in 1882, Egypt and a medal was issued to the troops engaged. On the Soudan, obverse is a head of the Queen, with diadem, and 1882-5 veiled, somewhat similar to that on the Ashantee Medal, and surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. The reverse has a fine representation of the Sphinx, on an ornamental pedestal, with the word *Egypt* above, and the date —1882—below. (1·4in. diameter.) The ribbon is alternate stripes of blue and white—three blue and two white—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The name and regiment, or ship, of the recipient are engraved on the edge in capital letters, and some of the medals given to the Royal Marines had the names, &c., indented.

Two bars were issued with this medal—*Alexandria, 11th July*, and *Tel-el-Kebir* (13th September, 1882),

of the same design as those issued with the Afghan medal, and with similar rivets and attachment to the medal. When new bars were added from time to time, the recipient returned those already received, and a complete new set was issued. Thus the rivets on all genuine medals are always the same. The former bar was given to the seamen and marines who landed in Alexandria after the bombardment; and the latter to all those who were present at Tel-el-Kebir, including a Naval Brigade of 200 seamen and marines.

After the Soudan War, in 1884, a similar medal was issued to the combined Services, but with the date <sup>Soudan,</sup> <sub>1884.</sub> left out of the exergue of the reverse. Four bars were issued with it. (1) *Suakin, 1884*, to all those who landed at Suakin or Trinkitat between February 19th and March 26th, 1884, both dates inclusive, and who had previously received the medal for the 1882 campaign. Those who had not been awarded it received only the medal without date in the exergue, and no bar. (2) *El-Teb—Tamaai*, to all those who were present at the above battles on February 29th and March 13th, 1884. (3) *El-Teb*, to those who were only present at this battle. (4) *Tamaai*, to those who were only in this action. The ribbon was the same as that for the previous medal.

Only those troops who had previously received the medal for 1882 were given the bar for *Suakin, 1884*. It, therefore, only appears, either separately or in conjunction with others, on the medal with the date, 1882, in the exergue.

On the conclusion of the second Soudan War, in 1885, the same medal was issued to the troops and <sup>Second</sup> <sub>Soudan,</sub> <sub>War, 1885.</sub> Naval Brigade, with five additional bars. The following is the wording of the General Order:

(1.) The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal be granted to all Her Majesty's forces employed in the recent operations in the Soudan, in commemoration of their arduous labours in the ascent of the river Nile, and their gallantry in the operations which ensued; and also for the operations in the Eastern Soudan, in the vicinity of Suakin. (2.) The medal will be similar in pattern to that already granted for service in Egypt and the Soudan. (3.) Individuals already in possession of the decoration specified in paragraph 2 will only be eligible to receive such of the clasps specified hereafter as they may be entitled to. (4.) All officers and soldiers who served south of Assouan on or before 7th March, 1885, will be held to be entitled to the medal, except those who are already in possession of it. (5.) All officers and soldiers who were on duty at Suakin between 27th March, 1884, and 14th May, 1885, will also be entitled to the medal, except those already in possession of it. (6.) Her Majesty has further approved of clasps being issued as follow: A clasp, inscribed *The Nile, 1884-5*, to those officers and soldiers who served south of Assouan on or before March 7th, 1885. A clasp, inscribed *Abu Klea*, to those officers and soldiers who took part in the action fought there on 17th Jan., 1885, under the late Major-General Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B. A clasp, inscribed *Kirbekan*, to those officers and soldiers who took part in the action fought there on the 10th Feb., 1885, under the late Major-General Earle, C.B., C.S.I. A clasp, inscribed *Suakin, 1885*, to those officers and soldiers who were engaged in the operations at Suakin between the 1st March and 14th May, 1885, both days inclusive. A clasp, inscribed *Tofrek*, to those officers and men who were actually present at the action fought there on the 22nd March, 1885.

The ribbon was blue and white, like that for the two previous medals. No medals were issued with single bars for *Tofrek*, *Abu Klea*, or *Kirbekan*; as in the former case, all recipients were entitled to the bar for *Suakin, 1885*, and in the two latter for that for *The Nile, 1884-5*. The names and regiments, or ships, of the recipients were engraved on the edge of the medal in capital letters. The medals were also given for all three campaigns, without bars, to those who had not been in action, but who were in any way connected with the campaign; and officers of the hired transports and a few civilians, European and native, also received it. There were, probably,

more of these medals issued than for any previous campaign. The Australian contingent, and the Canadian boatmen hired to navigate the boats through the Nile rapids, were also presented with it.

The medal, without bar, and the star were issued to all officers and soldiers who served at, and to the Soudan south of, Wady Halfa between November 30th, 1885, and January 11th, 1886, provided they had not already received them for any of the previous campaigns. This expedition included the Battle of Ginniss, for which no bar was given. A General Order, dated January 2nd, 1890, authorised a further issue of the Soudan medal with a bar, inscribed Soudan 1885-6 *Gemaizah, 1888*, to all troops who were landed at Suakin before the action of Gemaizah on December 20th, 1888, and were there on that day; and that the same medal should be granted to all troops who were employed on the Nile at and south of Korosko on August 3rd, 1889; and that a bar, inscribed *Toski, 1889*, be given to all who were present at that action on August 3rd last. Those officers and men who had already received the Soudan medal received the new bars only.

In addition to the medal issued by our own Government, the Khedive of Egypt presented a Khedive's Star, 1882-4-6 decoration to every officer and man, naval and military, who was entitled to the English medal. The decoration is in the form of a five-pointed star (1·9in. diameter), and is suspended from a ring between two of the points; a laureated bar, on which are a crescent and five-pointed small star, is attached, for fastening the ribbon to. In the centre of the obverse is a front view of the Sphinx, with the desert and three Pyramids in the rear, surrounded

by a double band, upon which are the words, *Egypt, 1882*, above, and below, in Egyptian letters, *Khedive of Egypt, 1299*. On the reverse is a large raised circle, in which is the Khedive's monogram, *T. M.*, surmounted by a crown and crescent and star. The ribbon was a broad one, of dark navy blue,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The decoration is bronze, and was issued without name. Many of the recipients had their name and regiment stamped or engraved on the reverse, at their own expense. The stars given for 1884 and 1885 were precisely the same, except that upon the band on the obverse the words are *Egypt, 1884*, or *Egypt, 1884-5*, with *Khedive of Egypt, 1301*, and *Khedive of Egypt, 1301-4*, respectively, in Arabic below. The 1884-5 star was not issued until some time after the English medal had been awarded, as originally it was not intended to give this decoration for the last campaign.

In 1890-91, a further issue of the bronze star was made to all troops engaged in the operations near Suakin in 1888-9, and on the Nile in 1889. The star is of similar pattern to those previously issued, but bears no date upon it. It was only given to those who had not received any of the stars issued for the other campaigns, and, fewer having been given, it is consequently the rarest of the series.

Khedive's Star, 1888-9.  
In October, 1893, a further issue of the Khedive's Tokar, 1890 star took place. The star was without a date on it, and was in every respect the same as the last issue. A bronze bar was, however, added above the usual suspender, on which in Arabic characters are the name and date of the action for which the star was granted, namely, *Tokar, 1890*. The officers and men of H.M.S. "Dolphin" and "Sandfly," who were

engaged on transport duty, received the star; but no silver medal was given for this action. British officers serving in the Egyptian Army also received this star. Those already in possession of any of the former issues received the bar only.

A large number of officers—above the rank of captain—were awarded the Order of the Medjidie for these campaigns, the class of the Order varying with the rank of the recipient. Permission was subsequently granted to receive and wear this decoration, and also the various classes of the Osmanieh, given for the same campaigns.

The following are the combinations of the bars, as far as known to the author, but as very many of the men were in two, and in some cases three, Egypt and Soudan, 1882-9, campaigns, the variety of the combinations of the bars is very great. Captain Beech, late 20th Hussars, had the medal with seven bars, the only one issued.

#### SIX BARS.

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea, Suakin 1885.*  
Given to four men of the 19th Hussars, who were Lord Wolseley's orderlies, and after the Battles of Abu Klea and Kirbekan went with Lord Wolseley to Suakin, and so got the bar for *Suakin 1885* in addition to the usual five.

#### FIVE BARS.

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*

Order of the  
Médjidie,  
1882.

#### FIVE BARS (*continued*).

*Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.*

#### FOUR BARS.

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.*

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.*

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885.*

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.*

*Suakin 1885, Tofrek, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.*

*Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.*

*Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.*

FOUR BARS (*continued*).

*Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai* (naval medal only).  
*Suakin, 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea, Gemaizah 1888.*

## THREE BARS.

*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Tamaai.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, El-Teb, Suakin 1885.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884-85, Abu Klea.*  
*El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885.*  
*El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*  
*El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885, Tofrek.*  
*El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*

THREE BARS (*continued*).

*Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*Suakin 1885, Tofrek, Gemaizah 1888.*  
*Suakin 1884, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb, Th: Nile 1884-85.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb, Suakin 1885.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.*  
*Suakin 1884, Tofrek, Gemaizah 1888.*

## TWO BARS.

*Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1885.*  
*Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb—Tamaai.*  
*Suakin 1884, El-Teb.*  
*Suakin 1884, Tamaai.*  
*Suakin 1884, Gemaizah 1888.*  
*Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885.*  
*Suakin 1885, Tofrek.*  
*Suakin 1885, Gemaizah 1888.*  
*El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.*  
*El-Teb—Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.*  
*El-Teb—Tamaai, Suakin 1885.*  
*El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85.*  
*El-Teb, Suakin 1885.*  
*Tamaai, Suakin 1885.*  
*Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85.*  
*The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea.*  
*The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan.*  
*The Nile 1884-85, Suakin 1885.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884.*  
*Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885.*  
*Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889.*

## ONE BAR

*Tel-el-Kebir.**Alexandria 11th July.**Suakin 1884.**El-Teb—Tamaai.**El-Teb.**Tamaai.**Suakin 1885.**The Nile 1884-85.**Gemaizah 1888.**Toski 1889.*

## MEDAL WITHOUT BARS, FOR 1882, 1884, 1885, AND 1885-6.

The following regiments took part in the various campaigns: Three squadrons of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards; 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Guards; 5th Lancers; 10th, 19th, and 20th Hussars; 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, East Surrey Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Royal Sussex Regiment, South Staffordshire Regiment, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Essex Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, Royal Berkshire Regiment, Royal West Kent Regiment, Shropshire Light Infantry, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Manchester Regiment, York and Lancaster Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, and Royal Irish Fusiliers. In addition to these were 7270 men of the Indian Contingent, the Australian Contingent, the Naval Brigade, the Mounted Infantry, and the Light and Heavy Camel Corps, formed of drafts from most of the cavalry regiments.

The following troops took part in the under-mentioned battles:

TEL-EL-KEBIR.—Detachments of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards; 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards; 19th Hussars; one Battalion each of the Grenadier, Goldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 18th, 42nd, 46th, 60th, 72nd, 74th, 75th,

79th, 84th, and 87th Foot; a Naval Brigade; a Battalion of Marines, and Marine Artillery. *Native*: 2nd, 6th, and 13th Bengal Cavalry; 7th Bengal Infantry; 20th Punjab Infantry; and 29th Belooches.

EL-TEB.—328 men of the 10th Hussars; 410 of the 19th Hussars; 126 Mounted Infantry; 126 Artillery-men with twenty-six guns; 162 men of the Naval Brigade with eight guns; the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Gordon Highlanders, Irish Rifles, Black Watch; Marine Light Infantry; Marine Artillery; 100 Royal Engineers; and 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment. In all 4206 men.

TAMAI.—The Black Watch, Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment; Royal Marines; Naval Brigade; Royal Irish Fusiliers, Gordon Highlanders, King's Royal Rifle Corps; one squadron of the 10th and 19th Hussars; Artillery; and 26th Company Royal Engineers.

TOFREK.—The Berkshire Regiment; one Battalion of Marines; one squadron of the 5th Lancers and 20th Hussars; the Naval Brigade with four guns; the Indian Brigade; and a detachment of Royal Engineers.

ABU-KLEA.—19th Hussars; Mounted Infantry; Heavy Camel Corps; Sussex Regiment; the Naval Brigade, with three guns; Royal Artillery; and a detachment of Royal Engineers.

NILE EXPEDITION.—Heavy Camel Corps; 19th Hussars; 18th Royal Irish, Sussex Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Essex Regiment, Royal West Kent Regiment, Black Watch, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, South Staffordshire Regiment; and the Naval Brigade.

KIRBEKAN.—South Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Black Watch; a squadron of the 19th

Hussars; two guns of the Artillery. In all about 1200 men, including a small Naval detachment with a Maxim gun.

GEMAIZAH.—20th Hussars; Mounted Infantry; the King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th), the Welsh Regiment, Royal Irish Rifles, besides a number of Egyptian Troops; and the Naval Brigade from H.M.S. "Starling" and "Racer"; and seventeen officers and men of 24th Company Royal Engineers.

TOSKI.—The only British Troops were a detachment of the 20th Hussars. 154 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 20th Hussars were engaged at the last two battles; four officers and seventy-seven men received the bars for both battles; one officer and fifty-five men that for Gemaizeh; and one officer and sixteen men that for Toski.

The following men-of-war took part in the Bombardment of Alexandria: "Alexandra," "Inflexible," "Invincible," "Monarch," "Penelope," "Sultan," "Superb," "Temeraire"; and the gunboats "Beacon," "Bittern," "Condor," "Cygnet," and "Decoy"; and the dispatch vessel "Helicon."

A medal was issued by our Government to the Canadian troops who were engaged in suppressing "Riel's Rebellion," in North-West Canada, in 1885. The obverse is precisely the same as that for the Egyptian medal just described, and on the reverse are the words, *North-West Canada, 1885*, surrounded by a wreath of maple-leaves; the ribbon is slate-grey with two scarlet stripes, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.) It was issued without names, and these were added either by the recipients themselves or by the officers of the regiments. No English troops

were engaged in this campaign. A bar for *Saskatchewan* was added, and given to all the troops present at that battle, of the same size and design as that issued with the Afghan medal, and with a similar attachment to the medal.

For the recent war in Burmah, from November  
*Burmah, 14th, 1885, to April 30th, 1887*—both dates inclusive  
1885-7.—the medal and ribbon were those of the Indian General Service, and the bar is inscribed *Burma 1885-7*. The names and regiments are engraved on the edge of the medal in Italian running-hand. The medal was sent out from the Mint in this country to Calcutta, where the clasp for suspension and the bar were manufactured. The work on the latter is not nearly so good as on those struck in this country for previous campaigns, and they have a decidedly rough appearance. A bronze medal and bar for the same campaign, of similar pattern to the silver medal, were issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged.

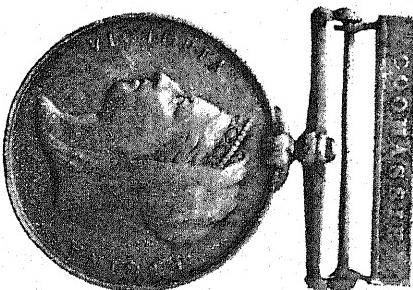
The following regiments composed the Expeditionary Force. *British*: Artillery—9th Battery I Brigade, Cinque Ports Division; 1st Battery I Brigade, East Division; 5th Battery I Brigade, South Division; 7th Battery I Brigade, North Division; 8th Battery I Brigade, London Division. Royal West Surrey Regiment, Liverpool Regiment, Somerset Light Infantry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Hampshire Regiment, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Royal Munster Fusiliers. *Native*: No. 4 Punjab Mountain Battery; No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery; 7th Bengal Cavalry; 1st Madras Lancers, and 1st Bombay Lancers; 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent; 2nd squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry; Nos. 2, 4, and 5 companies Bengal Sappers

PLATE VII.

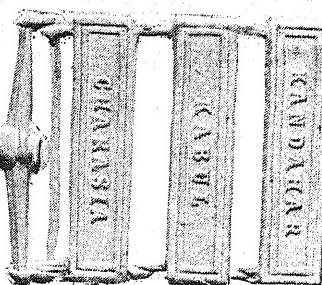
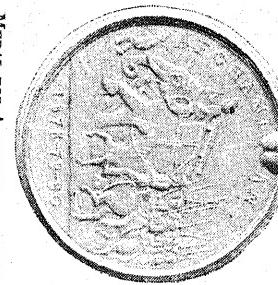
MEDAL FOR ASHANTEE, 1873-4  
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR ASHANTEE, 1873-4  
(OBVERSE).



MEDAL FOR AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80  
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR EGYPT, 1882  
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR EGYPT, 1882  
1882-5; AND FOR SUDAN,  
CANADA, 1885 (OBVERSE).





and Miners; Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6 companies Madras Sappers and Miners; No. 2 company Bombay Sappers; 1st, 2nd, 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 27th, and 44th Bengal Infantry; 3rd Goorkhas; 1st Madras Pioneers; 3rd, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, and 27th Madras Infantry; 2nd and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; 1st, 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th, and 27th Bombay Infantry. The crews of H.M.S. "Bacchante," "Mariner," "Ranger," "Sphynx," "Turquoise," and "Woodlark," also received the medal.

By a recent Army Order, the Queen's command was notified that the silver campaign medal and a bar "shall be given to all troops engaged in the military operations in Upper Burmah, and to those actually engaged in the field service in Lower Burmah between May 1, 1887, and March 31, 1889," the bar to be inscribed, *Burma, 1887-89*. The bronze medal and bar, as previously described, were also authorised for the recognised followers; officers and men who were already in possession of the medal, including those in possession of the bar for 1885-7, received the new bar only. This was the second issue of the bronze medal, which has been given with each subsequent issue of the silver medal.

A short time previously another issue of the Indian General Service Medal was authorised, with a bar inscribed *Naga 1879-80*, but no European troops were present in this campaign against the Naga Hill tribes (March, 1875, December, 1879, and January, 1880), and it was only bestowed on native regiments and their British officers. The troops engaged in this expedition were the 18th Bengal Native Infantry, the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas, and two mountain guns.

<sup>Hazara an  
Sikkim</sup> Since then the medal has been again issued for the wars in Hazara and Sikkim in 1888. The bars are inscribed *Hazara 1888* and *Sikkim 1888* respectively, and were given to all the European and native troops under Generals McQueen and Graham.

The troops composing the Sikkim Field Force were two companies of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, the 32nd Bengal Pioneers, &c.—about 2000 strong. The campaign lasted from March 9th to September 24th, 1888.

The Hazara or Black Mountain Field Force consisted of the 15th Bengal Cavalry; 240 men of the Royal Artillery, Scottish Division; a Hazara Mountain Battery; 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion Sussex Regiment, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; 3rd, 14th, and 45th Sikhs; 5th Goorkhas; 4th, 24th, and 29th Punjab Infantry; 34th Pioneers; and 40th Bengal Native Infantry. The campaign lasted from October 3rd to November 9th, 1888.

<sup>Chin-  
Looshai,  
1889-90.</sup> In 1891 a further issue of the Indian General Service Medal took place, with a bar inscribed *Chin-Looshai 1889-90*. It was given to all troops and others who, between November 15th, 1889, and April 30th, 1890, served with the Burmah Column, including those employed on the lines from Gaugaw to Yezagyo, and the garrisons of Fort White and intermediate posts to Kalemyo, from the date of the concentration at Gaugaw; and to all who served with the Chittagong Column to the date of leaving Demagiri. A bronze medal and bar of similar design were also given to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged.

All officers and men already in possession of the medal received the bar only.

The following troops took part in the expedition:

**BURMAH FORCE**—1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, a detachment of the 1st Battalion Cheshire and Norfolk Regiments; 42nd Goorkhas; 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas; and two companies Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

**CHITTAGONG FORCE**—28th Bombay Pioneers; 2nd Goorkhas; 3rd and 9th Bengal Infantry; and one company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

In December, 1891, another bar was issued with the Indian General Service Medal, inscribed *Samana* Samana, 1891. 1891, to all troops employed in the Miranzai Expedition between April 5th, 1891, and May 25th, 1891, against the Urakzai tribes. The usual bronze medal with the same bar was also given to all authorised Government followers of the troops.

The troops composing the Miranzai Field Force in 1891, to whom the bar, inscribed *Samana 1891*, was given, were—*British*: No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery; 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; two companies 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment. *Native*: 19th Bengal Lancers; No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery; Bengal Sappers and Miners; 15th Sikhs; 19th and 22nd Bengal Infantry; 23rd Punjab Pioneers; 27th and 29th Bengal Infantry; 3rd Sikh Infantry; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Punjab Infantry; 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas.

In February, 1892, a bar, inscribed *Hazara 1891*, was granted to the troops engaged in the expedition Hazara, 1891. between March 12th and May 16th, 1891. The medal was the usual Indian General Service reward. A bronze medal was given to the camp followers.

The troops composing the Hazara Field Force, 1891, were—*British*: Nos. 1 and 9 Mountain Batteries, Royal Artillery; 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, and six men of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, detached on telegraphic service. *Native*: 11th Bengal Lancers; No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery; Bengal Sappers and Miners; 11th, 19th, 27th, and 28th Bengal Infantry; 32nd Punjab Pioneers; 37th Bengal Infantry; Infantry of the Corps of Guides; 4th Sikh Infantry; 5th Goorkhas.

In June, 1892, an additional bar was authorised for Manipur, the Indian General Service Medal, inscribed, *N.E.  
1891*.

*Frontier 1891*, and was given to all troops employed in the Manipur Expedition between the dates of the advance of the Columns from Tamu, Silchar, and Kohima (March 28th, April 15th, and April 20th, respectively), and May 7th, 1891. The troops composing the Manipur Field Force, in 1891, were—*British*: Four companies of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (about 300 men). *Native*: 8th Bengal Mountain Battery; 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas; 18th Bengal Infantry; 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas; Detachment of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas.

In September, 1892, another bar was added, inscribed *Hunza 1891*, and was granted to all troops employed in the Hunza-Nagar expedition, between December 1st and 22nd, 1891, both dates inclusive.

The troops composing the Hunza-Nagar Field Force in 1891, were—*British*: None. *Native*: A detachment 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas (about 200 men) and about 660 men of the Cashmere Imperial Troops.

*General Orders.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MEDALS—BURMA.  
SIMLA, October 13th, 1893.

No. 971.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India Medal of 1854, with clasps inscribed "Burma, 1889-92," and "Lushai, 1889-92," respectively, to all troops and followers who were employed in the operations detailed in Appendix A, between the dates specified in Column 3 of that Appendix.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in the War Office Army Order, No. 154, of 1893.

*Appendix A.*

List of operations in Burma and the Lushai Hills for which the India Medal, with clasps inscribed "Burma, 1889-92," and "Lushai, 1889-92," is granted.

NAME OF EXPEDITION OR COLUMN.	CLASPS.	DATES OF OPERATION
Poohkuu Expedition—Brigadier General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Commanding ..	Burma, 1889-92	April 16 to May 16, 1889, inclusive.
Tonthon Expedition—Major J. E. Blundell, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Commanding ..	Burma, 1889-92	Dec. 17, 1889, to April 8, 1890, inclusive.
Thetta Column—Captain P. M. Canney, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, Commanding ..	Burma, 1889-92	January 1 to 4, 1891, inclusive.
Chinbok Column—Captain E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., 32nd (4th Burma) Madras Infantry, Commanding ..	Burma, 1889-92	January 8 to February 14, 1891, inclusive.

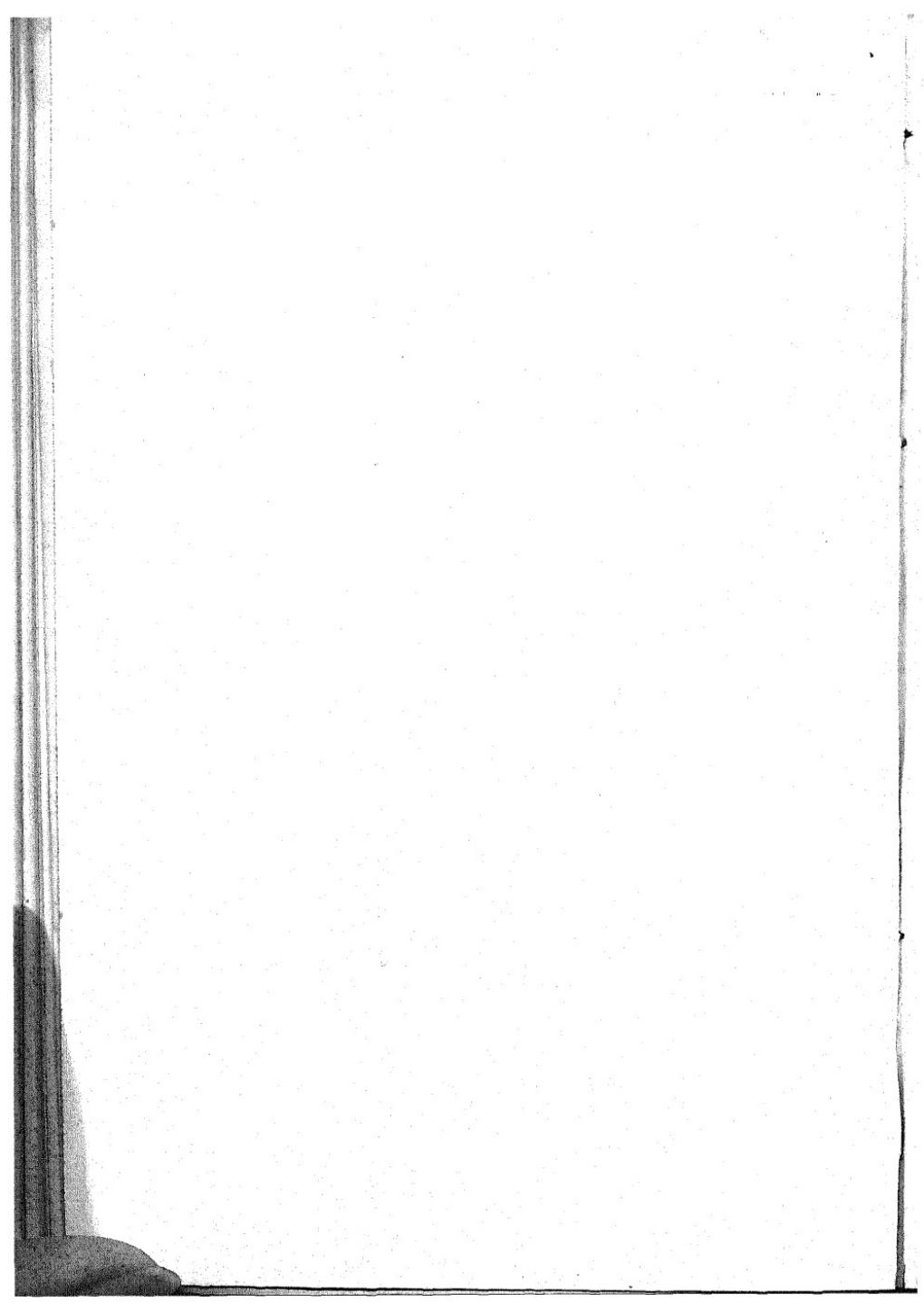
Momeik Column—Major R. E. Kelsall, afterwards Major J. H. Yule, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Commanding Wuntho Field Force—Brigadier General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Commanding Tlangu-Tlang Column—Lieut. D. E. Mocatta, 39th Bengal Infantry, Commanding Baungshe Column—Major R. H. Grunning, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Commanding Irrawaddy Column—Major J. H. Yule, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Commanding North-Eastern Column—Captain T. A. H. Davies, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Commanding Chimbok Column—Lieut. Rainey Commanding V. W. Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry	Burma, 1889-92	January 27 to March 28, 1891, inclusive.
Attack, made by Lushais, on Forts Ayal and Chaungsil—Relieving force under command of Lieutenants Swinton, Cole, and Watson	Lushai, 1889-92	January 11 to May 5, 1889, inclusive.
Expedition, under command of Captain F. P. Hutchinson, against the Village of Jacopa, to avenge the attack on Mr. Murray	Lushai, 1889-92	Sept. 9 to Dec. 9, 1890, inclusive.
Expedition, under command of Captain G. H. Lock, in consequence of a general rising of the Eastern Lushais, commencing with the attack on a force under Mr. M. Cabe, at Lalburra	Lushai, 1889-92	February 20 to March 3, 1891, inclusive.
Operations undertaken to quell a general rising of the Eastern Lushais. Advance of a force under Captain Shakespeare in South Lushai Hills	Lushai, 1889-92	March 1 to June 8, 1892, inclusive.
	Lushai, 1889-92	March 16 to May 13, 1892, inclusive.

The only British regiment that got the Lushai bar was the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; and the 2nd Devon Regiment, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, got the bar for Burmah, 1889-92,

PLATE XIII.



CENTRAL AFRICAN MEDAL (REVERSE).



On November 1st, 1892, the issue of a medal was sanctioned for services on the *East and West Coasts of Africa*. The following are the operations for which it was granted:

West  
African  
Medal,  
1892.

I. Operations against the Yonnie tribe from November 13th, 1887, to January 2nd, 1888. (H.M.S. "Acorn," "Icarus," and "Rifleman," and 1st West India Regiment.)

II. Expedition up the Gambia, December 29th, 1891, to February 5th, 1892. (H.M.S. "Sparrow.")

III. Expedition against Tambi, March 8th, 1892, to April 11th, 1892. (H.M.S. "Alecto," "Racer," "Sparrow," "Thrush," and "Widgeon," and 1st West India Regiment.)

IV. Expedition against Toniataba, March 12th, 1892, to April 30th, 1892.

V. Expedition against the Jebus, May 12th to 25th, 1892.

The bars for the various expeditions to be as under:

I. 1887-8; II. 1891-2; III., IV., and V. 1892, the principle being that the year or years on the bar cover all the operations in which the recipient may have been engaged in such year or years. The medal and ribbon are the same as that previously issued for the Ashantee War, and which will in future be known as the *West African Medal*. Soldiers or sailors already in possession of the Ashantee medal were given bars only.

A further issue was authorised in April, 1895, for the following services, but in this case no bars were given. The operations were in Eastern and Central Africa, and the medal is now known as the *Central African Medal*.

Centra  
African  
Medal,  
1895.

*Mlanje* (Chikumba), July and August, 1891.  
*Makanjira*, October and November, 1891.  
*Kawinga*, November, 1891.  
*Zarif*, January and February, 1892.  
*The Upper Shiré*, January and February, 1893.

*Mlanje* (Nyassera and Mkanda), August to October, 1893.  
*Makanjira*, November, 1893, to January, 1894.  
*Chi'odzulu*, December, 1893.  
*Unyoro*, December, 1893, February, 1894.  
*Mruti*, April-June, 1894.

The medal was mounted with a swivel-ring, and is worn with a ribbon, 1½ in. wide, with three equal stripes of black, white, and brown, the black stripe being worn to the right. No British regiments received this medal.

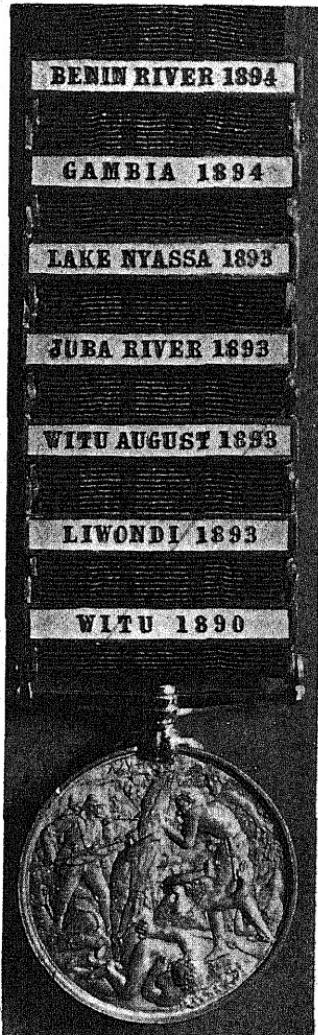
In September, 1895, the West African Medal and West African bars were given to those who took part in the Medal, 1895. following expeditions :

*Witu*, October, 1890 : H.M.S. "Boadicea," "Brisk," "Conquest," "Cossack," "Humber," "Kingfisher," "Pigeon," "Redbreast," and "Turquoise," with Marines.  
*Chief Liwondi*, February and March, 1893 : Thirty-four men of H.M.S. "Herald" and "Mosquito."  
*Purwani and Iongeni*, August, 1893 : Two hundred men of H.M.S. "Blanche," "Sparrow," and "Swallow," with Marines (36).  
*Juba River*, August, 1893 : Forty men of H.M.S. "Blanche."  
*Lake Nyassa*, November, 1893 : H.M.S. "Adventurer" and "Pioneer," and 101 Sikhs.  
*Gambia*, February 22nd to March 11th, 1874 : H.M.S. "Alecto," "Magpie," "Raleigh," "Satellite," and "Widgeon," Marines, and 50 men of the 1st West India Regiment.  
*Benin River* (Chief Nanna), August and September, 1894 : H.M.S. "Alecto," "Philomel," "Phoebe," and "Widgeon."  
*Brass River*, February 17th to 26th, 1895 : H.M.S. "Barossa," "St. George," "Thrush," and "Widgeon."  
*Egbon, Bida, and Ilorin*, January 6th and February 25th, 1897

The bars are inscribed : *Witu 1890 ; Liwondi 1893 ; Witu August 1893 ; Juba River 1893 ; Lake Nyassa 1893 ; Gambia 1894 ; Benin River 1894 ; date only, 1893-94 ; Brass River 1895 ; and Niger 1897.*

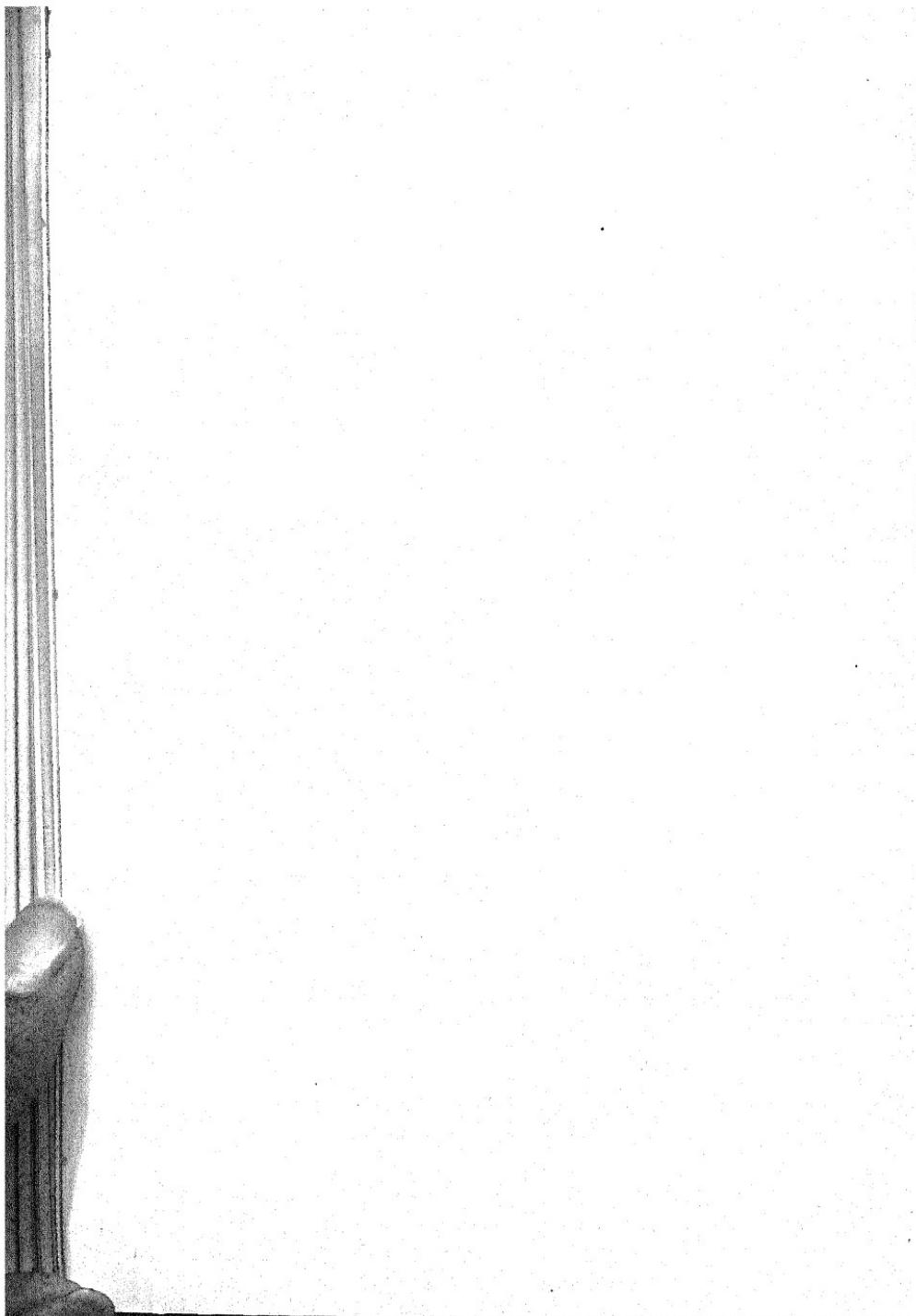


OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

EAST, AND WEST AFRICAN MEDAL.



These bars were the same size as those given with the Ashantee Medal, and the name and ship of the recipient are indented in capital letters on the edge of the medal.

In September, 1895, a bar was added to the Indian General Service Medal, inscribed *Waziristan 1894-95*,<sup>Waziristan  
1894.</sup> and was given to all troops who were on duty beyond Kajuri Kach between October 22nd, 1894, and March 13th, 1895; or beyond Jandola or Mirian between December 17th, 1894, and March 13th, 1895.

The following troops formed the Waziristan Field Force:—*British Infantry*: 2nd Battalion Border Regiment and the Maxim Gun detachment of the Devonshire Regiment. *Native Cavalry*: 1st Punjab Cavalry (two squadrons), 2nd Punjab Cavalry (one squadron), and 3rd Punjab Cavalry. *Native Artillery*: No. 1 (Kohat), No. 3 (Peshawar), and No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Batteries. *Native Sappers and Miners*: Nos. 2 and 5 companies Bengal Sappers and Miners. *Native Infantry*: 1st Battalions of 1st, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas; 1st and 3rd Sikh Infantry; 2nd, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry; 20th and 33rd (Punjab) Bengal Infantry; and the 38th (Dogra) Bengal Infantry.

This was the last occasion on which the *Indian General Service Medal* of 1854 was used; as having been issued with no less than twenty-one different bars it was, after much deliberation, decided to issue a medal of a new design, and to be henceforth known as the *India Medal, 1895* (see Army Order, No. 71, April, 1896). Since the issue of the medal for Burma, 1885-1887, the names of the recipients have all been engraved on the edge of the medals in running-hand.

*Ashantee, 1895-6.* For the war in Ashantee in 1895-6 a special medal was issued. It was of somewhat unusual design, and consists of a four-pointed bronze star (1½ in. diameter), with St. Andrew's Cross between the arms. In the centre is an imperial crown surrounded by a band, with *Ashanti* above, and 1896 below. Reverse: *From the Queen*, in raised letters. A ring is provided for suspension, and the ribbon is yellow with a narrow black stripe near the edge, 1¼ in. wide.

The English regiments were made up into a "Composite Battalion," and consisted of drafts (two non-commissioned officers, one bugler, and seventeen men) from the following regiments:

2nd Goldstream Guards,	2nd Shropshire Light Infantry,
2nd Grenadier Guards,	1st Northumberland Fusiliers,
1st Scots Guards,	1st Leinster Regiment,
1st Yorkshire Light Infantry,	3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps,
2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers,	2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade,
2nd Devonshire Regiment,	

Also the whole of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, and detachments of the Army Service Corps, Medical and Ordnance Staff Corps, Artillery, and Engineers.

An Admiralty order of January 21st, 1897, *Mwele, 1895.* sanctioned a further grant of the West African Medal, without a bar, to the men of H.M.S. "Barrosa," "Phœbe," "Racoon," and "St. George" for operations against *Mwele*. The edge of the medal bore the recipient's name and ship, and *Mwele 1895*. Those already in possession of the medal were entitled to have the action and date engraved thereon.

In Army Order No. 71, April, 1896, the Queen authorised the issue of a medal to replace the Indian General Service Medal of 1854, "to commemorate military operations in, and on the frontier of, India,

*General Service Medal, 1895.*

and to be in future known as 'The India Medal 1895.' The medal bears on the obverse the bust of the Queen, surrounded by the legend: *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*. Reverse: The figures of a European and a Sikh soldier, the former resting on his rifle and the latter on his sword, and grasping between them the pole of the British flag, with the inscription, *India, 1895*, on either side. (1 $\frac{7}{16}$  in. diameter.) Ribbon, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, three stripes of red and two of green. The medal is thicker than usual, and weighs 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. instead of 1 oz.

The first bars issued were inscribed *Defence of Chitral 1895*, and *Relief of Chitral 1895*, and are of the same design as those of the India Medal of 1854, and with a similar attachment. Similar medals and bars were issued in bronze to the authorised camp followers.

The following troops took part in the expedition, and received the bar for *Relief of Chitral 1895*:

#### FIRST BRIGADE.

- 3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, 257 men.
- 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, 801 men.
- 1st King's Royal Rifles, 705 men.
- 37th Bengal Infantry, 734 men.
- Corps of Guides Cavalry, 125 men.

#### SECOND BRIGADE.

- 2nd King's Own Borderers, 736 men.
- 1st Gordon Highlanders, 772 men.
- No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, 260 men.
- 4th Sikh Infantry, 648 men.
- 15th Bengal Infantry, 723 men.
- No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, 174 men
- Corps of Guides Cavalry, 115 men.
- Corps of Guides Infantry, 661 men.
- No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, 176 men.
- 11th Bengal Infantry, 497 men.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

- 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, 799 men.  
 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 757 men.  
 25th Bengal Infantry, 731 men.  
 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, 730 men.

## LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

- 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, 519 men.  
 No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, 235 men.  
 29th Bengal Native Infantry, 369 men.  
 Corps of Guides Cavalry, 108 men.  
 13th Bengal Infantry, 723 men.  
 30th Bengal Infantry, 721 men.  
 15th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 143 men.  
 23rd Bengal Infantry, 604 men.  
 No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, 165 men.  
 No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, 150 men.

Total 14,764 men.

The 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, 28th and 39th Bengal Infantry, and No. 1 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery formed part of Brigadier-General Gorst's command.

The Garrison of Chitral who received the bar, *Defence of Chitral, 1895*, consisted of seven British officers, including the British agent, ninety men of the 14th Sikhs, 301 men of the 4th Kashmir Rifles, 16 Punyalis, forty servants and followers, and an English Surgeon-Captain.

For the Dongola Expedition, in 1896, the Khedive Soudan, of Egypt granted a silver medal, without bar, to all <sup>1895</sup> the British and Native troops who were serving at, and to the south of, Sarras, between March 30th and September 23rd, 1896; and to those under Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton serving at Suakin between the same dates. Two bars were added, one inscribed *Hafir* to those engaged in the operations south of Fareig, on September 19th, 1896; and the other inscribed *Firket* to those engaged in the operations south of Akasheh, on June 7th, 1896.

PLATE XI.



REVERSE.

OBVERSE.

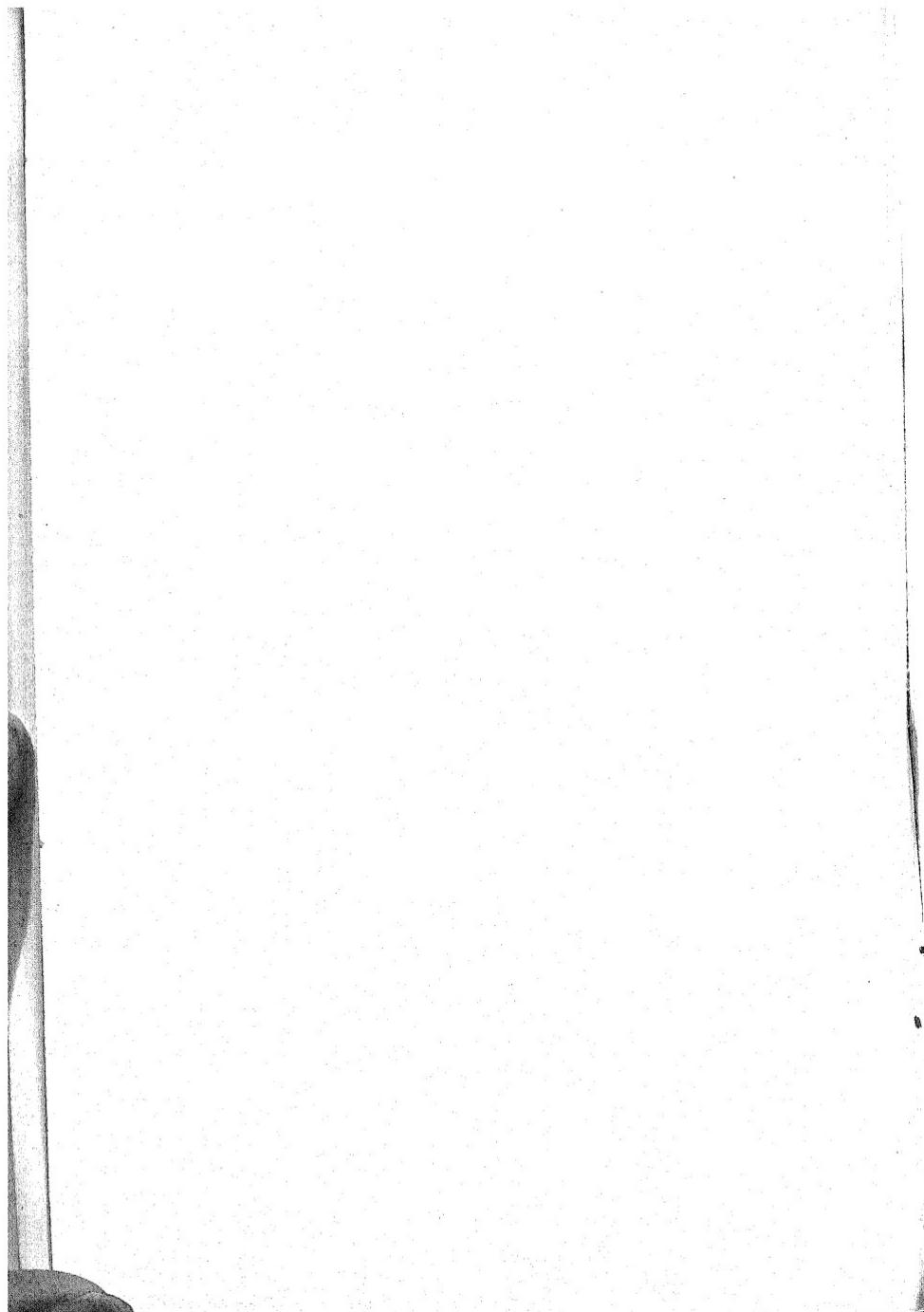
MEDAL FOR MATABELELAND.



OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

THE HONG-KONG PLAGUE MEDAL.



Both bars bear the dates of their respective actions in Arabic. Obverse: A shield with a crescent surmounted by three stars, and behind it a military trophy. Reverse: An Arabic inscription. A loop and crescent is provided for suspension. Ribbon, two stripes of yellow and one of blue.

The medal without bars was given in bronze to all camp followers and civilian servants of officers. Her Majesty granted permission to the British troops to accept and wear the medal.

The 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment was the only English regiment that received it; and it was also given to the soldiers of the Indian contingent which garrisoned Suakin.

Permission was given to the Chartered Company of South Africa, in 1896, to issue a medal to the troops engaged in Matabeleland in 1893; and in 1897 to all those who took part in the operations in Rhodesia in 1896.

Matabeleland  
1893.  
Rhodesia,  
1896.

The design of both medals was the same, with the exception of the name and date of the expedition on the reverse. The medal is silver. Obverse: The Queen's head, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse: The British lion charging with tail erect, wounded in front by an assagai, and trampling upon a native shield and arms; in the background a bush. Above, *Matabeleland 1893*, or *Rhodesia 1896*, as the case might be; and in the exergue, *British South Africa Company*. ( $1\frac{7}{16}$  in. diameter.) An ornamental clasp for suspension. Ribbon, four stripes of yellow and three of blue,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide. Those already in possession of the 1893 medal, and entitled to that for 1896, received a bar, inscribed *Rhodesia 1896*, only.

The first medal was given to all those who were engaged between October 16th and December 24th, 1893; and only those officers and men who had obtained official sanction to be present were allowed to accept and wear it.

Besides the Company's own forces, volunteers from the Cape Mounted Rifles and the British Bechuanaland Police, one company of the 2nd West Riding Regiment, one officer and eighteen men of the 1st Royal Highlanders, and three men of the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, received the medal.

The second medal was given to all those who had served between March 24th and December 31st, 1896. The 7th Hussars was the only British regiment employed. This was the first issue of a medal by a private company, which has been authorised, since the days of the Honourable East India Company.

In April, 1898, two additional bars were given with the West African medal; those officers and men who were already in possession of the medal receiving the new clasps only.

<sup>West African Medal, 1898.</sup> The first was inscribed *Benin 1897*, and was given to the officers and men of H.M.S. "Forte," "Philomel," "St. George," "Barrosa," "Phoebe," "Theseus," "Widgeon," "Magpie," and "Alecto," altogether about 1400 men.

The second was inscribed *Dawkita 1897*, and was granted to the force employed under Lieut. F. B. Henderson, R.N., in the defence of Dawkita in the Gold Coast hinterland.

A short time previously (November 1897) a bar was issued with the same medal, inscribed *Niger 1897*, to the forces which took part in the expedition to Egbon, Bida, and Ilorin, or formed the garrisons of

Fort Goldie and Lokoja between January 6th and February 25th, 1897.

On June 3rd, 1898, it was announced that the Queen had commanded that the India medal, with bars, <sup>North-West Frontier,</sup> should be granted to the troops employed in the <sup>1898</sup> recent operations on the North-West Frontier, as follows:

With bar inscribed *Punjab Frontier, 1897-8*.—To all troops who proceeded beyond Edwardesbad between June 10th, 1897, and January 30th, 1898; to all beyond Jalala between July 26th, 1897, and January 23rd, 1898; to all present at the action of Shabkadar on August 9th, 1897; to all forming part of the Mohmand Field Force; to all forming part of the garrisons of and present at Jamrud, Hari Sing-ka Burj, Bara, and all outposts in the Peshawar Valley south of the line Jamrud-Peshawar, between August 23rd, 1897, and April 6th, 1898; to all forming part of the garrisons of and present at the posts on the Samana and posts beyond Kohat, from Kohat to Parachinar, between August 27th and October 2nd, 1897; to all who took part in the action in the Ublan Pass on August 27th, 1897, and subsequent actions on the Samana and beyond Kohat up to October 2nd, 1897; to all forming part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, who proceeded beyond either Kohat or Peshawar between October 2nd, 1897, and April 6th, 1898.

Bar inscribed *Malakand, 1897*.—To all troops beyond Jalala who took part in the defence and <sup>Malakand</sup> relief of Malakand and Chakdara between July 26th and August 2nd, 1897.

Bar inscribed *Samana, 1897*.—To all troops forming part of the garrisons of the posts on the Samana <sup>Samana,</sup> 1897.

and posts beyond Kohat, from Kohat to Parachinar between August 27th and October 2nd, 1897; and all who took part in the action in the Ublan Pass on August 27th, 1897, and subsequent actions on the Samana and beyond Kohat up to October 2nd, 1897.

*Tirah, 1897-8.* — To all troops forming part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force who proceeded beyond either Kohat or Peshawar between October 2nd, 1897, and April 6th, 1898; to the troops of the Kurram Movable Column; and to the Peshawar Column.

A bronze medal with bars of similar pattern was given to all authorised Government followers and followers of Imperial Service troops who accompanied the troops in the operations mentioned.

The following troops formed the Mohmand Field Force (10,624 men):

*1st Brigade.* — 2nd Battalion Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders; 1st Sikhs; 1st Punjab Infantry; 33rd Bengal Infantry; six guns of the Peshawar Battery; 2nd Company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners; and the Hospital Staff.

*2nd Brigade.* — 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 14th Sikhs; 6th Bengal Infantry; 25th Punjab Infantry; one squadron 1st Punjab Cavalry; four guns of 6th Bombay Mountain Battery; 51st Field Battery; 13th Bengal Lancers; Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The following troops were in the Malakand Force (10,421 men):

*First Brigade.* — 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry; 21st Bengal Infantry; 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.

*Second Brigade.* — 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light

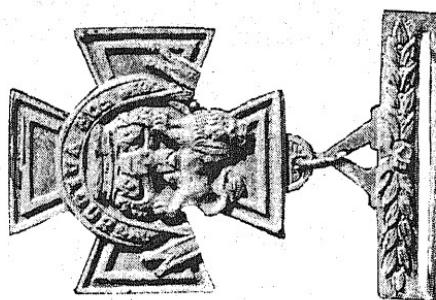
PLATE VIII.



MEDAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA, 1877-81  
(REVERSE).



MEDAL FOR NORTH-WEST CANADA,  
1885 (REVERSE).

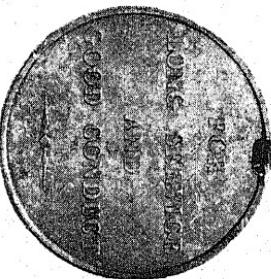


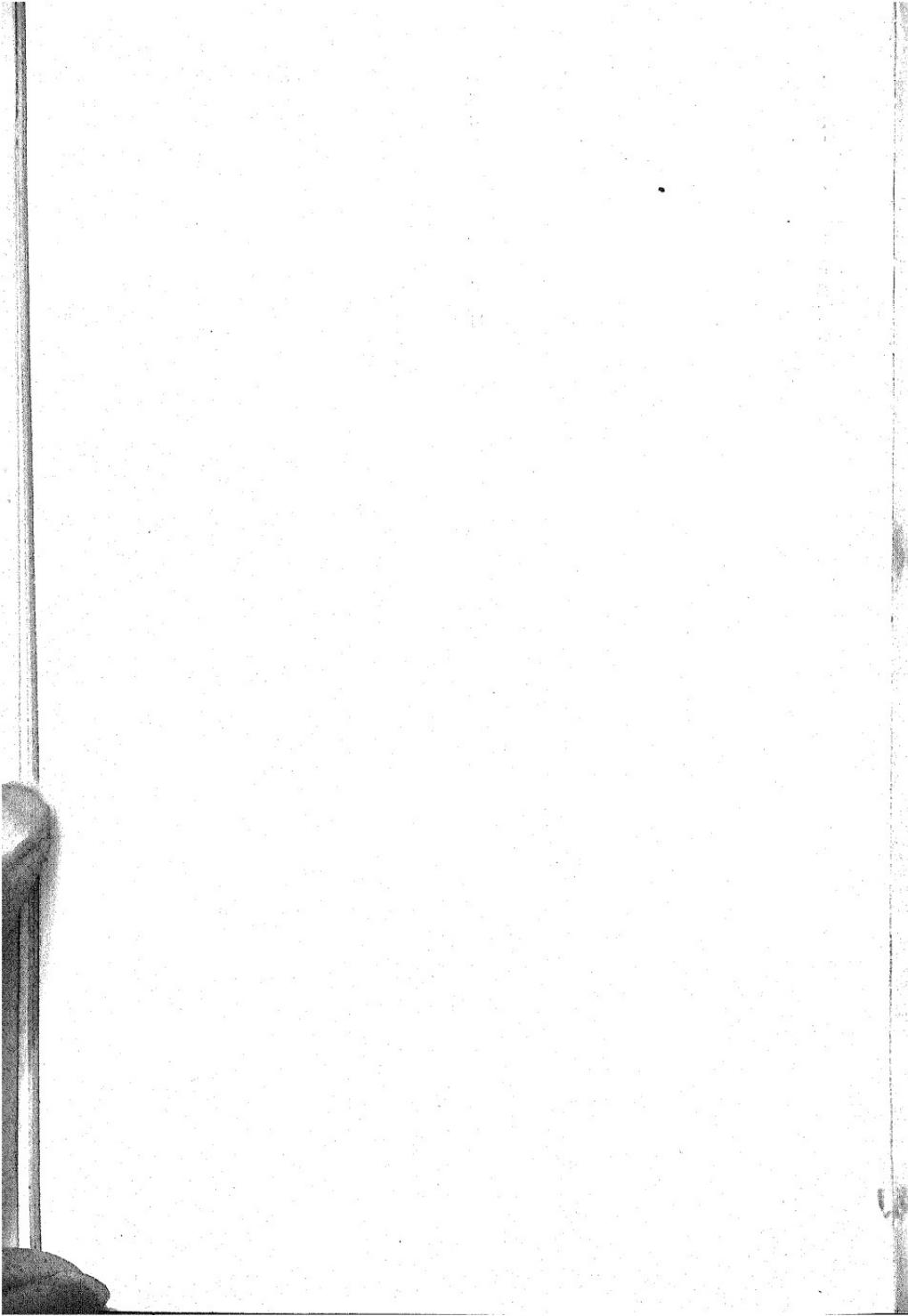
VICTORIA CROSS (OBVERSE).

ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (OBVERSE).



ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (REVERSE).





Infantry; 9th Goorkhas; 37th Bengal Infantry; 13th Bengal Lancers; 3rd Mountain Battery, R.A.; No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery; 28th Bombay Infantry; No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; one Regiment Imperial Service Troops; No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery; No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; and two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers.

*Third Brigade*.—1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; 22nd Bengal Infantry; 39th Bengal Infantry; No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A.; No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers; K Battery, R.H.A.; and two squadrons 11th Hussars and 4th Dragoon Guards.

The following troops were in the Samana Force:

*First Brigade*.—1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment; 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry; 45th Sikhs.

*Second Brigade*.—1st Battalion the "Buff's"; Guides Infantry; 35th Sikhs; 38th Dogras; 8th Bengal Mountain Battery; 5th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; and two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers.

*Third Brigade*.—1st Battalion the Queen's Regiment; 22nd Punjab Infantry; 38th Bengal Infantry; 39th Gahrwalis; one battery, R.A.; 3rd Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; two squadrons 11th Bengal Lancers; one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers; half company Madras Sappers.

The following troops composed the Tirah Field Force (32,161 men):

*First Division: First Brigade*.—2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas; 30th Bengal Infantry. *Second Brigade*.—2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment; 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas; 3rd Sikh

Infantry; No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A.; No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery; No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery; two squadrons 18th Bengal Cavalry; 28th Bombay Infantry; 3rd and 4th Companies Bombay Sappers and Miners; Kapurthala Infantry; Maler Kotla Sappers; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

*Second Division: First Brigade.*—1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; 1st Battalion Dorset Regiment; 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas; 15th Bengal Infantry.

*Second Brigade.*—2nd Battalion King's Own Borderers; 1st Battalion Northampton Regiment; 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas; 36th Bengal Infantry; Nos. 8 and 9 Mountain Batteries, R.A.; No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery; two squadrons 18th Bengal Cavalry; 21st Madras Infantry; No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners; Jhind Infantry; Sirmoor Sappers.

*Communications.*—22nd Bengal Infantry; 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas; 39th Bengal Infantry; 2nd Punjab Infantry; 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Jeypore and Gwalior Transport Corps.

*Peshawar Column.*—2nd Battalion Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers; 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry; 9th and 45th Bengal Infantry; 57th Field Battery, R.A.; 3rd Mountain Battery, R.A.; 9th Bengal Cavalry; No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

*Kuram Column.*—12th Bengal Infantry; Nabha Infantry; four guns 3rd Field Battery, R.A.; 6th Bengal Cavalry; Central India Horse.

*Rawal Pindi Brigade* (in reserve; 3,776 men).—2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 27th Bombay Infantry; 2nd Hyderabad Infantry; Jodhpur Lancers.

In June, 1898, a bar was issued with the Khedive's Soudan Medal, inscribed, *The Atbara*, to all the troops who took part in the battle on April 8th, 1898; and all troops who served at, and south of, Abu Hamed on that date received the medal without the bar. Those already in receipt of the medal received the bar only. The following were the British regiments engaged:

1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire; 1st Battalion Lincolnshire; 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

In July, 1898, a bar for "Mashonaland" was added to the British South Africa Company's medal to those employed in the operations in Mashonaland up to October 31st, 1897. Mashonaland, 1897.

This closes the description of the campaign medals and bars issued to the Services down to the end of July, 1898.

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## MEDALS AWARDED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, &c.

Victoria Cross,  
1856.



LARGE number of medals have been instituted as rewards for valour, long service, good conduct, &c., the principal one of which will be taken first, namely, the "Victoria Cross." It was instituted by Royal Warrant June 29th, 1856, and revised April 23rd, 1881. The Warrant begins :

Whereas we take into our Royal consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services, either of officers of the lower grades in our naval and military service, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines in our navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in our army, it is ordained that the cross shall only be awarded to those officers or men who served us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

The idea originated with the late Prince Consort, and he is said to have designed the medal. Officers and men of the auxiliary and reserve forces are also eligible for the decoration. In the case of warrant officers, seamen, marines, non-commissioned officers, and privates, the cross carries with it an annuity of £10 per annum, and £5 extra per annum is added for each additional bar.

In July, 1898, it was decided that, at the Secretary of State's discretion, a sum of £50 a year may be granted by way of pension in lieu of the £10 which has accompanied the V.C. since its institution.

The cross is of bronze, in shape Maltese,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, and is made from captured cannon. On the obverse, in the centre, is the British lion and crown; and below, on a scroll, the words *For Valour*. The reverse is plain, with a raised edge, and has a raised circle in the centre. A laureated clasp,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, is attached for suspension, and a *V* below is connected to the cross by a small link. The name and regiment of the recipient are engraved upon the back of the clasp; and the date of the act of bravery is engraved inside the circle on the reverse of the medal. For each additional act of bravery a bar is given, upon which is engraved the date of the action. The cross is worn with a red ribbon,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, by recipients in the army, and a blue ribbon by those in the navy.

Should a recipient of the V.C. at any subsequent date be convicted of any crime, or cowardice, the cross is forfeited, and in the case of a non-commissioned officer or private the pension is withdrawn.

The following is an alphabetical list of the winners since the institution, with the date when, and campaign in which, the action was performed; also the rank of the recipient on receipt of the cross, the ultimate rank attained, and whether alive or still serving.

Ablett, A., Sergeant, Grenadier Guards. September 2nd, 1855,  
Crimea. Deceased.

Adams, Rev. J. W., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.  
December 11th, 1879, Afghanistan. Retired.

Adams, Robert Bellew, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Indian Staff Corps. August 17th, 1897, Nawa Kili, Upper  
Swat Valley.

Addison, H., Private, 43rd Foot. January 2nd, 1859, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.

- Aikman, F. R., Lieutenant, 4th Bengal Native Infantry. March 1st, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Aitken, R. H. M., Lieutenant, 13th Bengal Native Infantry. June 30th and November 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Alexander, J., Private, 90th Foot. June 18th and September 6th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Allen, W., Corporal, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Colour-Sergeant. Deceased.
- Anderson, C., Private, 2nd Dragoon Guards. October 8th, 1855, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Anson, The Hon. A. H. A., Captain, 84th Foot. September 28th and November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Arthur, T., Gunner and Driver, Royal Artillery. June 7th and 18th, 1855, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Ashford, J., Private, 7th Foot. August 16th, 1880, Afghanistan. Army Reserve.
- Aylmer, F. J., Captain, Royal Engineers. December 2nd, 1891, Nilt Fort, Hunza-Naga. Now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
- Baker, C. G., Lieutenant, Bengal Police. September 27th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Bambrick, V., Private, 60th Foot. May 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Banks, W. G. H., Cornet, 7th Hussars. March 19th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Beach, T., Private, 55th Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bell, D., Private, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Discharged on pension.
- Bell, E. W. D., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 23rd Foot. September 20th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bell, M. S., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. February 4th, 1874, Ashantee. Now Colonel, C.B., Queen's Aide-de-Camp.
- Beresford, Lord W., Captain, 9th Lancers. July 3rd, 1879, South Africa. Now Colonel, K.C.I.E.
- Bergin, J., Private, 33rd Foot. April 13th, 1868, Abyssinia. Deceased.
- Berryman, J., Troop Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers. September 20th, October 25th, and November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Special bar given for the Battle of Inkermann. Now Major (retired pay).
- Blair, J., Captain, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry. August 12th and October 23rd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General, C.B., Indian Army.
- Blair, R., Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Bogle, A. C., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. July 29th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major, 23rd Foot. Deceased.
- Boisragon, G. H., Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps. December 2nd, 1891, Nilt Fort, Hunza-Naga. Now Captain.

- Booth, A., Colour-Sergeant, 80th Foot. March 12th, 1879, South Africa. Still serving.
- Boulger, A., Lance-Corporal, 84th Foot. July 12th and September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Quartermaster (Honorary Lieut.-Colonel). Retired.
- Bourchier, C. T., Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. November 20th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Boyes, D. G., Midshipman, R.N. September 6th, 1864, Japan. Deceased.
- Bradshaw, J., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. April 22nd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bradshaw, W., Assistant-Surgeon, 90th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Brennan, J., Bombardier, Royal Artillery. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Bromhead, G., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Major. Deceased.
- Brown, F. D. M., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.
- Browne, E. S., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. March 29th, 1879, South Africa. Now Colonel.
- Browne, H. G., Captain, 32nd Foot. August 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel. Retired.
- Browne, P., Trooper, Cape Mounted Rifles. April 8th, 1879, South Africa. Discharged.
- Browne, S. J., Captain, 46th Bengal Native Infantry. August 31st, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir S. J., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps.
- Buckley, C. W., Commander, R.N. May 29th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Buckley, J., Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance (Bengal). May 11th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Buller, R. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th Foot. March 28th, 1879, South Africa. Now General Right Hon. Sir R. H., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Burgoyne, H. T., Commander, R.N. May 29th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Burslem, T. A., Lieutenant, 67th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Butler, T. A., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. March 9th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Major. Retired on full pay.
- Byrne, James, Private, 86th Foot. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Byrne, John, Private, 68th Foot. November 5th, 1854, and May 11th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Bythesea, John, Commander, R.N. August 9th and 12th, 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Now Rear-Admiral, C.B., C.I.E. Retired.

- Cadell, T., Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. June 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.
- Cafe, W. M., Captain, 56th Bengal Native Infantry. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now General, Indian Army. Retired.
- Cambridge, D., Sergeant, Royal Artillery. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Cameron, A. S., Lieutenant, 72nd Foot. March 30th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, C.B. Retired.
- Carlin, P., Private, 13th Foot. April 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Champion, J., Troop Sergeant-Major, 8th Hussars. September 8th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant-Major. Discharged on pension.
- Channer, G. N., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 20th, 1875, Perak. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B.
- Chaplin, J. W., Ensign, 67th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Now Colonel, C.B. Retired.
- Chard, J. R. M., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Afterwards Brevet Colonel. Deceased.
- Chase, W. St. L., Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps. August 16th, 1880, Afghanistan. Now Major.
- Chicken, G. B., Mr., Indian Naval Brigade. September 4th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Clifford, The Hon. H. H., Brevet Major, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Major General. Deceased.
- Clogstoun, H. M., Captain, 19th Madras Native Infantry. January 15th, 1859, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Cochrane, H. S., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 86th Foot. April 1st, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Coffey, W., Private, 34th Foot. March 29th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Coghill, N. J. A., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. January 22nd, 1879, South Africa. Posthumous award.
- Coghlan, C., Sergeant-Major, 75th Foot. June 8th and July 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Coleman, J., Sergeant, 97th Foot. August 30th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Colliss, J., Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery. July 27th, 1880, Afghanistan. Discharged.
- Colvin, J. M. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. September 16th, 1897, Mamund Valley.
- Commerell, J. E., Commander, R.N. October 11th, 1855, Sea of Azoff, Crimea. Afterwards Admiral Sir J. E., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Retired.
- Connolly, W., Gunner, Bengal Horse Artillery. July 7th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Connors, J., Private, 3rd Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

- Conolly, J. A., Lieutenant, 49th Foot. October 26th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, promoted to the Coldstream Guards. Deceased.
- Cook, J., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 2nd, 1878, Afghanistan. Afterwards Major. Deceased.
- Cook, W., Private, 42nd Foot. January 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Cooper, H., Boatswain, R.N. June 3rd, 1855, Crimea. Retired.
- Cooper, J., Private, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Deceased.
- Corbett, T., Private, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. August 5th, 1882, Egypt. Discharged.
- Costello, E. W., Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps. July 26th, 1897. Malakand.
- Craig, J., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 6th, 1855 Crimea. Deceased.
- Creagh, O'M., Captain, Bombay Staff Corps. April 21st, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel.
- Crimmin, J., Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service. January 1st, 1889, Burman. Now Surgeon-Major.
- Crowe, J. P. H., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. August 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny.
- Cubitt, W. G., Lieutenant, 13th Bengal Native Infantry. June 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, D.S.O. Retired
- Cunningham, W. J. M., 1st Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. November 20th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General Sir W. J. M., Bart. Deceased.
- Curtis, H., Boatswain's Mate, R.N. June 18th, 1855, Crimea.
- Dalton, J. L., Assistant-Commissary, Staff. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.
- Danahar, J., Trooper, Nourse's Light Horse. January 16th, 1881, South Africa. Now Corporal in the Connaught Rangers.
- Daniels, E. St. J. Midshipman, R.N. November 5th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- D'Arcy, C. Captain, Frontier Light Horse. July 3rd, 1879, South Africa. Deceased.
- Daunt, J. C. C., Lieutenant, 11th Bengal Native Infantry. October 2nd, and November 2nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Davis, G., Captain, Royal Artillery. September 8th, 1855. Crimea. Now Major-General. Deceased.
- Davis, J., Private, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Day, G. Fiott, Commander, R.N. October, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Dempsey, D., Private, 10th Foot. August 12th, 1857, and March 14th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Diamond, B., Sergeant, Bengal Horse Artillery. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.

- Dick-Cunningham, W. H., Lieutenant, 92nd Regiment. December 13th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Lieutenant-Colonel.
- Dickson, C., C.B., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery. October 17th, 1854, Crimea. Now General Sir C., G.C.B., Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery.
- Divane, J., Private, 60th Foot. September 10th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Dixon, M. C., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery. April 17th, 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General, C.B., Royal Artillery. Retired on full pay.
- Donohoe, P., Private, 9th Lancers. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Doogan, J., Private, 1st Dragoon Guards. January 28th, 1881, South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Douglas, C. M., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Now Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.
- Dowell, G. D., Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery. July 13th, 1855, Baltic (Crimea). Now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired on half-pay.
- Dowling, W., Private, 32nd Foot, July 4th and 9th, and September 27th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Down, J. F., Ensign, 57th Foot. October 2nd, 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.
- Duffy, T., Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Dundas, J., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. April 30th, 1865, Bhootan. Deceased.
- Dunlay, J., Lance-Corporal, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Dunn, A. R., Lieutenant, 11th Hussars. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Dynon, D., Sergeant, 53rd Foot. October 2nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Edwards, T., Private, 42nd Foot. March 13th, 1884, Egypt. Army Reserve.
- Edwards, W. W. M., Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th Foot). September 13th, 1882, Egypt. Now Major, retired.
- Elphinstone, H. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Major-General Sir H. C., K.C.B., C.M.G. Deceased.
- Elton, F. C., Brevet-Major, 55th Foot. August 4th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Esmonde, T., Captain, 18th Foot. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Evans, S., Private, 19th Foot. April 13th, 1855, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Farmer, J. J., Lance-Corporal, Army Hospital Corps. February 27th, 1881, South Africa. Now Corporal. Discharged on pension.

- Farquharson, F. E. H., Lieutenant, 42nd Foot. March 9th, 1858,  
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Farrell, J., Quartermaster-Sergeant, 17th Lancers. October 25th,  
1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Ffrench, A. K., Lieutenant, 53rd Foot. November 16th, 1857,  
Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Fincastle, Viscount, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers. August 17th, 1897,  
Nawa Kili, Upper Swat Valley.
- Findlater, Piper, 1st Gordon Highlanders. October 20th, 1897.  
Dargai Heights. Discharged.
- Fitzgerald, R., Gunner, Bengal Horse Artillery. September 28th,  
1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Fitzgibbon, A., Hospital Apprentice, Indian Medical Establishment.  
August 21st, 1860 China. Deceased.
- Fitzpatrick, F., Private, 94th Foot. November 28th, 1879, South  
Africa. Still serving.
- Flawn, T., Private, 94th Foot. November 28th, 1879, South  
Africa. Army Reserve.
- Flinn, T., Drummer, 64th Foot. November 28th, 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Afterwards Private. Discharged on pension.
- Forrest, G., Captain, Bengal Veterinary Establishment. May 11th,  
1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Fosbery, G. V., Lieutenant, 4th Bengal European Regiment.  
October 30th, 1863, Umbeyla. Now Lieutenant-Colonel.  
Retired.
- Fowler, E., Private, 90th Foot. March 28th, 1879, South Africa.  
Now Sergeant in the Royal Irish Regiment.
- Fraser, C. C., Major, 7th Hussars. December 31st, 1858, Indian  
Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-General, C.B.; Colonel, 8th  
Hussars. Deceased.
- Freeman, J., Private, 9th Lancers. October 10th, 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Gardiner, G., Colour-Sergeant, 57th Foot. March 22nd, 1855,  
Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Gardner, W., Colour-Sergeant, 42nd Foot. May 5th, 1858, Indian  
Mutiny. Afterwards Quartermaster-Sergeant. Deceased.
- Garvin, S., Colour-Sergeant, 60th Foot. June 23rd, 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Gifford, Lord E. F., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. February 1st, 1874,  
Ashantee. Now Brevet Major. Retired.
- Gill, P., Sergeant-Major, Loodiana Regiment. June 4th, 1857,  
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Goate, W., Lance-Corporal, 9th Lancers. March 6th, 1858, Indian  
Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Goodfellow, C. A., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. October 6th,  
1859, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General.
- Goodlake, G. L., Brevet Major, Coldstream Guards. October  
26th, 1854, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-General.
- Gordon, W. J., Lance-Corporal, 1st West India Regiment. March  
13th, 1892, West Coast of Africa. Now Sergeant. (Native)

- Gorman, J., Seaman, R.N. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Gough, C. J. S., Captain, 5th Bengal European Cavalry. August 15th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir C. J. S., G.C.B., Indian Army.
- Gough, H. H., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry. November 12th, 1857, and February 25th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir H. H., G.C.B. Indian Staff. Corps.
- Grady, T., Private, 4th Foot. October 18th and November 22nd, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.
- Graham, G., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-General Sir G., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Retired.
- Graham, P., Private, 90th Foot. November 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Grant, C. J. W., Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps. March 26th, 1891, Manipur. Now Brevet-Major.
- Grant, P., Private, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Grant, R., Sergeant, 5th Foot. September 24th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Green, P., Private, 75th Foot. September 11th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colour-Sergeant. Deceased.
- Grieve, J., Sergeant-Major, 2nd Dragoons. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Griffiths, W., Private, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Deceased.
- Guise, J. C., Major, 90th Foot. November 16th and 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B. Retired.
- Hackett, T. B., Lieutenant, 23rd Foot. November 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Hale, T. E., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, 7th Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Now Surgeon-Major. Retired on half-pay.
- Hall, W., Coloured Seaman, H.M.S. "Shannon." November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny.
- Hamilton, T. de C., Captain, 68th Foot. May 11th, 1855, Crimea. Now Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General), late 64th Foot. Retired on full pay.
- Hamilton, W. R. P., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps. April 2nd, 1879, Afghanistan. Deceased.
- Hammond, A. G., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 14th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel, D.S.O., A.D.C., C.B.
- Hancock, T., Private, 9th Lancers. June 19th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Harding, I., Gunner, H.M.S. "Alexandra." July 11th, 1882, Egypt. Afterwards Chief Gunner. Retired.
- Harrington, H. E., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. November 14th and 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Harrison, J., A.B. Seaman, R.N. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

Decides

- Hart, R. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. January 31st, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel, C.B.
- Hartigan, H., Sergeant, 9th Lancers. June 8th, October 10th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hartley, E. B., Surgeon-Major, Cape Mounted Rifles. June 5th, 1879, South Africa. Now Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.
- Havelock, H. M., Lieutenant, 10th Foot. July 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Bart, G.C.B. Deceased.
- Hawkes, D., Private, Rifle Brigade. March 11th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hawthorne, R., Bugler, 52nd Foot. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Heaphy, C., Major, Auckland Militia. February 11th, 1864 New Zealand. Deceased.
- Heathcote, A. S., Lieutenant, 60th Foot. June to September, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Henderson, H. S., Trooper, Bulawayo Field Force. South Africa. March 30th, 1896. Still serving.
- Heneage, C. W., Captain, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Major. Retired.
- Henry, A., Sergeant-Major, Royal Artillery. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster and Captain. Deceased.
- Hewett, W. N. W., Lieutenant, R.N. October 26th and November 5th, 1854. Crimea. Special bar for Inkermann. Afterwards Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. W., K.C.B. Deceased.
- Hill, A. R., Lieutenant, 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment (58th Foot). January 28th, 1881, South Africa. Now Major.
- Hill, S., Sergeant, 90th Foot. November 16th and 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hills, J., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. July 9th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, G.C.B., Royal Artillery. Retired.
- Hinckley, G., A.B. Seaman, R.N. October 9th, 1862, China.
- Hitch, F., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Hodge, S., Private, 4th West India Regiment. Coloured Soldier. June 30th, 1866, Gambia River, West Africa. Deceased.
- Hollis, G., Farrier, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Hollowell, J., Private, 78th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Holmes, J., Private, 84th Foot. October 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Home, A. D., Surgeon, 90th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Surgeon-General Sir A. D., K.C.B. Retired.
- Home, D. C., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Posthumous award.

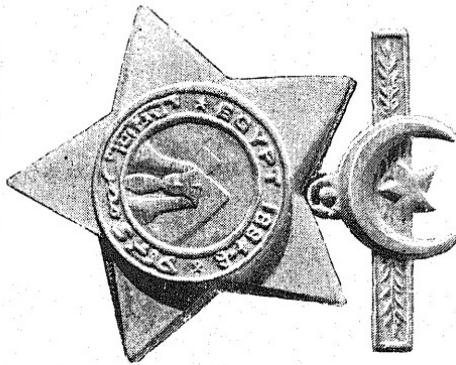
- Hook, H., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879,  
South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Hope, W., Lieutenant, 7th Foot. June 18th, 1855, Crimea.  
Retired.
- Hughes, M., Private, 7th Foot. June 7th and 18th, 1855, Crimea.  
Afterwards Corporal. Deceased.
- Humpston, R., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. April 22nd,  
1855. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- Ingouville, G., Captain of Mast, R.N. July 13th, 1855, Baltic  
(Crimea). Deceased.
- Innes, J. J. McL., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. February  
23rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-General,  
Royal Engineers. Deceased.
- Irwin, C., Private, 53rd Foot. November 16th 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Jarrett, H. C. T., Lieutenant, 26th Bengal Native Infantry.  
October 14th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel,  
late Bengal Staff Corps. Deceased.
- Jee, J., C.B., Surgeon, 78th Foot. September 25th, 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Now Surgeon-Major (Deputy Inspector-General).  
Retired
- Jennings, E., Rough-rider, Bengal Artillery. November 14th  
to 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Jerome, H. E., Lieutenant, 86th Foot. April 3rd and May 28th,  
1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel (Major-General). Retired.
- Johnstone, W., Stoker, R.N. August 9th-12th, 1854, Baltic  
(Crimea). Deceased.
- Jones, A. S., Lieutenant, 9th Lancers. June 8th, 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, late 13th Foot.  
Deceased.
- Jones, H. M., Lieutenant, 7th Foot. June 7th, 1855, Crimea.  
Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Jones, R., Private, 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879,  
South Africa. Army Reserve.
- Jones, W., Private, 24th, Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879,  
South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Kavanagh, T. H., Mr., Assistant-Commissioner in Oude,  
Bengal Civil Service. November 8th, 1857, Indian Mutiny.  
Deceased.
- Keatinge, R. H., Captain, Bombay Artillery. March 17th, 1858,  
Indian Mutiny. Now General, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps.
- Kellaway, J., Boatswain, R.N. September, 1855, Azoff (Crimea).  
Deceased.
- Kells, R., Lance-Corporal, 9th Lancers. September 28th, 1857,  
Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Trumpet-Major. Discharged  
on pension.
- Kenny, J., Private, 53rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Kerr, W. A., Lieutenant, 24th Bombay Native Infantry. July 10th,  
1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased,

- Kirk, J., Private, 10th Foot. June 4th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Knox, J. S., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards in the Rifle Brigade; now Brevet Major. Retired.
- Lambert, G., Sergeant-Major, 84th Foot. July 29th, August 16th, and September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment. Deceased.
- Lane, T., Private, 67th Regiment. August 21st, 1860, China. Deceased.
- Laughnan, T., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. November 14th to 22nd, 1857. Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Lawrence, S. H., Lieutenant, 32nd Foot. July 7th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Brevet Major, late 11th Hussars. Deceased.
- Lawson, E., Private, Gordon Highlanders. October 20th, 1897, Dargai Heights.
- Leach, E. P., Captain, Royal Engineers. March 17th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel, C.B.
- Leet, W. K., Major, 13th Foot. March 28th, 1879, South Africa. Now Major-General, C.B. (retired pay).
- Leitch, P., Colour-Sergeant, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855. Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Leith, J., Lieutenant, 14th Light Dragoons. April 1st, 1858. Indian Mutiny. Now Brevet Major, late 3rd West Indian Regiment. Retired.
- Lennox, W. O., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, November 20th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards General Sir W. O., K.C.B. Deceased.
- Lenon, E. H., Lieutenant, 67th Foot. August 21st, 1860, China. Afterwards Major. Deceased.
- Le Quesne, F. S., Surgeon, Army Medical Staff. May 4th, 1889, Upper Burmah. Now Surgeon-Captain.
- Lindrim, W. J., Corporal, Royal Engineers. April 11th, 1855, Crimea. Now Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff College.
- Lloyd, O. E. P., Surgeon, Medical Staff Corps. January 6th, 1893, Sima. Now Surgeon-Major.
- Loyd-Lindsay, R. J., Captain and Brevet Major, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th and November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Now Lord Wantage Lieutenant-Colonel, K.C.B. Retired.
- Lucas, C. D., Mate, R.N. June 21st, 1854, Baltic (Crimea). Now Rear-Admiral. Retired. This is the first action for which the Cross was given.
- Lucas, J., Colour-Sergeant, 40th Foot. March 18th, 1861, New Zealand. Discharged on pension.
- Lumley, C. H., Brevet Major, 97th Foot. September 8th, 1855. Crimea. Deceased.
- Lyons, J., Private, 19th Foot. June 10th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Lysons, H., Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles (90th). March 28th, 1879, South Africa. Now Captain.

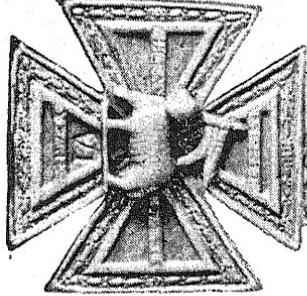
- Lyster, H. H., Lieutenant, 72nd Bengal Native Infantry. May 23rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Lieutenant-General, C.B  
 McBean, W., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 93rd Foot. March 11th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- McCorrie, C., Private, 57th Foot. June 23rd, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- McCrea, J. F., Surgeon, Cape Mounted Rifles. January 14th, 1881, South Africa. Deceased.
- McDermond, C., Private 47th Foot. November 5th, 1854 Crimea. Deceased.
- Macdonald, H., Colour-Sergeant, Royal Engineers. April 19th, 1855, Crimea. Now Quartermaster (Hon. Captain), retired pay.
- McDonell, W. F., Mr., Magistrate of Sarun, Bengal Civil Service. July 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- M'Dougall, John, Private, 44th Foot. August 21st 1860, China. Deceased.
- McGauran, John, Private, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. June 23rd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- M'Gaw, S., Lance-Sergeant, 42nd Foot. January 21st, 1874 Ashantee. Deceased.
- McGregor, R., Private, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. April 22nd, 1855, and July, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- M'Guire, J., Sergeant, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- M'Hale, P., Private, 5th Foot. October 2nd and December 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- M'Innes, H., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. November 14th to 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Macintyre, D., Major, Bengal Staff Corps. January 4th, 1872, Looshai Expedition. Now Major-General. Retired.
- Mackay, D., Private, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- McKechnie, J., Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- McKenna, E., Colour-Sergeant, 65th Regiment. September 7th, 1863, New Zealand. Afterwards Ensign. Deceased.
- MacManus, P., Private, 5th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased:
- M'Master, V. M., Assistant-Surgeon, 78th Foot. September 25th 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- McNeill, J. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, 107th Regiment. March 30th, 1864, New Zealand. Now Major-General Sir J. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Retired.
- Macpherson, H. T., Lieutenant, 78th Foot. September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General Sir H. T., K.C.B. Deceased.
- McPherson, S., Colour-Sergeant, 78th Foot. September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension

PLATE IX.

KHEDIVE'S STAR FOR EGYPT, 1884-6  
(OBVERSE).

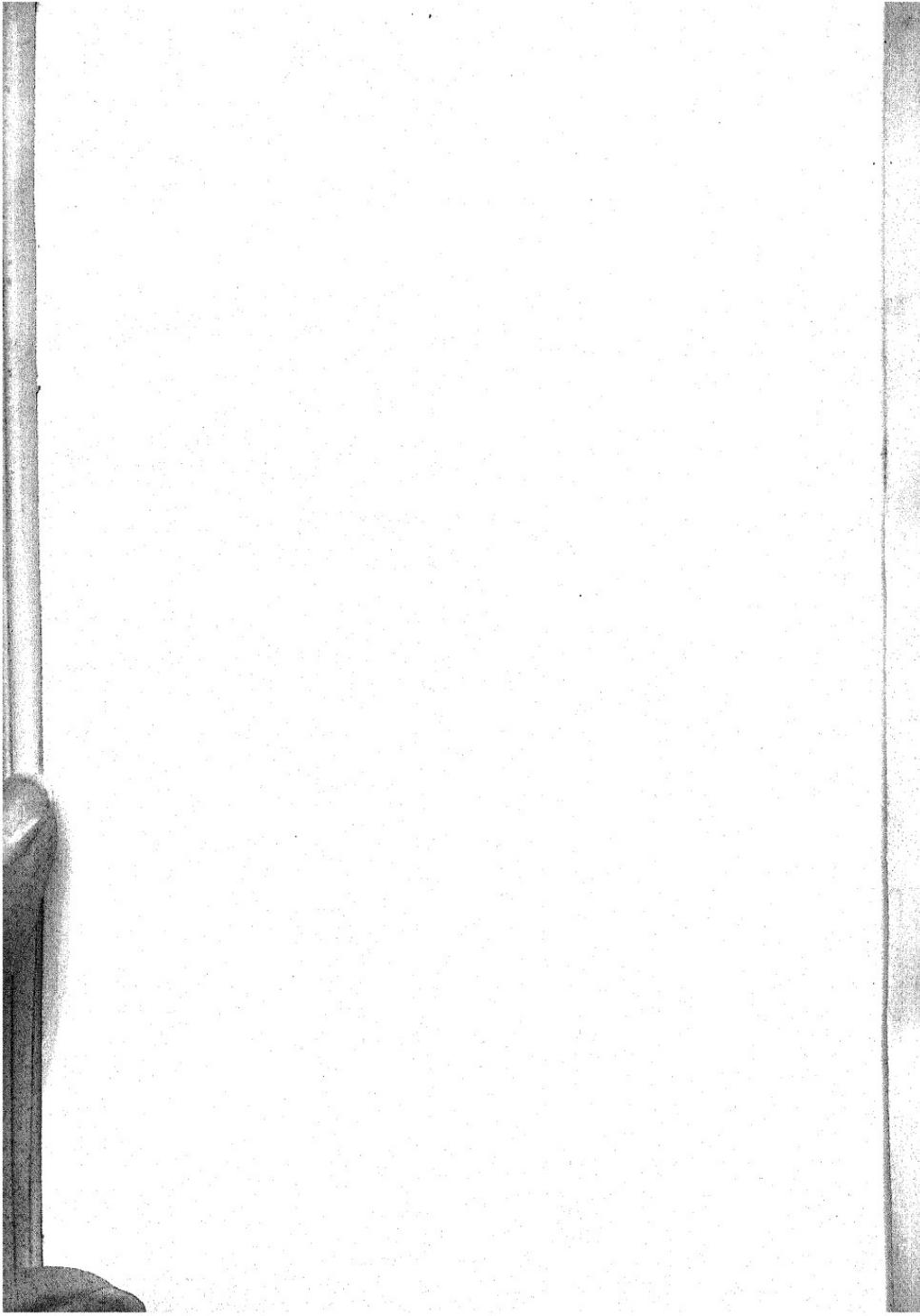


2ND FOOT REGIMENTAL MEDAL  
(OBVERSE).



KHEDIVE'S STAR FOR EGYPT, 1882-96  
(REVERSE).





- McQuirt, B., Private, 95th Foot. January 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- McWheeney, W., Sergeant, 44th Foot. October 20th and December 5th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Madden, A., Sergeant-Major, 41st Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Magner, M., Drummer, 33rd Foot. April 13th, 1868, Ashantee. Discharged on pension.
- Mahoney, P., Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers. September 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Malcomson, J. G., Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. February 8th, 1857, Persia. Now Gentleman-at-Arms.
- Malone, J., Sergeant, 13th Hussars, October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Mangles, R. L., Assistant Magistrate at Patna, Bengal Civil Service. July 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Manley, W. G. N., Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery. April 29th, 1864, New Zealand. Now Surgeon General. Retired.
- Marling, P. S., Lieutenant, King's Royal Rifle Corps. March 13th, 1884, Soudan. Now Major, 18th Hussars.
- Marshall, W., Quartermaster-Sergeant, 19th Hussars. February 29th, 1884, Soudan. Now Quartermaster (Hon. Captain).
- Maude, F. C., Captain, C.B., Royal Artillery. July 12th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel. Retired, half pay. Military Knight of Windsor.
- Maude, F. F., Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., 3rd Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards General Sir F. F., G.C.B. Deceased.
- Mayo, A., Midshipman, Indian Navy. November 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Melville, T., Lieutenant, 24th Foot. January 22nd, 1879, South Africa. Posthumous award.
- Millar, D., Private, 42nd Foot. January 15th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Miller, F., Captain, Royal Artillery. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Miller, J., Conductor, Bengal Artillery. November 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Retired.
- Mitchell, S., Captain of the Foretop, H.M.S. "Harrier," April 29th, 1864, New Zealand. Retired.
- Monaghan, T., Trumpeter, 2nd Dragoon Guards. October 8th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Monger, G., Private, 23rd Foot. November 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Moore, A. T., Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. February 8th, 1857, Persia. Now Major-General, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
- Moore, H. G., Major, 88th Foot. December 29th, 1877, South Africa. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.

- Morley, S., Private, Military Train. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Mouat, J., C.B., Surgeon, 6th Dragoons. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Now Surgeon-General Sir J., K.C.B., Hon. Surgeon to the Queen. Retired on half-pay.
- Moynihan, A., Sergeant, 90th Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards Ensign. Deceased.
- Mullane, P., Sergeant, Royal Horse Artillery. July 27th, 1880, Afghanistan. Discharged on pension.
- Munro, J., Colour-Sergeant, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Murphy, M., Farrier, Military Train. April 15th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Murphy, T., Private, 24th Foot. May 7th, 1867, Andaman Islands. Discharged on pension.
- Murray, J., Sergeant, 68th Foot. June 21st, 1864, New Zealand. Discharged on pension.
- Murray, J., Lance-Corporal, 94th Foot. January 19th, 1881, Transvaal. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.
- Mylot, P., Private, 84th Foot. July 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Napier, W., Sergeant, 13th Foot. April 6th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Nash, W., Corporal, Rifle Brigade. March 11th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased
- Nesbitt, R. C., South Africa. Mashonaland Mounted Police. June 19th, 1896. Now Captain.
- Newell, R., Private, 9th Lancers. March 19th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Norman, W., Private, 7th Foot. December 19th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- O'Connor, L., Sergeant, 23rd Foot. September 20th, 1854, and September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General (retired pay).
- Odgers, W., Seaman, H.M.S. "Niger." March 28th, 1860, New Zealand. Deceased.
- O'Hea, T., Private, Rifle Brigade. June 19th, 1866, Canada. Deceased.
- Olpherts, W., Captain, C.B., Bengal Artillery. September 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir W., K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery.
- Osborne, J., Private, 58th Foot. February 22nd, 1881, Transvaal, South Africa. Army Reserve.
- O'Toole, E., Sergeant, Frontier Light Horse. July 3rd, 1879, South Africa. Discharged on pension.
- Owens, J., Corporal, 49th Foot. October 26th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.
- Oxenham, W., Corporal, 32nd Foot. June 30th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

- Palmer, A., Private, Grenadier Guards. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Park, J., Sergeant, 77th Foot. September 20th and November 5th, 1854; also April 19th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Park, J., Gunner, Bengal Artillery. November 14th to 22nd, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Parkes, S., Private, 4th Light Dragoons. October 25th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Paton, J., Sergeant, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Pearson, J., Private, 86th Foot. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Discharged on pension.
- Pearson, J., Private, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- Peel, W., Captain, R.N. October 18th and November 5th, 1854, and June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Afterwards served in India during the Mutiny, and greatly distinguished himself. Died at Lucknow.
- Pennell, H. S., Lieutenant, Derbyshire Regiment. October 20th, 1897, Dargai Heights.
- Percy, The Hon. H. H. M., Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Grenadier Guards. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Perie, J., Sapper, Royal Engineers. June 18th, 1855. Crimea. Deceased.
- Phillips, E. A. L., Ensign, 11th Bengal Native Infantry. September, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Did not live to receive the Cross.
- Pickard, A. F., Lieutenant, Royal Artillery. November 20th, 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.
- Pitcher, H. W., Lieutenant, 4th Punjab Infantry. October 30th and November 16th, 1863, Umbeyla Campaign. Afterwards Captain. Deceased.
- Prendergast, H. D., Lieutenant, Madras Engineers. November 21st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir H. D., K.C.B., Royal Engineers.
- Prettyjohn, J., Corporal, Royal Marines. November 5th, 1854. Crimea. Deceased.
- Pride, T., Captain of Afterguard, R.N. September 6th, 1864, Japan.
- Probyn, D. M., Captain, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. September, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir D. M., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Indian Army. Retired.
- Prosser, J., Private, 1st Foot. June 16th and August 11th, 1858, Crimea. Deceased.
- Purcell, J., Private, 9th Lancers. June 19th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Pye, C., Sergeant-Major, 53rd Foot. November 17th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Raby, H. J., Lieutenant, R.N. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Now

- Rear-Admiral, C.B. Retired. Rear-Admiral Raby is the senior recipient of the Victoria Cross, being the first man upon whose breast the Cross was pinned by Her Majesty, at the inauguration in Hyde Park, on June 26th, 1857.
- Ramage, H., Sergeant, 2nd Dragoons. October 25th 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Raynor, W., Captain, Bengal Veterinary Establishment, May 11th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Reade, H. T., Surgeon, 61st Foot. September 14th and 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Surgeon-General. Retired.
- Reeves, T., Seaman, R.N. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Rennie, W., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 90th Foot September 21st to 25th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major (Lieutenant-Colonel). Deceased.
- Renny, G. A., Captain, Bengal Horse Artillery. September 16th. 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.
- Reynolds, J. H., Surgeon, Army Medical Department. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa. Now Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Retired.
- Reynolds, W., Private, Scots Fusilier Guards. September 20th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Richardson, G., Private, 34th Foot. April 27th, 1859, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.
- Rickard, W., Quartermaster, R.N. October 11th, 1854, Crimea.
- Ridgeway, R. K., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps. November 22nd, 1879. Expedition against the Naga Hill Tribes, India, N.W. Now Lieutenant-Colonel.
- Robarts, John, Chief Gunner, R.N. May 29th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Roberts, F. S., Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery. January 2nd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Now Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. S., Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.
- Roberts, J. R., Private, 9th Lancers. September 28th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Robinson, E., Seaman, R.N. March 13th, 1858, Indian Mutiny.
- Roddy, P., Ensign, Bengal Army (unattached). September 27th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General. Deceased.
- Rodgers, G., Private, 71st Foot. June 16th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Rogers, R. M., Lieutenant, 44th Foot, August 21st, 1860, China. Now Colonel, C.B. Retired Pay.
- Rosamond, M., Sergeant-Major, 37th Bengal Native Infantry. June 4th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Ross, J., Corporal, Royal Engineers. July 21st, August 23rd, and September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Rowlands, H., Captain and Brevet-Major, 41st Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Now General, C.B.

- Rush, D., Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Lancers. March 19th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Sergeant-Major. Deceased.
- Russell, Sir C., Bart., Brevet Major, Grenadier Guards. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Ryan, John, Lance-Corporal, 65th Foot. September 7th, 1863, New Zealand. Deceased.
- Ryan, John, Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers, September 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Ryan, M., Drummer, 1st Bengal Fusiliers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Salkeld, P., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Died of wounds before receiving the Cross.
- Salmon, N., Lieutenant, R.N. November 16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Vice-Admiral Sir N., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief (China).
- Sartorius, E. H., Captain, 59th Foot. October 24th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Colonel, C.B.
- Sartorius, R. W., Captain, 6th Bengal Cavalry. January 17th, 1874, Ashantee. Now Major-General, C.M.G.
- Schiess, J., Corporal, Natal Native Contingent. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879, South Africa.
- Scholefield, M., Seaman, R.N. November 5th, 1857, Crimea. Deceased.
- Scott, A., Major, Benga Staff Corps, July 26th, 1877, Jowaki War. Deceased.
- Scott, R. G., Lieutenant, Cape Mounted Rifles. April 8th, 1879, South Africa. Retired.
- Seely, W., Seaman, R.N. September 6th, 1864, Japan.
- Sellar, G., Lance-Corporal, 72nd Foot. December 14th, 1879, Afghanistan. Afterwards Sergeant. Deceased.
- Shaw, H., Captain 18th Foot. January 24th, 1865, New Zealand. Now Major-General, C.B. Retired.
- Shaw, S., Private, Rifle Brigade. June 13th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Shebbeare, R. H., Brevet Captain, 60th Bengal Native Infantry. *Gradus* September 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Sheppard, J., Boatswain, R.N. July 15th and August 16th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Shields, R., Corporal, 23rd Foot. September 8th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Simpson, J., Sergeant, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Sims, J., Private, 34th Foot. June 18th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Sinnott, J., Lance-Corporal, 84th Foot. October 6th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Sleavon, M., Corporal, Royal Engineers. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Discharged on pension.

- Smith, A., Gunner, Royal Artillery. January 17th, 1885,  
Soudan. Army Reserve.
- Smith, F. A., Colonel, 43rd Foot. June 21st, 1864, New  
Zealand. Deceased.
- Smith, H., Lance-Corporal, 52nd Foot. September 14th, 1857,  
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Smith, J., Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers. November 16th, 1857,  
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Smith, J., Sergeant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September 14th,  
1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Smith, J. M., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, Hunza-Naga.  
December 20th, 1891. Now Captain, C.I.E.
- Smith, P., Corporal, 17th Foot. June 18th, 1855. Crimea.  
Discharged on pension.
- Spence, D., Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Lancers. January 17th,  
1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Spence, E., Private, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Stagpoole, D., Drummer, 57th Foot. October 2nd, 1863, New  
Zealand. Discharged on pension.
- Stanlock, W., Private, Coldstream Guards. October, 1854,  
Crimea. Discharged on pension.
- Stewart, W. G. D., Captain, 93rd Foot. November 16th, 1857,  
Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major, late 83rd Foot.  
Deceased.
- Strong, G., Private, Coldstream Guards. September, 1855,  
Crimea. Deceased.
- Sullivan, J., Chief Boatswain, R.N. April 10th, 1854, Crimea.
- Sutton, W., Bugler, 60th Foot. September 13th, 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.
- Sylvester, H. T., Assistant-Surgeon, 23rd Foot. September 8th  
and 18th, 1855. Now retired on half-pay.
- Symons, G., Sergeant, Royal Artillery. June 6th, 1855, Crimea.  
Deceased.
- Taylor, J., Captain of the Forecastle, R.N. June 18th, 1855,  
Crimea. Deceased.
- Teesdale, C. C., Lieutenant, C.B., Royal Artillery. September  
29th, 1855, Crimea. Now Major-General Sir C. C., K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.
- Temple, W., Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery. November  
10th, 1863, New Zealand. Now Brigade-Surgeon.
- Thackeray, E. T., Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Engineers. September  
16th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now Colonel, C.B. (retired  
pay).
- Thomas, J., Bombardier, Bengal Artillery. September 27th,  
1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Thompson, J., Private, 60th Foot. July 9th, 1857, Indian Mutiny.  
Deceased.
- Thomson, A., Lance-Corporal, 42nd Foot. April 15th, 1858,  
Indian Mutiny. Deceased.

- Tombs, H., Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., Bengal Artillery. July 9th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Major-General Sir H., K.C.B. Deceased.
- Travers, J., Colonel, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry. July 1st, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards General. Deceased.
- Trevor, W. S., Captain, Royal Engineers. April 30th, 1865, War in Bhootan. Now Major-General (retired pay).
- Trewavas, J., Seaman, R.N. July 3rd, 1855, Crimea.
- Turner, S., Private, 60th Foot. June 19th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Tytler, J. A., Lieutenant, 66th Bengal Native Infantry. February 10th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Vickery, S., Private, 1st Dorset Regiment. October 20th, 1897, Dargai Heights.
- Vousden, W. J., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps. December 14th, 1879, Afghanistan. Now Brevet-Colonel. <sup>51 P.C.</sup>
- Wadeson, R., Ensign, 75th Regiment. July 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Walker, M., Lieutenant, 30th Foot. November 5th, 1854, Crimea. Now General Sir M., K.C.B. Retired.
- Waller, G., Colour-Sergeant, 60th Foot. September 14th to 18th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Waller, W. F. F., Lieutenant, 25th Bombay Native Infantry. June 20th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. Deceased.
- Walters, G., Sergeant, 45th Foot. November 5th, 1854 Crimea. Deceased.
- Ward, H., Private, 78th Foot. September 25th and 26th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Ward, J., Sergeant, 8th Hussars. June 17th, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Wassall, S., Private, 80th Foot. January 22nd, 1879, South Africa. Army Reserve.
- Watson, J., Lieutenant, 1st Punjab Cavalry. November 14th, 1857, Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir J., K.C.B., late Bombay Staff Corps. Retired.
- Watson, T. C., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. September 16th 1897, Mamund Valley.
- Wheatley, F., Private, Rifle Brigade. November 10th, 1854, Crimea. Deceased.
- Whirlpool, F., Private, 3rd Bombay European Regiment. April 3rd, 1858, Indian Mutiny. Deceased.
- Whitchurch, H. F., Indian Medical Service, March 3rd, 1895, Chitral Fort. Now Surgeon-Captain.
- White, G. S., Major, 92nd Foot. October 6th, 1879, and September 1st, 1880, Afghanistan. Now Lieutenant-General Sir G. S., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.
- Wilkinson, T., Bombardier, Royal Marine Artillery. June 5th 1855, Crimea. Deceased.

- Williams, J., Private 24th Foot. January 22nd and 23rd, 1879,  
South Africa. Army Reserve.
- Wilmot, H., Captain, Rifle Brigade. March 11th, 1858, Indian  
Mutiny. Now Brevet Major Sir H., Bart., K.C.B. Retired.
- Wilson, A. K., C.B., Captain, H.M.S. "Hecla." February 29th,  
1884, Soudan. Now Rear-Admiral.
- Wood, H. E., Lieutenant, 17th Lancers. October 19th, 1858,  
Indian Mutiny. Now General Sir H. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
- Wood, J. A., Captain, 26th Bombay Native Infantry. December  
9th, 1856, Persia. Afterwards Colonel. Deceased.
- Wooden, C., Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers. October 25th, 1854,  
Crimea. Afterwards Quartermaster. Deceased.
- Wright, A., Private, 77th Foot. March 22nd, April 19th, and  
August 30th, 1855, Crimea. Deceased.
- Young, J., Commander R.N. November 16th 1857, Indian  
Mutiny. Deceased.

The V.C. is the most highly-prized decoration a soldier can win, and a list of the recipients still drawing the annuity, and of such officers as are still living, is published quarterly in the Army List. The crosses are much prized by collectors, and what few come into the market fetch very high prices. They were purposely made of bronze, so that their intrinsic value should be as small as possible. The decoration is easily copied, and numbers of forged ones are met with, some of which it is very hard to detect, but as a rule they are rather smaller than the genuine medal.

A medal *For Meritorious Service* was authorised on December, 19th, 1845, and a sum not exceeding £2000 a year was set apart for distribution—in the form of annuities to sergeants recommended by the commander-in-chief—as rewards for distinguished or meritorious service. The annuity was not to exceed £20 a year in any case. On June 4th, 1853, the total sum to be distributed was increased to £4000 per annum, as a limit. By a Warrant dated December 4th, 1854, one sergeant of each cavalry and infantry regiment, and one from each battalion

*Meritorious  
Service  
Medal,  
1845.*

of Foot Guards, was to be selected for the award, for services in the Crimea. The medal may not be worn with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, but may be with the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The obverse of the medal has a diademed head of the Queen, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, and the date of issue in the exergue. The reverse has the inscription, *For Meritorious Service*, with a crown above, and surrounded with laurel-branches. The ribbon is crimson, and the name and regiment of the recipient are engraved on the edge of the medal. (1'4in. diameter.) The medal is also issued to sergeants of marines, and is worn with a blue ribbon, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. On some of the earlier and later medals the date on the obverse is omitted.

The medal for *Distinguished Conduct in the Field* was instituted on December 4th, 1854, as a mark of the "Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the field of the army then serving in the Crimea." It has been awarded in subsequent campaigns, and is only given to non-commissioned officers and privates. The commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry had the right to select one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates for the medal; and the commanding officer of each infantry regiment could select one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates. A gratuity was also given with the medal—£15 to sergeants, £10 to corporals, and £5 to privates. The money was put into the regimental savings bank, and remained at interest until the discharge of the soldier, when it became his private property. In September, 1862, the gratuity was withdrawn, and in February, 1881, a bar was

Distin-  
guished  
Conduct  
Medal, 1854.

sanctioned to be added in cases where a recipient of the medal further distinguished himself.

The obverse of the medal has the royal arms of the United Kingdom quartered on a shield, and supported by a military trophy, consisting of cannons, arms, cannon-balls, and helmets, like the Victorian Long Service Medal; but the reverse is inscribed, *For Distinguished Conduct in the Field*. A scroll-clasp is attached to the medal for suspension. (1·4in. diameter.) The ribbon is crimson with a blue stripe down the centre, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide; and in the earlier issues the recipient's name, rank, and regiment are indented round the edge of the medal. In the more recent issues they are engraved, and, in addition, have the date of the action for which the medal was awarded. The medal may be worn with the Meritorious Service or the Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

A medal *For Conspicuous Gallantry* was authorised for issue to the navy on August 13th, 1855, for the Crimean War only. It was given to petty officers, seamen, sergeants, corporals, and privates of marines who distinguished themselves in action. It was given in the proportion of eight to petty officers, sergeants, or corporals of marines, and ten to sailors or privates of marines, for every thousand men engaged. Gratuities of £15, £10, and £5 were also given, the total not to exceed £4000 per annum. By an Order of Council dated July 7th, 1874, the medal was again instituted, and the amounts of the annuities were altered to £20 for chief and first-class petty officers of the navy and sergeants of the Royal Marines, provided the amount authorised from time to time for such annuities by the Lords Commissioners

Conspicuous  
Gallantry  
Medal, 1855  
and 1874.

of Her Majesty's Treasury is not exceeded. The medal is now available for any war in which the navy or marines may be engaged.

The obverse has a diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above. The reverse is inscribed, in raised letters, *For Conspicuous Gallantry*; a crown above, and the whole surrounded by olive-branches. (1.4in. diameter). The ribbon is blue with a white stripe down the centre, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. In the later medals the name and rank of the recipient, and the date of the action, are engraved on the edge in capital letters.

The earlier medals were made from the *Meritorious Service* Medal, with the last two words on the reverse erased, and *Conspicuous Gallantry* engraved instead. These medals have a scroll clasp for suspension, whilst those issued since 1874 have a straight clasp. This medal may be worn with the Victoria Cross. Colonel Gaskell has in his collection two extraordinary and unique groups: one consisting of the *Victoria Cross*, *Conspicuous Gallantry* medal (both dated July 15th and August 16th, 1855), Legion of Honour, Sardinian war medal, one bar "Sebastopol," Baltic, two bar China (*Fatshan*, 1857, and *Canton*, 1857), and the Turkish Crimean medal, eight medals in all, belonging to *John Shepherd, Boatswain*, H.M.S. "St. Jean D'Acre"; and the other consisting of TWO *Conspicuous Gallantry* medals (dated October 14th, 1855, and November 6th, 1855, respectively), three bar Crimea (Inkermann, Sebastopol, and Azoff), Legion of Honour, and the Turkish Crimean medal, belonging to *David Barry, A.B.*, H.M.S. "Cracker." The latter is the only instance known of two of these medals being given to one man.

The last four medals are eagerly sought for by collectors, and but few are met with in the open market. When they do appear at sales, they invariably bring very high prices.

This completes what may be called the "Fighting Medals." The next series are—with the exception of the East India Company's Meritorious Service Medal—bestowed in times of peace as well as in war. They are, however, none the less interesting, and are highly prized by the recipients.

The silver medal for *Long Service and Good Conduct* was first instituted on July 30th, 1830, by Army Long Service Medals, King William IV., for non-commissioned officers and men who had been discharged in receipt of gratuities. The recipient had to serve twenty-one years in the infantry or twenty-four years in the cavalry.

The obverse has a military trophy, with an oval shield in the centre charged with the royal arms, and a smaller shield in the centre bearing the arms of Hanover. The reverse has the inscription, *For Long Service and Good Conduct* (1·4in. diameter). The suspender for this medal was a small steel die, to which was attached a steel loop. The ribbon was crimson, 1½in. wide, and the name and regiment of the recipient, and the date of discharge, were indented in large letters on the edge of the medal.

A small silver medal was given by King William IV. William IV. for long service to his Hanoverian troops. Obverse: Long Service Hanoverian Medal The head of King William IV. Reverse: *Für sechssehn Fährige treue dienste.* A steel ring and nib were fitted for suspension. Ribbon, red with blue edges.

A gold cross was issued on March 2nd, 1837, to the Hanoverian troops for twenty-five years' service.

It is a Maltese cross, and has on the obverse, in the centre on a raised circle, a crown with *W. R. IV.* below. In the centre of the reverse are the figures, *XXV* in Roman characters. The ribbon is red with blue edges, the same as the English Waterloo ribbon.

In the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign the "Long Service" Medal, as above described, was issued to the troops, with the exception of the Hanoverian shield, which was left out of the centre of the royal arms, Hanover having ceased to be under the control of this country. The suspender ribbon, and inscriptions on the edge of the medals, remained the same. The obverse of this medal and of that for Distinguished Conduct (described on page 161), are exactly the same.

Army Long  
Service  
Medal, 1837.

Later on, or about 1851, the original steel suspender was replaced by a silver clasp similar to that made for, and issued with, the Sutlej Medals, and the letters of the inscription on the obverse were slightly smaller. The date also was omitted on the edge of the medal.

On January 16th, 1860, the conditions of issue were revised, and the medal was granted to soldiers who had fulfilled the necessary conditions; but no gratuities were given. No soldier is now entitled to the medal unless he has specially distinguished himself, or has at least three Good Conduct Badges. The medal and ribbon are still the same in design and size, but since 1874 the letters round the edge have been engraved instead of punched, and are filled up with a black enamel.

Army Long  
Service  
Medal, 1860.

By a Royal Warrant, dated December 27th, 1870, these medals were granted to non-commissioned

**Army Long Service Medal, 1870.** officers and soldiers *on discharge*, with a gratuity not exceeding £5 if they had served eighteen years with an irreproachable character. It is now given, with or without a gratuity, according to the decision of the War Office authorities.

**Naval Long Service Medal, 1831.** A medal for similar services was granted to the navy by King William IV., on August 24th, 1831; it was also given to the marines. The recipients were selected by the captains of the ships, and in addition to the medal gratuities were granted according to their rating. On the obverse are an anchor and a crown, surrounded by a wreath of oak. On the reverse, the recipient's name, rating, ship, and number of years' service are engraved, surrounded by a circle, around which are inscribed the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct.* (1·3in. diameter). The ribbon is dark blue.

**Naval Long Service Medal, 1848.** After the accession of Queen Victoria the medal was superseded by one having a diademed head of Her Majesty on the obverse, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Upon the reverse is a line-of-battleship at anchor, surrounded by a circle of rope, tied in a reef-knot at the bottom. Around it are the words, *For Long Service and Good Conduct.* (1·4in. diameter.) The recipient's name, rating, ship, number of years' service, and the date, are engraved on the edge of the medal. The ribbon is dark blue with white edges, 1½in. wide; and on the earlier issues the clasp and ribbon are nearly half as wide again as those on the later medals.

Some of the earlier medals had the date 1848 below the Queen's head on the obverse.

In the Author's collection there was a variety of this medal. It was much smaller than that previously

described, and had on the obverse a small bust of the Queen, surrounded by *Victoria Regina*. The reverse had a three-masted ship to the left, surrounded by the legend, *For Long Service and Good Conduct*. The recipient's name was engraved on the edge. It is probably one of the first issue of the Victorian medal and was no doubt superseded by the present issue.

The Governor-General of India instituted a Long Service Medal for the East India Company's troops on May 20th, 1848. The obverse is very similar to that of the English medal, only instead of an oval shield charged with the royal arms, one bearing those of the East India Company is substituted. On the reverse, the words *For Long Service and Good Conduct* are engraved in a circle around the outside; whilst inside the ring so formed, the name, rank, and regiment of the recipient are engraved. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.) The suspender was the same as that issued with the Sutlej and Punjab Medals, and the ribbon is crimson, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.

East India  
Co.'s Medal  
for Long  
Service,  
1848 (Army)

At the same time a medal was issued to the same troops for meritorious service. On the obverse is a diademed head of the Queen, with the legend, *Victoria Regina*, above, and the date, 1848, below. Upon the reverse are the arms of the Honourable East India Company, and surrounding it, in a circle, are the words, *For Meritorious Service*. The recipient's name, rank, and regiment, are engraved on the edge of the medal, in Italian running-hand. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.) The suspender is of the same type as that of the previous medal, and the ribbon is also crimson, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. These medals were issued until 1873, when they were discontinued, and those of the English type substituted.

East India  
Co.'s Medal  
for Meritorio-  
us Service,  
1848 (Army)

East India  
Co.'s Medal  
designed for  
the Navy,

A medal was struck for the Company's navy, but was not distributed, and so the navy never received a reward for long service. A few were issued by the 1848 Madras and Bombay Governments, by mistake, to the army, and one in Mr. Morten's collection is inscribed around the edge : *Sergt. W. Dalton ; 2nd Battery Artillery ; 9th Feby : 1859.* The obverse bears a diademed head of the Queen, with *Victoria Regina* above. The reverse has, *For Long Service and Good Conduct*, with a crown above and an anchor below. The whole is surrounded by oak-branches. The medal was worn with a crimson ribbon.

In 1842, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty issued a medal as a reward "to engineers of the first Naval Engineers class serving in Her Majesty's Navy who, by their good conduct and ability, deserve some special mark of notice." It is an extremely rare medal, as only six were awarded ; and the issue was discontinued in 1847, when engineers were raised to the rank of warrant-officers. A two-masted paddle-steamer is shown on the obverse, with a trident below, in the exergue. On the reverse are inscribed, in a circle, the words, *For Ability and Good Conduct*, inside which the name and rank of the recipient are engraved, with a crown above and an anchor below. (1·4in. diameter.) The ribbon was dark blue with white edges.

In 1870, a silver medal and gratuity of £20 were instituted, to be given annually to the best shot in the Best Shot in the Army, army. The obverse bears the same bust of the Queen as the Ashantee Medal, and has the same legend. The reverse, which was designed by E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., has a figure of Victory, standing on a dais, holding a

PLATE X.



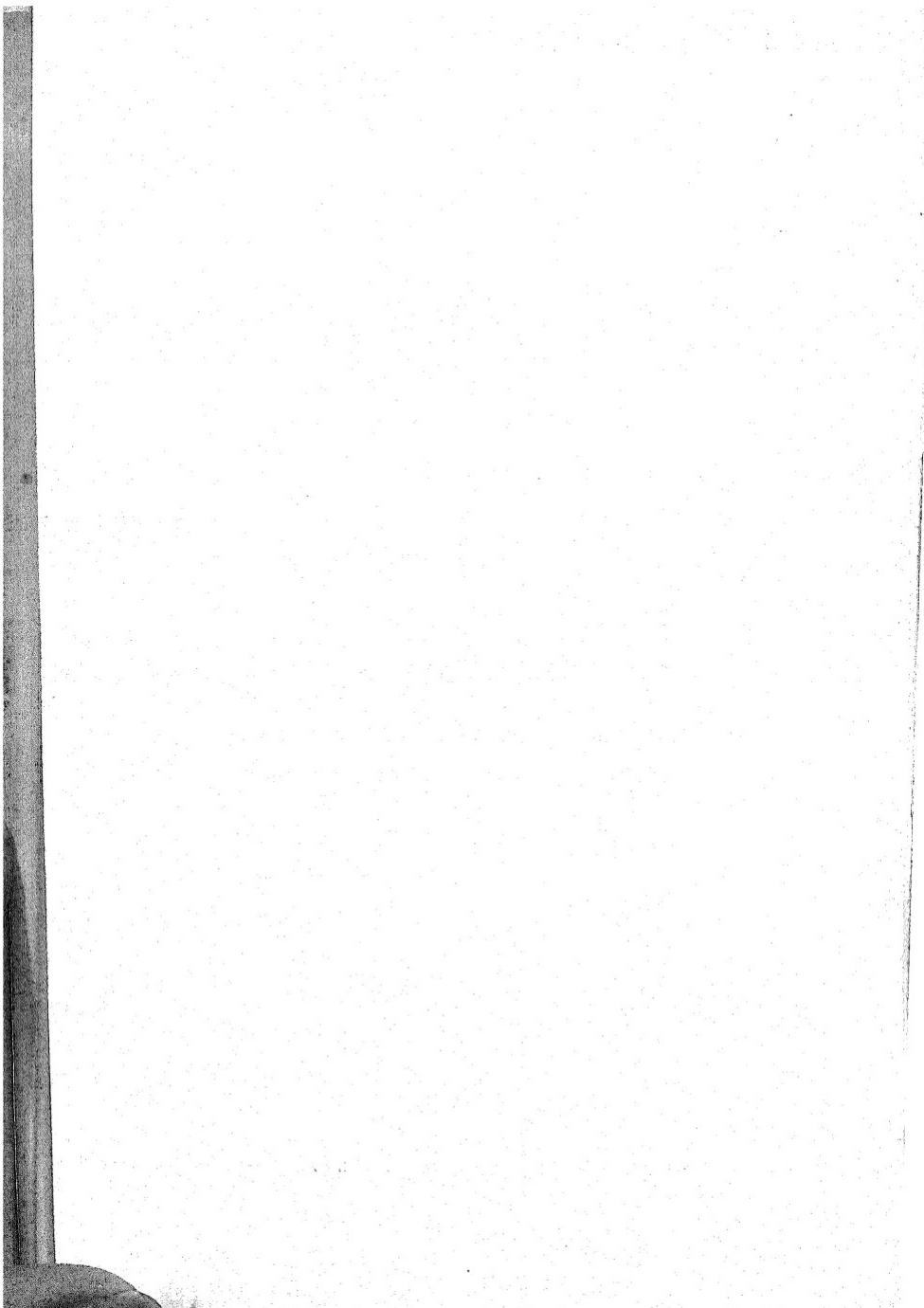
48TH FOOT REGIMENTAL MEDAL  
(OBVERSE).



SIR H. G. SMITH'S GALLANTRY IN THE  
FIELD MEDAL (OBVERSE).



SIR H. G. SMITH'S GALLANTRY IN THE  
FIELD MEDAL (REVERSE).



horn in her left hand, and crowning an ancient warrior with a wreath of laurel. He is armed with a bow, and holds a shield in which are three arrows. (1·4 in. diameter.) The ribbon is red, with two narrow black stripes and a white stripe near each edge, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide; the suspender is a straight clasp. The medal was originally issued in bronze, and was worn on the right breast. The issue was discontinued in 1883. Only sixteen were given.

A medal is also given annually to the best shot among the native soldiers in India. The obverse has a head of the Queen similar to that on the medal lastly described, but with the legend, *Victoria Queen*; and on the reverse, Victory, holding in her right hand a laurel-wreath, and in her left a Union Jack, at the foot of which is a shield inscribed, *Best Shot of the Native Armies of India*. Troops are firing in the background, and there are mountains in the distance. (1·6 in. diameter.) The ribbon is the same as that for the foregoing medal.

Another very rare medal, or badge, given to native troops for shooting, is in the shape of a native soldier kneeling and taking aim. On the reverse is engraved, *Given by Lord F. Fitzclarence*. It was worn suspended by a ring to a dark blue ribbon.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE (INDIA).—In 1890, two medals were issued by the Government of India to native troops, one for *Meritorious Service* and the other for *Long Service and Good Conduct*. Obverse, the Queen's head, crowned and veiled, similar to that on the Egyptian medals, but surrounded by the inscription, *Kaizar-i-Hind*. Reverse: In the centre, *India*, surrounded by a palm-wreath. Outside the wreath, *For Meritorious Service*, the whole

Best Shot  
Indian  
Army.

Meritorious  
Service,  
India, 1890.

being surrounded by a wreath of lotus-flowers. (1·4in. diameter.)

**LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (INDIA).—**

Long Service and  
Good Conduct, India,  
1870.

Obverse: Exactly similar to the above. Reverse: Similar to the above in design, but with the words *For Long Service and Good Conduct* substituted for *Meritorious Service*. (1·4in. diameter.)

These medals are only given to native Indian troops, and are worn with a crimson ribbon, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The name is engraved on the edge in ordinary running-hand. The Author is indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Baird, Royal Engineers, for the description of these medals.

In 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, of the 1st Foot, instituted a society in India called "The Soldiers' Indian Total Abstinence Association," and silver medals were given to teetotalers of any rank, European or native, for total abstinence. The medals are worn on the right breast, usually suspended from a light blue ribbon. Medals of various designs are given, according to the number of years the recipient has been a total abstainer; bars inscribed with the word *Fidelity*, &c., are sometimes added.

(1) One medal, worn with a pale yellow ribbon with red edges, is lozenge-shaped, and has on one side a four-pointed star, and in the centre, within a circle, a lion couchant, the word *India* below. On the other side is a sword, round which is entwined a ribbon inscribed, *Watch and be Sober*. Along the outside of the medal, on a lozenge-shaped border, are the words, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association*.

(2) The next is round, and has on the obverse a palm-tree, under which are two native women with water-pots, one sitting and the other standing. Round

them is the legend, *Total Abstinence Medal: India*. The reverse is inscribed, *Watch and be Sober*, and around the outside are the words, *Total Abstinence Association, formed 1862*.

This medal is worn for the first year, and for the second year a clasp, inscribed *Fidelity*, is added. For the third year the lozenge-shaped medal is substituted, and a clasp, inscribed *Excelsior*, is added for the fourth year. There are various other clasps, added at subsequent stages, inscribed, *Watch and be Sober; Onward, &c.*

(3) Another medal is oval in form, and has on one side a monogram—*S.T.A.*—surrounded by olive-branches. On a raised border round the outside is the legend, *The Association Medal for Fidelity: India*. On the reverse is a scroll inscribed, *Watch and be Sober*, and around the outside, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association*; the date, 1862, is below, in Roman numerals.

(4) The next is a very handsome medal, and is in the form of a star of four double points, with radiations between the four main members. In the centre is a fine raised figure of St. George and the Dragon, and on an encircling band are the words, *The Soldiers Total Abstinence Association; India* below. On the reverse, in a depressed centre, is a sword, round which is twined a scroll inscribed, *Watch and be Sober*; and on a raised garter round the outside is the legend, *For Five Years' Fidelity*. A crown and ring are attached for suspension.

These medals have recently been replaced by those of the Army Temperance Association.

(5) Another medal is in the shape of a large Maltese cross, and was instituted during the late Afghan War.

I.O.G.T.  
Medal for  
Afghanistan  
1878-80.

On a garter in the centre of the obverse is inscribed, *Grand Lodge of India*, and inside the circle, *Afghanistan, 1878-9-80*. On each limb of the cross is a letter in old English characters—*I.O.G.T.*—representing the name of the society—“Independent Order of Good Templars”; a raised border surrounds the whole. The reverse of the cross is plain. A ring is attached for suspension.

The last three medals are each worn with a light blue ribbon.

(6) Another medal is in the form of a Maltese cross with radiations, the word *India* being in the centre; and on each limb of the cross a letter of the following abbreviated title: *S. T. A. S.* (“Soldiers’ Total Abstinence Society”). The reverse is plain. A crown and ring are provided for suspension from a pink ribbon with blue edges.

(7) In 1875, an eight-pointed silver star was issued, having on the centre of the obverse, on a raised circle, the words *India’s Hope*, engraved, and in the centre a monogram, *T.A.S.* Reverse: Plain. A ring for suspension. Ribbon, light blue.

(8) NAVAL TEMPERANCE MEDAL.—Obverse: A three-masted ship, surrounded by the legend, *Royal Naval Branch National Temperance League*. Reverse: A laurel-wreath, within which are the words, *Instituted on board H.M.S. Reindeer, July, 1868*. A small, round, silver medal.

(9) Another medal was issued during the recent campaign in Burmah. It is in the shape of a Maltese cross, with a raised garter in the centre, on which is inscribed, in raised letters, *Grand Lodge of India—Fidelity*. Inside the garter the recipient’s name is engraved. On each of the arms of the cross is one

of the four letters, *I. O. G. T.* It is suspended from a bar inscribed, *Burmah*. The reverse is plain, and a pin, instead of a ribbon, is used for attaching it to the coat.

(10) A cross, with balls at the eight points. In the centre an elephant; below, on a label, *India*; surrounded by a band inscribed, *The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association*, with rays between the arms of the cross. Silver, with ring for suspension.

(11) An eight-pointed silver star, surmounted by a crown. In the centre a Maltese cross, surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Church of England*. *T. S.* Silver. Ribbon, blue. Reverse: Plain, with recipient's name engraved.

(12) NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—(1) Obverse: A rose, shamrock, and thistle, surrounded by a circle inscribed, *Hold fast that which is good*; below, *National Temperance League. Ubique.* Reverse: *National temperance league: Military branch: 1870*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, blue. A small silver medal.

(13) (2) A silver star, of seven points, in the centre of which is the legend, *National Temperance League: Military Branch*. Reverse engraved, *Presented by the Committee to —* A bar, somewhat similar to that on the Crimean war medal, inscribed, *Merit*, is added. Ribbon, alternate stripes of red, blue, and white.

In 1893, the Army Temperance Association was formed in this country, and the following medals are from time to time issued to the members:

(14) *For Six Months*.—A bronze cross with four arms, on which are the letters, *A. T. A.*, and on the lower one, *1893*. In the centre, on a raised oval, the numeral 6. Ribbon, narrow purple. Reverse: Plain.

(15) *For Twelve Months.*—A silver medal. Obverse: St. George and the Dragon to the left; above, *Army Temperance Association*. In the exergue, 1893. Reverse: *A. T. A.* in a monogram; below, on a ribbon, *Watch and be Sober*. A round silver medal. Ribbon, light blue.

*For Two Years.*—A silver bar, inscribed, *Fidelity*, added to the above medal.

(16) *For Three Years.*—A silver hexagonal medal, having in the centre the badge of the Order of the Star of India; and below, on a ribbon, the words *Army Temperance Association*. Reverse: Plain. Ribbon, brown with two narrow yellow stripes.

*For Four Years.*—A silver bar inscribed, *Excelsior*, added to the above medal.

(17) *For Five Years.*—The silver star of St. George, as described on page 171, but with a dark blue enamelled garter in the middle, inscribed, *Army Temperance Association*. The reverse is exactly the same as on the above-mentioned medal. Ribbon, pink.

*For Six Years.*—A silver bar, inscribed, *Watch and be Sober*, is added to the above medal.

(18) *For Seven Years.*—A silver Maltese cross, having in the centre, on a circle, the monogram, *A. T. A.*, and known as the "Havelock Cross." Reverse: Plain. Ribbon, dark blue with a red centre edged with white.

(19) *For Eight Years.*—The silver star of the "Order of Merit," an eight-pointed star, having on a shield in the centre the monogram, *A. T. A.*. Reverse: Plain. Ribbon, white with a blue stripe in the centre.

(20) *For Ten Years.*—"The Robert's Badge," formed of two crossed lances and a crossed sword

and rifle. In the centre a helmet, surmounted by a royal crown. Below, on a ribbon, the words *Army Temperance Association*. Ribbon, red and blue, similar to that of the New Zealand medal.

(21) *For Twelve Years*.—A silver oval badge, with an elephant in the centre, surrounded by a blue enamelled garter, on which are the words, *Army Temperance Association*, in blue enamel, and surmounted by a crown and ring for suspension. Ribbon, red, white, and blue.

(22) *For Fifteen Years*.—A silver shield-shaped badge, with the royal arms in gold in the centre. Above, on a ribbon, the words, *Army Temperance Association*; below, *Dieu et mon droit*. Reverse: Plain. Ribbon, green and black.

Boys of the Duke of York's, and Royal Hibernian Military Schools, who are members of the Association and who have received the first year's medal, are given an additional silver badge for fixing to the ribbon of the medal, consisting of a "York Rose" and the "Prince of Wales' Feathers," respectively.

(23) *The Award of Merit* presented by the Council to members of the Association for good work done in the cause consists of a silver monogram of the letters *A. T. A.*, surrounded by an oval band inscribed, *Award of Merit. Watch and be Sober*, and surmounted by a five-pointed star. Ribbon, crimson, suspended from a bar inscribed, *Palmam qui meruit ferat*.

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## REGIMENTAL MEDALS.



E now come to a very interesting series of medals, known amongst collectors as "Regimental Medals." They are of much greater antiquity than the majority of those described in the foregoing pages; but for purposes of reference it has been thought better to class them in regimental order instead of chronologically. They were not issued by the Government, but were generally presented by the officers of the regiments, at their own expense, to non-commissioned officers and men for bravery, long service, temperance, &c., and were, as a rule, discontinued when the Long Service Medal was instituted, in 1830. There may, possibly, be many more than are here described, but the following is a list of those known to the Author in collection up to date. They were not uniformly of silver: some were of pewter, some of copper, and others of gold. The metal will be noted with the descriptions of the medals.

**HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.**—Obverse, a cavalryman aiming; below, the legend, *Art, not Strength*. Reverse, a cavalry bugle, with royal banner pendent, crossed by guns; the whole surrounded by an oak wreath. Silver-gilt. (1·6in. diameter.)

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS.—Obverse, a mounted dragoon carrying a drawn sword. Legend, *Pro Rege et Patria*; in the exergue, *Queen's Bays*. Reverse, the Barracks at Norwich, with the walls and entrance gates; railing outside the walls; on a scroll, *Norwich Barracks, 1793.* (1½in. diameter.) Captain Whitaker has one of these medals, in silver, with raised rim and ring for suspension; and the Author had one in bronze. There is some doubt, however, whether these are really medals, or merely tokens issued at the time; possibly they may have served both purposes.

6TH DRAGOONS.—Obverse, the Castle of Enniskillen, with flag; above, *Inniskilling Dragoons*; below, *VI.*, between a wreath of shamrocks. Reverse, *A Reward for 20 years Military Merit. T. McC., 1814.* A silver engraved medal. (2in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

8TH HUSSARS, 1838.—Obverse, a harp, with lion and crown; above, *Laswarree*; below, *Hindostan, Pristince Virtutis Memores.* Reverse, *Presented by the non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Captn R. De Salis' Troop, 8th Hussars; to Troop Sergeant-Major John Landers on his leaving the Regiment as a mark of esteem for his exemplary conduct during the time he served in the above corps.* A gold engraved medal (1½in. diameter), with raised, chased, rim and suspender. In Mr. Day's collection.

9TH LANCERS.—(1) Obverse, two crossed lances; in the centre, *9*; a crown above, and the regimental monogram below; round the medal, *Queen's Royal Lancers. Peninsular.* Reverse, *Presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Godding by the officers of his regiment, as a token of esteem, and in testimony of his faithful and meritorious services*

for upwards of 32 years: March, 1837. Round the above, Present at the sieges of Buenos Ayres and Flushing; at the battles of Arroyo de Molinos, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse. Silver.

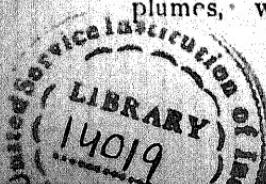
(2) A smaller medal. Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, Edinborough, 20th March, 1837. Presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Godding, by the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment, as a token of esteem, and in testimony of his gallant and meritorious services for upwards of 32 years. Silver. (1 $\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter.)

The ribbons are crimson with blue edges. Both the above medals are in the Eaton collection.

10TH HUSSARS.—(1) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' feathers, surrounded by a band, upon which is inscribed, *Prince of Wales' Own*, and on a scroll below, *Royal Hussars*; the whole surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Reverse, a mounted hussar; in the exergue, 1843, surrounded by a similar wreath to that on the obverse. Around the edge, *Presented to — by his brother non-commissioned officers, 10th Royal Hussars, as a mark of esteem*. The medal is silver (1 $\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter), with a dark blue ribbon. It was issued at various times, from 1843 to 1846.

1824.—(2) Obverse, in the centre, *H.*, with 10 above; on either side, *G.R.*; above, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, surrounded by laurel-branches. Reverse, inscribed, *For Military Merit, 1824. R.T.* A thin, silver, engraved medal, with rim. (1 $\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

12TH LANCERS.—(1) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes, with crown below; above, in engraved

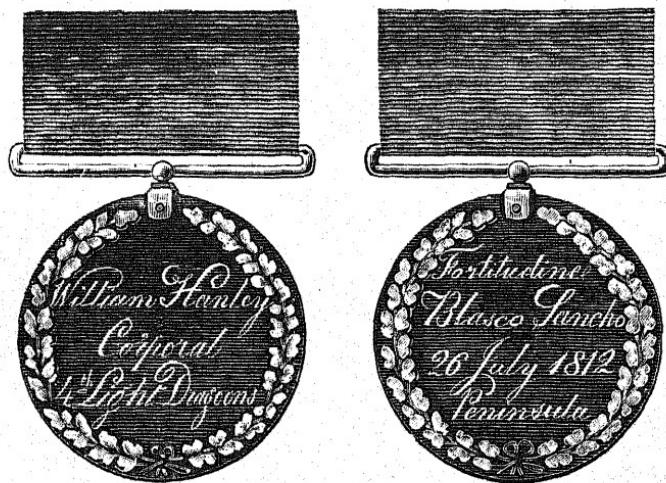


capitals, *P.W.*; below, in raised Italian running hand, *L.D.* Reverse, *A Reward for 14 Years' Military Merit. T.G.* Small silver medal, with loop for suspension. (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.)

(2) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes, with a crown below; on either side, in Italian running hand, *L.D.*; below, *XII.* All engraved, within a raised oak-wreath. Reverse, engraved, within a raised laurel-wreath, in capital letters, *A Reward for Military Merit, 1818.* A small silver medal (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter), with clip for suspension.

See also medal from Pope Pius VI., page 25.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—A silver engraved Maltese cross, suspended from a silver bar. Obverse, in the



centre, the royal crest; below, on a scroll, *For Valour.* Reverse, inscribed, *No. 528. John R. Singleton. Priv. B. troop 13th. Lt. Dragoons.* Ribbon, crimson. In the Whitaker collection.

14TH HUSSARS.—Obverse, *Fortitudine, Blasco Sancho, 26th July, 1812. Peninsula*; surrounded by a wreath of laurels. Reverse, *William Hanley, Corporal, 14th Light Dragoons.* Medal, silver; ribbon, crimson. Now in the Eaton collection.

15TH HUSSARS.—See medal for Villiers-en-Crouché, page 17.

16TH LANCERS.—A large, silver, Maltese cross, on the arms of which is engraved: *A Gift from Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Vandaleur—Oporto, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Peninsula.* The medal was suspended by a ring and clasp, and surmounted by a crown. The ribbon was light blue.

17TH LANCERS.—Obverse, a skull and cross-bones, and two crossed lances; above, *17th Lancers*; below, on a scroll, *Or Glory.* Reverse, *Presented as a token of regard to troop Sergt.-Major P. Farley by the N.C. officers and privates of Captn. Willett's troop, 17th Lancers.* A small gold medal, with swivel and bar. Engraved.

19TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, the regimental crest, an elephant with a castle on his back, from which depend two flags; two crossed swords on the saddle-cloth; the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath, which is curled round to form a loop for suspension. Reverse, *19th Light Dragoons. Soldierly Merit. Awarded to Pte. Henry Jones by Lieut. Colonel Patrick Maxwell: 2nd Oct. 1801.* An oval, silver medal,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 2in.; the obverse cast in high relief, and chased; the reverse engraved.

20TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, a crown, surmounting *G. R. XX Jamaica L.D.*, surrounded by a wreath of pine-apples. Reverse, *Reward of merit*

from Lieut.-Colonel Robert Gillespie: 20th June 1800. An oval, silver engraved medal (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), with an ornamental loop, and a raised beaded rim; inscribed on the edge, *Thomas Betts*. In the Day collection.

22ND LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Obverse, a crown; above a rose, shamrock, and thistle; below, *Reward of Merit and Faithful Service*. Reverse, *L. XXII. D., 1815* below, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; inscribed, *Seringapatam, 1799—Conicul, 1800; Java 1811*. A silver medal, struck (1.45in. diameter); ribbon, light yellow.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—(1) Obverse, the star and motto of the Order of the Garter. Reverse, *Vittoria & Leipsic*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver medal (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter), with loop and bar for suspension; ribbon, red with blue edges. Given to the men of the rocket troop of Royal Artillery, who were present at the Battles of Vittoria and Leipsic.

(2) Obverse, a field-gun; below, on a scroll, *Stand by me*. On the raised edge of the medal *Captain Kitchen, Lieutenant Field*; below, *Sept. 1858*. Reverse, *Presented by the Officers of the Royal Artillery Divis<sup>n</sup> X. to the second best shot at the Gun Practice at Woolwich, Sept. 1858*. Above, on the raised edge of the medal, *Robert Helsham*. A silver gilt medal. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.)

(3) Obverse, the royal arms, without supporters, between sprays of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Below, a field-gun, and on two scrolls *Ubique* and *Quo fas et gloria ducunt*; the whole surrounded by an ornamental border. Reverse, inscribed, *Won by Sergt. James Bruce, Royal Regiment of Artillery: at Woolwich 14th June 1821*. A large, silver, convex

medallion (3·65in. by 3·4in.), having a bold floral border. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(4) Obverse, on a garter, royally crowned, *Royal Regt. of Artillery*, with *G.R.* in cypher, and various emblems. Reverse, *Reward of Merit to Sergt. J. Cooper from Lieut.-Colonel John Cockburn 27 May 1802*. A silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with loop for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

(5) See "Ordnance medal," page 214.

**GRENADIER GUARDS.**—A silver medal, presented to Private John Skinner. Obverse, Private Skinner seated on a gun, unspiking it; below, the inscription, *John Skinner, Private Soldier, King's Company, 1st Foot Guards, drilling a gun, sea battery, Fort de Batz, in the midst of a heavy firing from the enemy's flotilla, Aug. 8, 1809. Above, A Reward of Bravery and Good Conduct.* Reverse, a battery of five guns in the foreground, with the attacking fleet. In the background a town. (2 $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter.)

**1ST FOOT.**—(1) Obverse, *Presented by Lt.-Col. Geo. Bell and the officers of the 2nd Battn. Royal Rgt. to Drum-Major George Morgason, for long service and exemplary conduct.* On a bar is engraved, *36 years' service—never a defaulter. 1847.* A silver medal; ribbon, red. In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, the star of the Order of the Thistle, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Below, *The Royal Scots*, and the letters *J. W. R.* (the recipient's initials?). Reverse, within a laurel-wreath, *Egypt: Corunna: Salamanca: Egmont-op-Zee: St. Sebastian: Vittoria: Busaco: Nive:* On the edge, *To commemorate twenty years' meritorious service in the 1st. Rl. Regt. of Foot.* An engraved medal, with

an ornamental suspender of thistles. In Mr. Day's collection.

2ND FOOT—(1) Obverse, a silver Maltese cross (1½in. square), on the centre of which is a Paschal lamb. On the arms of the cross are inscribed the words, *Merit—X years, Queen's Royals*, surrounded by an edge of laurel. Reverse, engraved, *Queen's Royals; for ten years' meritorious service, to—*. This medal was given in two classes: Silver, with gilt lamb in the centre, for ten years' service; and bronze, with a silver lamb in the centre, for six years' service. Ribbon, dark blue. No names were engraved on the bronze medals. The medals were instituted in 1829, and discontinued in 1839.

(2) A silver eight-pointed star. (1·6in. diameter.) In the centre of the obverse a smaller star, surrounded by a raised band, on which are the words, *Queen's Royals*, in raised letters. Reverse, plain. A ring is attached for suspension.

(3) Obverse, a silver-gilt Paschal lamb; below, on a scroll, *Queen's*. Reverse, engraved, *T.A.S.*, then the recipient's name, and below, on a scroll, *Royal Regt.* This is a cast silver badge, the obverse being in high relief. In Captain Stansfeld's collection.

(4) Obverse, in the centre a silver-gilt Paschal lamb, embossed. Outside is engraved, *2nd. or Queen's Royal Regt.* Reverse, engraved, *J. Farrell the best shot at 150 yards. Annual practice 1835.* A round silver medal, with a crown for suspension.

(5) A silver Maltese cross, engraved, *Queen's T.A. Society. Burmah Campaign, 1886.* Reverse, plain. Ribbon, purple and white.

(6) Obverse, in the centre the monogram *G.R.* surrounded by a garter, charged *Honi soit qui mal y*

*pense*, surmounted by a crown and a lion. On one side of the crown the Paschal lamb, and on the other a Sphinx, with *Egypt*; below, two sprays of laurel, on one of which is a label charged with the word *Queen's*, and on the other a label charged with the word *Royal*. On either side a scroll bearing the regimental mottoes: one, *Pristinæ virtutis memor*; and the other, *Vel exuvia triumphant*. Reverse, *Award of merit to Joseph Bryan. He being declared the best shot in the Queen's Royal Regt of Foot 1826.* A silver engraved medal, with raised rim ( $2\frac{1}{16}$  in. diameter), with an ornamental loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

3RD FOOT.—(1) A ten-pointed silver star, having on the obverse, in the centre, the regimental crest (a dragon) in high relief. Within an ornamental engraved border is the motto, *Veteri Frondescit Honore*; below, *The Buffs*. On the three top points of the star are the letters *A.T.A.* Reverse, plain, with the recipient's name engraved. A small bar is added for suspension. Ribbon, orange.

(2) See Lieutenant Latham's Medal, page 44.

4TH FOOT, 1727.—“The Order of Orange and Blue.” Obverse, a star; in the centre the white horse of Hanover; on a garter, *Glo. Pri. Aug.* Below, an altar, inscribed, *Qua. Di. Nov.*; on the top, *Non Deficit Alter*. Reverse, a circular altar, five arrows, and a crown. On a garter, *Vis Unita Fortior*, within a border inscribed *Minor Est Qui Invidet*. A gold badge, with loop for suspension. This was a club formed by the officers of the regiment.

5TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, St. George and the Dragon (the regimental crest); above, on a scroll, *Quo Fata*

*vocant.* Reverse, *Vth Foot: Merit. March 10th, 1767;* within a laurel-wreath.

(2) Another has a similar obverse; but on the reverse, *V Northumberland Fusiliers. Merit. March 10th, 1767;* within a wreath.

(3) Exactly similar to the above, but with the number V left out on the reverse.

(4) A third variety has a similar reverse; but on the obverse, *Revived April 23, 1805,* in the exergue. The ribbon is green, and the medals are 1·35 diameter.

There are three classes of these medals: (1) Bronze-gilt, for seven years' good conduct; (2) Silver, for fourteen years'; (3) Silver, for twenty-one years': The last-named only have the recipient's name engraved on the edge. They were discontinued in 1855. The recipient of this last medal also received an oval badge of the colour of the regimental facings, which was worn on the right breast, embroidered with gold and silver threads, and in the centre the word *Merit*, in gold letters.

(5) In the Eaton collection is a silver engraved medal, having on the obverse St. George and the Dragon, and *Vth Ft. Quo Fata vocant. Reverse, Reward of 14 years' military merit, 18th January, 1769,* within a laurel-wreath.

(6) The Author had a bronze-gilt variety in his collection, with a similar obverse, but with the figure of St. George facing the right instead of the left. Reverse, similar to No. 1, but the date in the exergue reads *March the 10th, 1767.* This was no doubt one of the first issue.

7TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, Pallas and Victory crowning a soldier with laurel. In the exergue, *Order of Merit. Estab. MDCCCLXXXVIII.* Reverse, a star

with radiations; on the centre a rose, encircled by a garter and *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; inscription, *Military virtue rewarded*. In the exergue, *VII. Rgt., or Royal Fusiliers*. A silver medal. (1½in. diameter.)

(2) A bronze medal, similar in design, but having on the obverse, in the exergue, *VII. Regt., or Royal Fusiliers*. Reverse, the same as the first, but with the legend, *Order of Merit Established*; and in the exergue, *MDCCLXXXVIII.* (1½in. diameter.)

(3) A bronze medal. Obverse and reverse the same; and like the reverse of No. 1. (1½in. diameter.)

(4) A silver-gilt star of eight points; in the centre a rose, and the letters *T.A.S.* (Total Abstinence Society), around which are the words, *Royal Fusiliers*. Reverse, plain. A ring and loop for suspension are attached to one of the points.

The ribbons of all these medals are dark blue.

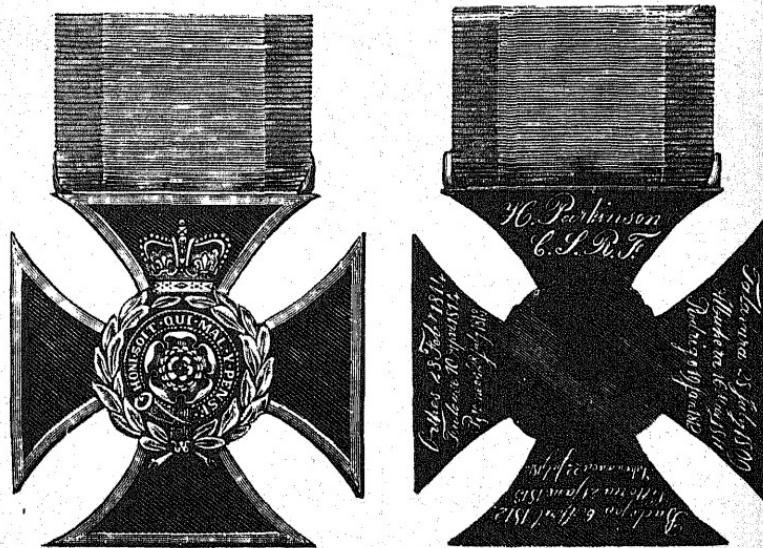
(5) Obverse, a silver Maltese cross. In the centre a full-blown rose, surrounded by the Royal Garter, and inscription, encircled by a laurel-wreath and surmounted by a crown. Reverse, engraved on the arms of the cross :

<i>H. Parkinson, C.S.R.F.</i>	
<i>Talavera, 28 July, 1809.</i>	
<i>Albuera, 16 May, 1811.</i>	{
<i>Rodrigo, 19 January, 1812.</i>	
<i>Badajoz, 6 April, 1812.</i>	
<i>Vittoria, 21 June, 1813.</i>	{
<i>Salamanca, 22 July, 1813.</i>	
<i>Orthes, 28 February, 1814.</i>	
<i>Toulouse, 10 April, 1814.</i>	{
<i>Pyrenees, 28 July, 1814.</i>	

(6) Obverse, the regimental badge, *Martinique*, inscribed, within a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *To Francis Smith, a token of regard from his brothers-in-arms, 1816*. A silver medal.

9TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, Britannia seated, holding an olive-branch in the right hand and a trident in the left, a lion couchant at her feet; below, in the exergue, the regimental number—*IX*. Reverse, engraved laurel-wreath, with inscription and date. A silver medal (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter), with yellow ribbon.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, *Merit 1815*, surrounded by a star, below which is a spray of laurel. Above,



*From his brothers in arms.* Reverse, in the centre the regimental number—*IX*., surrounded by a laurel-wreath; above, *A token of respect*; below, *and soldierly merit*. The medal has a silver bar for suspension, on which is engraved, *George Parfект, 9th Britannia Regiment of Foot*. An engraved silver medal. (1·6in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

10TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a soldier firing; inscription, *Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliae*. Reverse, on a star, the number of the regiment—X.; inscription, *A Reward for my Expertness in Ball-firing*. A bronze medal, with yellow ribbon; also met with in silver.

(2) Obverse, a crowned head of the Queen, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse, a Sphinx; below, *Egypt*. Underneath, X., the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Outside, *Lincoln Regiment. The best shot in the Battalion*. A silver medal; ribbon, two blue stripes with a red one in the centre.

12TH FOOT.—(1) A castle, surrounded by the legend, *Minden Branch, C.E.T.S.*; below, 1887. Reverse, *Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ*. Ribbon, white with red and blue borders. On the ribbon is fixed a silver key, the regimental crest.

(2) Obverse, the Castle and Key of Gibraltar, to the left a cannon; on the right a man-of-war rounding a headland; below, on a ribbon, *Montis insignia calpe*; above, a trophy of flags and arms; and on an oval shield is the regimental number—12. Reverse, a laurel-wreath, in which is inscribed, *November 27th, 1781, September 13th, 1782*; beneath, the word, *Gibraltar*. A large silver medal; all engraved. (2in. diameter.) Formerly in the Author's collection.

(3) Obverse, The Castle and Key of Gibraltar; above, 12, and *Gibraltar*; below, the regimental motto, *Montis insignia calpe*. Reverse, *A reward of Military Merit, 1807*. A thin, silver engraved medal (1.55in. diameter), with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

13TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a bugle, Sphinx, and *Egypt* above; on the bugle, *Ava, Martinique*; in the centre, *XIII.*; inscription, *Medal of Merit. For 14 years' good conduct.* Reverse, plain. A silver medal, with dark blue ribbon (1.85in. diameter). This medal was also given in gold for twenty years' good conduct, and in silver for fourteen, ten, and seven years'. The obverse and reverse are similar in all classes, but with alterations in the number of years on the obverse. They also vary in size, and the recipient's name is usually engraved on the reverse.

(2) A bugle-horn with cords, surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved, *Ball firing prize, 100 yards*; a crown and ring for suspension. Reverse, *W. Webber*, in the centre, surrounded by the regimental number—*XIII.*—and a Sphinx; below, two olive-branches. A silver badge. (1½in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

(3) A silver badge, consisting of a Sphinx; below, on a pedestal, *Egypt*; suspended from it is a bugle-horn, on which are the words, *Ava, Martinique*; in the centre, in large figures, *13*. Reverse, engraved, *N. Gillespie. Seven years efficient.* In Colonel Murray's collection.

14TH FOOT.—Obverse, in the centre, the regimental number—*14*—inscribed within a circle; above, *Merit*; below, *Bedfordshire Regiment*. Reverse, inscribed, within a circle, *Awarded to Lieut. W. Shea by Colonel Geo. Hotham, 1803.* A thin, silver, engraved medal (2in. diameter), with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

16TH FOOT.—Obverse, *Sobriety*, inscribed, surrounded by a wreath of roses; legend, *Temperance*

Society, 16th Foot. Reverse, engraved with recipient's name, and date—1838. A silver medal, with yellow ribbon.

17TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a soldier firing a cannon; on the right a drum, with the regimental colours crossed above it; on the left a tent and a palm-tree. Reverse, *H.M. 17th Regimental School, 1816. The reward of merit*, encircled in a laurel-wreath. A silver medal, with blue ribbon. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter).

(2) Obverse, two crossed flags; above, a tiger; below, *1st Batt. Leicester Regiment*; the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, a dove flying, with an olive-branch in its beak, surrounded by the legend, *For total abstinence and moral conduct*. A small, embossed silver medal; ribbon, red.

20TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a crown, the regimental number—XX.—and a Sphinx; behind, two crossed flags; inscription, *Omnia Audax*; the whole surrounded by laurel-branches. Reverse, in the centre, the regimental number—XX.—and the following inscription: *For highly meritorious conduct during a period of 18 years—June 13th, 1838. Minden, Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, Maida, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Vimiera, Corunna*, encircled by branches of laurel. Around the edge of the medal, *Presented by his brethren in arms XXth Rgt. to John Dorrington, Quartermaster-Sergeant*. The medal is gold, and has an ornamental bar with military trophies; it is suspended from a yellow ribbon. It is now in the Eaton collection.

(2) Another medal of the same regiment has on the obverse some soldiers fighting; in the exergue;

*XX. Regiment.* Reverse, a crown, below which is a Sphinx; surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Double legend, *Egypt, Egmont-op-Zee, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula.* The medal is suspended by a swivel and bar, inscribed, *To the best shot in the Company.* A silver medal, with yellow ribbon.

**22ND FOOT.**—(1) Obverse, Hercules crowning a soldier with a laurel-wreath; in the background a camp; in the exergue, *Order of Merit, Estab. MDCCCLXXXV.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath, within which is inscribed, *Reward for Military Virtue from Lt.-Col. Crosbie.* Outside the wreath is the legend, *XXII., or Cheshire Regiment.* Given in silver-gilt for twenty-one years' good conduct, in silver for fourteen, and in bronze for seven. Ribbon, blue. (1½in. diameter.)

(2) Another medal, which subsequently replaced the former. Obverse, a soldier kneeling before the King and receiving a medal, Windsor Castle in the background. Above, *Established under Royal Sanction;* and in the exergue, *1785.* Reverse, *Order of Merit, 22nd Regiment, Re-established by Col. Sir H. Gough, 1st January, 1820.* The medal was given in silver for fourteen years' good conduct, and in bronze for seven years'. It was worn suspended from the neck by a red, blue, or yellow ribbon. (1¼in. diameter.)

**23RD FOOT.**—(1) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' crest, and motto, *Ich dien;* above, *Wellington;* below, *Peninsula;* surrounded by branches of olives. Reverse, inscribed within a laurel-wreath, *Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse.* The recipient's name and regiment are engraved on the edge. A silver engraved medal.

( $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.) Ribbon red with blue edges. In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes in relief; 23. R. W. F. below. Reverse, engraved, *Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pampaluna, Nivelle, Orthes, Sylvatara, Toulouse: Patrick McNulty.*

(3) Obverse, the Prince of Wales' crest and motto, engraved, surrounded by a raised wreath of oak and laurel; above, R. L.; below, W. F. Reverse, *XXIII. Orthes. Badajos. Vittoria. Salamanca. Martinique. Pyrenees. Toulouse. Nivelle: Alexr. Mackie.* A silver medal ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter), with a large steel ring and clip.

24TH FOOT.—Obverse, a soldier shooting at a mark; above, *M. H. I., H Compy., 2nd Battn., 24th Regt.* Reverse, a Persian inscription, meaning *For Shooting from the Shoulder, 1860.* A silver engraved medal.

20TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a figure of Religion, seated on a rock, awarding a medal to a soldier; at her side a cross and anchor, in the background a camp; above, the legend, *Thou art worthy;* in the exergue, *Be thou faithful unto death.* Reverse, the regimental colours, crossed, above a Bible; above, the Scotch thistle and crown, surrounded by palm- and olive-branches. In the exergue, the date—1823. A large medal ( $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter), given in silver and bronze, according to the length of service of the recipient. Ribbon, red with yellow edges. Instituted in 1823.

(2) Obverse, *Merit*, surrounded by a wreath of thistles; above, *Cameronian;* below, *Regimental School.* A large, silver medal, with plain reverse; ribbon, red with yellow edges.

27TH FOOT.—(1) Suspended from a silver bar, on which is engraved *A reward of merit*, a skull

pierced by a sword; on the reverse of the bar, *Best Swordsman, 1801.* Ribbon, crimson, on which is a silver crescent and star, and a pin-bar engraved with the name of the recipient (*Owen Reilly*). In Captain Whitaker's collection.

(2) A wreath of shamrocks, inside which is the castle of Enniskillen, with flag flying. Below, the regimental motto, *Nec aspera Terrent*; in the exergue—27. On the ribbon are three gold bars, on which are engraved the following victories: *Egypt, Maida, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse.* The whole of fine gold, struck in openwork. (1·5in. diameter.)

28TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, inscribed, *Presented by Captain Bell and the men of No. 5 Company, 28th Regt., to Inkermann Richard Prichett, the Crimean hero.* Reverse, the same as the Crimean War Medal. A silver medal, with two bars—*Inkermann* and *Sebastopol.* Now in the Whitaker collection.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, a royal crown; over, *XXVIII.* Two laurel-branches below, and a scroll above, inscribed with the nickname of the regiment, *The Slashers;* a narrow ornamental border. Reverse, *Presented to Private Shea (No. 8 Comp.) by the non-commd officers and private soldiers of the regt. in testimony of his noble and meritorious conduct at Nogales: 4th June 1809,* within a narrow, ornamental border. A silver engraved medal (1·8in. diameter); a loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

29TH FOOT.—Obverse, a crown; below *XXIX. Regt.*; the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Total Abstinence.* A small gold medal (1·4in. diameter), both sides engraved. The Author had a similar medal, in silver, in his collection.

32ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, crossed rifles and wreath of laurel. Reverse, *Won by Private W. Laughen; on the edge, Presented by Colonel the Hon. B. M. Ward, Com. 32nd Lt. Infantry.*

(2) Obverse, the arms and motto of the county of Cornwall, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes; below, on a scroll, *One and All*; a Van-dyke border surrounding the whole. Reverse, *32nd Foot, for soldierly merit, 1816*, surrounded by a wreath. A thin silver engraved medal with rim (1·7in. diameter), and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

34TH FOOT.—Obverse, a head of the Duke of Wellington; above, *Wellington*. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut.-Col. Airey and the officers of the 34th Rgt. to Barrack-Sergeant-Major Moses Simpson of the 2nd Batt., 34th Rgt., in commemoration of his gallant conduct as Sergeant of Grenadiers at the action of Arroya de Molinos, in Spain, on the 28th Oct., 1811, when he took from the Drum-Major of the French 34th Rgt. of the line the Regimental Staff, which has ever since been carried at the head of the British 34th Regiment. June, 1843.* A silver medal. Ribbon, crimson with blue edges.

35TH FOOT.—Obverse, the regimental number—35—surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *For soldierly merit and good conduct, 1819.* A silver medal, struck.

36TH FOOT.—Obverse, in the centre, within a small circle, *36th Firm*; around, in radiating lines, the names of nine victories: *Vimeira, Corunna, Barba del Porteo, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse*; above, *Peninsula, 20th July, 1836.* Reverse, *Presented by his Br. N.C. Offrs. of the*

*dépôt, as a token of respect for his long services of 30 years.* A silver engraved medal, with a bar for suspension. On the front of the bar is engraved *Cr. Sergt. Saml. Richardson*; and on the back, *36th Regt. Firm.* In Dr. Payne's collection.

37TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *Presented by Sir Alexander Duff, Colonel of the 37th Rgt., to John Howard, bugler, in testimony of long and meritorious service for upwards of 30 years in the Corps.* Reverse, the arms of the Duff family—*Deus juvit Deo juvante*—on a scroll. Ribbon, crimson with blue edge

(2) Obverse, a garter and *North Hampshire*, a crown above; inside the circle the regimental number—*XXXVII.*—surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. In the exergue, *July 12th. 1843.* Reverse, inscribed, *The best Marksman, Light Company*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver medal. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.) Ribbon, red with blue edge.

(3) A medal with obverse similar to No. 2, in gold, inscribed on the reverse, *To the Best Marksman.*

(4) Obverse, a star containing a garter, on which is inscribed, *Deus juvit Deo juvante*; within the garter, *Prize XXXVII. Shot.* Reverse, plain. An oval, silver medal (2·4in. by 1·7in.), engraved. In the Murray collection.

(5) Obverse, a military trophy of arms, armour, flags, &c., on a pedestal. Above, *Auderates Fortuna Juvat*; below, *MDCCCLXXIV. Sir Eyre Coote K.B. Colonel.* Reverse, *The Distinguished order of the advanced. Sequitur quos cætera pubes*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath tied with a ribbon below. In the exergue the regimental number—37. A silver-gilt struck medal. (1 $\frac{15}{16}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

38TH FOOT.—Obverse, the royal monogram—*G. R. III.*—in the centre; above is a crown; below, *XXXVIII. Regt.* Reverse, *38 Regt. To a deserving soldier, as a Token of faithful and meritorious service.* A bronze engraved medal (1·5in. diameter); also issued in silver and silver-gilt, with loop for suspension.

40TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, inscribed, *40th Regiment, German Town, Oct. 4, 1777*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, the American troops investing the Store-house; above, *Reward of Merit.* A silver, and also a bronze, medal, worn by a narrow dark blue string. (1·4in. diameter.)

(2) Obverse, *For seven years' fidelity*, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes; below, a Sphinx, and surrounded by the legend, *1st. Battn. Prince of Wales' Volunteers: South Lancashire Regt. Total Abstinence Society.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit*, surrounded by a wreath of roses and laurels. A silver struck medal. (1·5in. diameter.)

(3) A gold Maltese cross. Obverse, in the centre, *Stedfast and true for ten years*; and on each of the four limbs, *XL. T. A. S.* Reverse, the recipient's name, and date of presentation.

(4) A silver Maltese cross. On the arms, engraved, *B. H. of X. L.*

(5) A silver eight-pointed star. Obverse, in the centre, a raised Maltese cross, with *T. A. S.* on the arms. In the centre of the cross a raised shield, inscribed *XL.* Reverse, plain, with recipient's name engraved.

(6) Obverse, in the centre, a Sphinx, with *Egypt* below, surrounded by laurel-branches, outside which, on a scroll, is engraved *40th Somersetshire Regt.*

*Foot.* Reverse, *For solaierly merit, 1815*; and below, on a scroll, *Will. Wooley*. A round, silver, engraved medal, with raised rim and loop for suspension. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.) This, and the same man's Waterloo medal, are in Colonel Gaskell's collection.

42ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, troops marching through a mountainous country; below, *Pyrenees*; a figure of Saint Andrew, and the regimental motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit* above; a thistle on each side. Reverse, inscribed, *Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula*; above, a flying figure of Victory; below, within a wreath, *42nd R. H. Rt.* A silver medal, struck (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter), worn with dark blue ribbon. Instituted in 1819.

(2) Obverse, *Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Waterloo*. Reverse, *XLII.*, within a laurel-wreath. Suspended from a bar engraved *Victoria*. Ribbon, crimson with blue edges. This medal is in the Eaton collection.

(3) Similar to No. 1, the only difference being in the reverse, where a Sphinx and *Egypt* are substituted for the number of the regiment. It was given to six or eight survivors of the Battle of Alexandria. Ribbon, red with blue edges.

(4) A large silver medal (2in. diameter). Obverse, the head of Sir Ralph Abercromby; legend, *Abercrombius dux in Egypto, Cecidit Victor. 28 Mar., 1801.* Reverse, a Highlander (Major Stirling) capturing a French standard; with the Gaelic inscription, *Na Fir a choisin bvaidh' san ephait, 21 Mar., 1801* ("These are the heroes who won victory in Egypt"). Engraved on the edge of the medal, in Gaelic, *O'n Chomun ghaeleach d'on fhreiceadan dubh na XLII Rt.* ("From the London Highland Society, to the Black Watch, or 42nd Regiment").

(5) Obverse, a shield, on which is a figure of St. Andrew crucified, with the letters *R. H. R.* in the left, right, and bottom divisions of the shield; above the shield, *XLII*; below, *Nemo me impune Lacescit*, surrounded by a beaded circle. Reverse, engraved, *Egypt, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse*, surrounded by a beaded circle. On the edge, *A token of respect from the non-commissioned officers of the 42nd Regt. to Corporal J. Mackenzie 1817.* A large silver engraved medal. (2½in. diameter.) It has a raised border, and elaborate suspender composed of thistles, with ring for the ribbon to pass through. In Colonel Murray's collection.

(6) Obverse, a circular badge; in the centre, St. Andrew's Cross; in the centre of the cross, *P. H.*; and on the two upper arms, *Palma Virtuti*; engraved on the circle, *Nemo me impune lacescit*. Reverse, engraved, *XLII. Defence, Defiance, 100 yards distant Best marksman.* A silver badge, with crown and ring for suspension; below, two thistles. (1¼in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

43RD FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a royal crown, beneath which is suspended a bugle; the regimental number—43; *Presented by the officers of the Regiment to Private Henry Wharton, 43rd Lt. Infantry, for long service and good conduct.* Reverse, inscribed, *Served seven campaigns in Spain and France. Present at the battles of Vimiera, Douro, Talavera, Cos, Busaco, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Roderigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse.*

(2) Obverse, a bugle and cords, between which is the regimental number—43—surrounded by a garter, with the inscription, *Monmouthshire Light Infantry,*

and surmounted by a crown. The whole is mounted on a silver engraved medal, with richly chased background. Reverse, engraved, *Distinguished conduct in action*, surrounded by two olive-branches, the whole of the field engraved with lines; around the edge, *Colour-Sergeant R. Fermy*. Ribbon, crimson with white edges, on which are loose bars, engraved *Bayonne, 23rd Nov. 1813; France, Pyrenees, Peninsula, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, America.* (1½in. diameter.) This rare decoration is in Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3) Obverse, a bugle, with the regimental number—43—between the cords, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *For Military Merit. Corporal J. McCawley. From his Comrades: 1815.* A large, silver, engraved medal, with raised border and loop for suspension.

44TH FOOT.—Obverse, a bugle, within a double laurel-wreath; above, *6th April, 1812.* Reverse, *C. Little, 44th Rgt. of Foot. A volunteer in the leading column of attack at the assault of Badajoz.* A silver medal. In the Whitaker collection.

45TH FOOT.—A large silver Maltese cross (similar to the first-class cross of the 88th). In the centre, *45th. Regt.*, and on each of the arms of the cross three battles: *Talavera, Busaco, Nive; Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle; Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajoz; Ciudad Rodrigo, Toulouse, Orthes.*

46TH FOOT.—Obverse, a bugle, and the regimental number—46—within a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Presented to Color-Sergeant John Marsh by the Light Company of the 46th Rgt., previous to his discharge, as a Testimonial of their respect and esteem. Belfast 22nd of October, 1852.*

48TH FOOT.—Obverse, the regimental number—48—with crown above; the recipient's name engraved on a scroll; below, *Northamptonshire, 1819*. Reverse inscription, the names of Peninsula battles in which the recipient was engaged; they vary in number from one to eleven, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal. (1½in. diameter.) Ribbon, red with blue edges. Instituted in 1819.

49TH FOOT.—Obverse, the regimental number—49—within a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles; a crown above, and *P. Charlotte of Wales*. Reverse, *April 17, 1837*, within a wreath; legend, *Temperance Society Established*. A silver medal. (1·6in. diameter.)

52ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a bugle, and *LII.*, within a laurel-wreath; above, *6th April, 1812*. Reverse, *A volunteer in the leading column of attack at the assault of Badajoz. The officers of the 52nd Regiment to — 52nd Regiment*. (1¾in. diameter.)

(2) A similar medal was given, having on the reverse, *At the assault of St. Sebastian*; and on the obverse, the date—*31st Aug., 1813*. The letters are embossed, with the exception of the name of the battle and that of the recipient, which are engraved.

Both these medals are silver; the ribbon is crimson with blue edges.

53RD FOOT.—Silver bars attached to a blue and red ribbon (2½in. wide) in two equal stripes. Obverse, a silver plate, with *2nd Batt. 53rd Rgt., or Shropshire*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, with one or more bars inscribed with the name of a battle. Reverse, the recipient's name. Only fifteen sergeants got this rare decoration.

According to Colonel Rogerson's "Records of the

53rd Regiment," the following were the sergeants who received the decoration:

## SIX BARS.

S. Sutcliffe .....	{	Talavera, Salamanca,
J. Whitehead .....		Vittoria, Pyrenees,
James Mellor .....		Nivelle, Toulouse.
Josh. Rushton .....		

## FIVE BARS.

Geo. Bannister .....	{	Salamanca, Vittoria,
W. Hartley .....		Pyrenees, Nivelle,
W. West .....		Toulouse.

## THREE BARS.

John Whiteley .....	{	Talavera, Salamanca,
		Toulouse.

## THREE BARS.

J. Robertshaw .....	{	Talavera, Vittoria,
		Pyrenees.

## TWO BARS.

John Wilton.....	{	Talavera, Salamanca.
Abm. Peel.....		
Henry Cockroft .....		

## TWO BARS.

W. Brooksbank .....	Salamanca, Toulouse.
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## ONE BAR.

Thos. Cox.....	{	Salamanca.
John Smith .....		

55TH FOOT.—Obverse, *LV.* on the centre. Reverse, inscribed, *First Shot*, or *Second Shot*. A small silver Maltese cross, with loop and ring.

56TH FOOT.—Obverse, a castle and key, within a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Total Abstinence Society*: 56th Rgt. A silver medal (1·4in. diameter) with laureated bar, similar to that of the New Zealand Medal (see page 67). On the light blue ribbon is fastened a six-pointed silver star, with an anchor in the centre.

57TH FOOT.—Obverse, within a shield, *57th Rgt.*, three swords and a crown; *Friendship* above. Reverse, inscribed, *Trinidad, May 1st, 1798. Social Club.* A silver medal. It was a social medal for officers.

58TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, the arms of Gibraltar; above, *Montis insignia Calpe LVIII. Regt.* Reverse, *Gibraltar MDCCCLXXXII.*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, with crown above. A gilt medal. (1½in. diameter.)

(2) Obverse, a castle; above, *Gibraltar*; below, *Maida*; in the exergue, on a scroll, *LVIII Regt. Foot.* Reverse, *Presented to William Condon by his comrades in arms, 1809.* A thin, silver, engraved medal, with loop and raised rim. (1⅔in. diameter.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3) Obverse, in the centre, a castle; above, *58*; below, a horseshoe and key. Above, *Regiment of Foot*; and below all, on a scroll, *Gibraltar*. Reverse, *Marksman's Prize, B Company, 1835.* A round, silver, engraved medal, with raised rim and ring for suspension. (1⅔in. diameter.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

60TH FOOT.—A silver eight-pointed star. Obverse, a raised Maltese cross, in the centre of which, on a raised shield, *4/60*. On the second, third, and fourth arms of the cross, *T. A. S.* The points of the star are all ornamented with engraved leaves, &c. Reverse, plain; recipient's name engraved.

61ST FOOT.—Obverse, in the centre, a Sphinx over *Egypt*, a crown above, and below, *61*, surrounded by two laurel-branches. Reverse, *For Military Merit, 1816*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A thin silver engraved medal with a thick rim. (1·65in. diameter.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

62ND FOOT.—(1) Obverse, *H.M. 62nd Regiment*, No. 292, within a beaded border, and above two laurel-branches. Reverse, *Wm. O'Brien. For good conduct.* A silver engraved medal. (1½ in. diameter.)

(2) A similar medal. See wood-cut.

66TH FOOT.—Obverse, a star of sixteen points; in the centre, 66, surrounded by a band; above, *Berkshire*; below, *Regiment*. A loop for suspension.



Reverse, plain. Of Indian manufacture. In the Payne collection.

68th FOOT.—Obverse, a crown, from which is suspended a bugle; within the cords, 68; the whole encircled by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Total Abstinence Society, 68 D.L.I. V. years.* A silver struck medal, with iron clip and ring. (1½ in. diameter.)

70TH FOOT.—Obverse, a soldier kneeling, and firing in a hilly country. Reverse, a wreath of laurel

enclosing a garter, crowned. On it, *Surrey*; within *LXX.* A silver medal.

*71st Foot*.—(1) Obverse, *71st H. L. I.*, for good conduct and faithful services. 10 yrs.' service. Reverse, a figure of St. Andrew, and *Nemo me impune lacessit*, surrounded by *Peninsula, Roleia, Vimiera, Almarez*. A silver engraved medal.

(2) Obverse, a bugle, and the regimental number—*71*. Reverse, plain. A bar for suspension is inscribed, *Prize Shot, 1840*. A silver star, with yellow ribbon.

(3) Obverse, the regimental number—*71*—and a crown; *For courage, loyalty, and good conduct*, above; below, 10 years' service. Reverse, *Tria juncta in uno*; a rose, thistle, and shamrock entwined. A silver engraved medal, with light blue ribbon. (1·6in. diameter.)

(4) A copper medal, similar to the above, but with the words, *For five years' service*, engraved.

(5) Obverse, a scroll, and *71st Highland Light Infantry* in the centre; *Hindostan* and a crown above; *For courage, good conduct, and faithful service*; a bugle, 30 years' service, and thistles below. Reverse, St. Andrew, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, and *Peninsula, Roleia, Vimiera, Almarez, Vittoria, Nive, Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo, Fuentes d'Onor*. A silver engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson with blue edges.

(6) Obverse, on a wreath, *For courage, loyalty, and good conduct*; in the centre, a crown; beneath, *71st; 22½ years' service*. Reverse, a rose, shamrock, and thistle entwined, with motto, *Tria juncta in uno*. A silver engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson with blue edge. In the Murray collection.

(7) A similar medal to No. 6, in the Eaton collection, is engraved *21 years' service*.

(8) Obverse, *a Reward for Attention*. Reverse, a crown; below, 71, and the motto, *Tria juncta in uno*. A small silver medal, all engraved.

(9) A similar medal to No. 3, but struck instead of being engraved. Bronze-gilt, for *10 years' service*. Most probably a later issue.

73RD FOOT.—Obverse, a wreath of thistles and roses, with the regimental number—73—in the centre. Reverse, inscribed, *Prize for the best marksman*. A silver engraved medal. (1½in. diameter.)

74TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, inscribed, *Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, C. Roderigo, Badajoz*, and the regimental number—74—within a wreath of laurel. Reverse, inscribed, *Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthez, Toulouse*, and 74, within a wreath of laurel. A silver medal, with yellow ribbon. This medal was awarded in three classes: the first had eight battles and upwards; the second, six or seven; the third, four or five—the design in all cases being the same. It was worn with a crimson ribbon with blue edges. A large ring was attached for suspension. Instituted in 1814. The medals vary in size, the wreath and number being raised, and the names of the battles engraved on either side.

(2) A bronze medal was also issued, with obverse similar to the above, but with a plain reverse.

(3) Obverse, a soldier taking aim. Reverse, *Presented by Bt. Major Campbell, 74th Regt., to L. Corpl. Dale, as the best shot in the light company, on the 3rd Nov., 1845*. A silver medal, engraved.

76TH FOOT.—Obverse, *Prize medal for best shot in E Company 76th Regiment*; a crown and wreath

below. Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the 76th regiment. 1837.* A silver medal. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.)

77TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, the regimental number—77—surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, *Ich dien*; below, on a scroll, *Peninsula*; a branch of laurel on either side. Reverse, *Elbodon, Ciudad-Roderigo, Badajoz*, inscribed, with the recipient's name on the edge. A silver and bronze medal. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.) Ribbon, red with blue edges. This medal was instituted in January, 1818. It was also given to the survivors of the battle of Seringapatam, in gold and silver. It is also found with the word *Peninsula* engraved on the reverse.

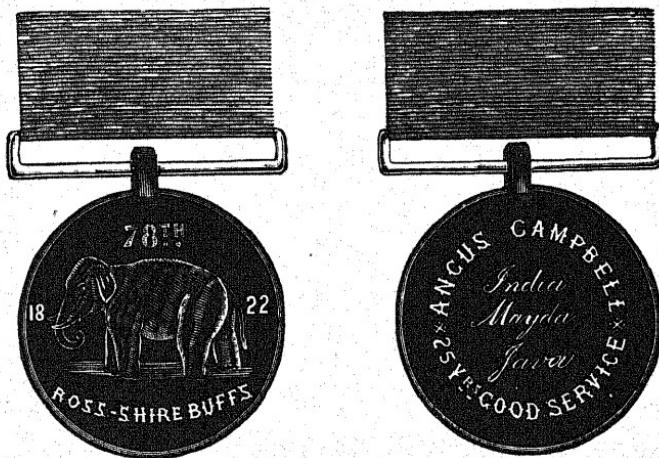
(2) Obverse, same as the above. Reverse, a figure of Minerva placing a laurel-wreath upon the head of a young man, attired in classical costume. In the background a hill, on the top of which is a Roman temple. Legend, in the exergue, *Discite hinc Juvenes.* Most probably a regimental school medal. Struck in white metal.

78TH FOOT.—Obverse, an elephant; above, 78th; below, *Ross-shire Buffs*; at the head of the elephant, 18; at his tail, 22. Reverse, in a circle, *Angus Campbell, 25 yrs: Good Service*; in the centre, *India, Mayda, Java.* An engraved silver medal (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter), with clip and loop for suspension.

79TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, a shield, inscribed 79, and surrounded by a military trophy. Reverse, a radiated star; in the centre a Sphinx; below, *Egypt, Waterloo, and Peninsula.* Round the outside of the medal a scroll, inscribed *Egmont-op-Zee, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse.* The medal was instituted in 1819, and was given in two

classes: silver for twelve years' good conduct, and bronze for seven years'. It was discontinued in 1838. The design of both classes was exactly the same. It is a small medal (1½in. diameter), with dark green ribbon.

(2) Obverse, a Sphinx; on the pedestal, *LXXIX Regt.* Reverse, four skulls, surrounded by *For Gallant Conduct, 1801.* *J. McLaren.* A triangular badge (1½in. long), silver, with loop for suspension. In Colonel Murray's collection.



(3).—Obverse, a Highland soldier in full uniform, leaning on a drawn sword. Above, the legend, *Camerons.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath surrounding the inscription, *Best shot at 120 yards.* A bronze medal.

82ND FOOT.—Obverse, in the centre, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, *Ich Dien;* below, 82, surrounded by the legend, *Prince of Wales' Volunteers.* Reverse, *Military Merit.* *W. Aldridge, 1815;* below,

on a scroll, *Barossa; Pyrenees; Orthes.* A silver engraved medal. In Colonel Murray's collection.

85TH FOOT.—Obverse, a bugle horn. Above, in raised letters, *85th Light Infantry*; below, engraved, *Fuentes d'Onor.* Reverse, *The reward of*; below, a space for engraving the recipient's name, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A struck medal ( $1\frac{7}{16}$  in. diameter), with T-shaped loop for suspension.

87TH FOOT.—(1) At the Battle of Barossa a sergeant (P. Masterson) of this regiment captured a French eagle of the 8th Regiment, being the first taken from the French during the Peninsula War. The officers, in commemoration of this had gold eagles struck, which they wore on anniversaries and social occasions. On the breast of the eagle was a silver wreath, from which is suspended a label bearing the word *Barossa*, and on the reverse *Graham*, the name of the commanding officer, afterwards Lord Lynedoch. The non-commissioned officers and men adopted a somewhat similar device in silver, and which is sometimes found attached to the ribbons of their Peninsula medals. On the gold eagle a small diamond forms the eye. Lord Gough's eagle had the Prince of Wales' plumes above, and an Irish harp below.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, an eagle; on a grenade below, *87*, surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks. Above, a crown; on either side an Irish harp and the Prince of Wales' plumes; below, on a scroll, *Faugh a ballagh.* Reverse, *The Reward of Merit. For Gallantry. Given by Colonel Hugh Gough to Sergt. Patrick Donnelly: 18th June, 1813.* A silver medal with an ornamental border, all engraved.

88TH FOOT.—(1) Obverse, in the centre is the regimental number—*88*—and on the limbs of the cross

twelve Peninsular victories are inscribed. This is the first-class medal; it is a large silver Maltese cross, (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. square), with the recipient's name engraved. Reverse, a Sphinx and *Egypt*. Some medals have the reverse plain, the recipient's name alone being engraved.

(2) The second-class medal. Obverse, a figure of Hibernia, holding in her right hand a wreath, and in her left a harp. Reverse, 88, within a laurel-wreath, and inscribed with from seven to eleven Peninsular victories. A silver medal, circular in form (1.35in. diameter), the recipient's name indented on the edge, and also on the following medal.

(3) The third-class medal. Obverse, similar to the second-class medal. Reverse, Peninsular victories, inscribed, from one to six. A small, round, silver medal. (1in. diameter.)

All the above three medals have a bar for suspension, inscribed *Peninsula*. Ribbon, red with blue edges. The medals were instituted in 1818, and 70 first-class, 145 second-class, and 217 third-class were issued.

(4) Obverse, a crown, below which is the regimental number—88—with rows of bullets, encircled by a wreath. Reverse, *Prize medal adjudged to John Walsh 1816 for the best Marksman*. A small silver medal, with an ornamental buckle of oak-leaves. In Colonel Murray's collection.

(5) Obverse, a soldier firing, inside a circle; outside, above, *Connaught Rangers*; below, a spray of shamrocks. Reverse, in the centre, a figure 8, surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Quis Separabit*; above, a crown; below, an Irish harp; surrounding the whole a wreath of shamrocks. A silver medal. (1.4in. diameter.) The figure on the reverse probably has

reference to the company of the regiment. Colonel Gaskell has one with 5 within the garter.

91ST FOOT.—Obverse, *Wm. Wood, Light Infantry, 91st Regiment: Dublin, 10th Nov., 1819.* Reverse, *Battles in Spain and France, 91st Rgt: Vittoria 7 June 1812, Nivelle 28-30 July 1812, Pyrenees 10 Nov. 1812, Nive 9 Dec. 1812, Bayonne 13 Dec. 1812, Orthes 27 March 1813, Aire 2 March 1813, Toulouse 10 April 1813; Waterloo 16 June 1815; Paris 31st July 1815.* Awarded for distinction in the fields named. A copper engraved medal. Ribbon, crimson with blue edges. In the Murray collection. Many of the battles inscribed on the medal have wrong dates attached, notably Orthes, Waterloo, &c.

94TH FOOT.—Obverse, a crown and elephant, above which are the words, *Scotch Brigade*; below, the regimental number—*XCIV*.—and a wreath of thistles. Reverse, *Fuentes d'Onor 5 May 1812, Ciudad Roderigo 19 Jan. 1812, Badajoz 6 April 1812, Salamanca 22 July 1812, Vittoria 21 June 1813, Pyrenees 28 July 1813, Nivelle 10 Nov. 1813, Nive 13 Dec. 1813, Orthes 27 Feb. 1814, Toulouse 10 April 1814;* surrounded by a laurel-wreath, a crown above. A silver medal, suspended from a bar inscribed *Peninsula.* Ribbon, crimson with blue edges. (1½in. diameter.)

95TH FOOT (RIFLE BRIGADE).—(1) Obverse, a bugle, suspended from a crown, 95 in the centre; above, on a scroll, *Rifle Corps*; below, a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *St. Sebastian, Peninsula 31 de Agosto de 1813,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A clasp is inscribed, *Forlorn hope* on the front, and *J. H. Sergt.* on the back. A silver engraved medal,

with dark green ribbon. (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.) In the Murray collection.

(2) Obverse, a small Maltese cross, with lions rampant between the arms; in the centre, a crown and garter, with *Rifle Brigade* inscribed. Reverse, a bugle in the centre, *Marksman* on the garter. A silver medal. Ribbon, dark green with black edges.

(3) A silver-gilt cross, inscribed, *Best Shot in the Battalion.*

(4) A silver cross, inscribed, *Best Shot in each Company.*

(5) A bronze-gilt badge with loop for suspension. Obverse, an oval shield with a bust of Lord Nelson; above, *Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile*; below, *April 2, 1801*; on either side of the shield are trophies of flags, cannons, anchors, &c. Reverse, plain. This badge is most likely one of those given to a few soldiers of this regiment who served as marines at the battle of Copenhagen, and mentioned in Sir William Cope's *History of the Rifle Brigade*, but its connection with the regiment cannot be proved.

(6) Obverse, a bugle-horn, with a crown above, surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Rifle Battalion*. Reverse, a trophy of flags and arms, with a shield bearing an anchor, and inscribed, *Victory off Copenhagen*; a ship above the shield. A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

(7) Obverse, a bugle-horn, with a crown above below, 95, surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed, *Rifle Regiment*. Reverse, *Monte Video*. A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

(8) Obverse, *Forlorn Hope*; below, *Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse,

*Edward Costello, 1st. Battn. 95th. Rifles.* A small, silver medal, with raised edge and letters, and loop for suspension.

96TH FOOT.—(1) A silver star, inscribed, *To the Best Marksman.*

(2) Obverse, a six-pointed star; in the centre, 96, surrounded by a circle on which is inscribed, *T. A. S.* above, and *Regt.* below. Outside is another circle, inscribed, *Veni, vidi, vici.* Black enamel is fitted in



between the letters. A ring for suspension. Ribbon, red. Reverse, plain.

97TH FOOT.—Obverse, a Sphinx, holding a Union Jack and French Tricolour on the same staff, sloping over the right shoulder, the English flag above the French; *Egypt* above; in the exergue, *xxi. March M.D.C.C.C.I.* Reverse, *Queen's German Regiment*, within a wreath of palms. A silver medal. (1½ in. diameter.) Instituted by Colonel Sir John Stuart in 1801, after the battle of Alexandria, and in

commemoration of the capture, by a man of the regiment, of a French standard.

99TH FOOT.—Obverse, *School of Her Majesty's 99th Regiment, Hobarton, Decr., 1853.* Reverse, *Third-class reward of merit and good conduct, &c., John Jas. Baskerville.* A silver engraved medal, with ornamental border of laurel-wreath. Ribbon, red. In Dr. Payne's collection.

101ST FOOT.—Honourable East India Company's European Regiment. Obverse, a female figure seated on a rock, with an open book in her lap, and presenting a medal to a soldier. A cross and an anchor at her side; in the background a camp, the sun's rays above; in the exergue, *Be thou faithful unto death.* Reverse, the regimental colours crossed over a Bible; above, a disc, on which is inscribed, *H. C. European Rcgiment;* the whole surrounded by a wreath of palm and laurel; in the exergue, *1837.* A silver medal. (1·7in. diameter.) On the transfer of the old troops of the Honourable East India Company to the Crown, this regiment became the "101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers," and is now the "1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers." In 1837, the European Infantry of the Honourable East India Company consisted of one regiment only, and was named "The European Regiment." In 1840, a second regiment having been raised, it was known as the "First European Regiment." In 1841, it was made a "Light Infantry Corps"; but in 1846, its title was again changed to that of "The First European Fusiliers."

105TH FOOT.—Obverse, an Irish harp, between laurel-branches; below, on two scrolls, *Concitat ad Arma, Volunteers of Ireland.* Reverse, inscribed,

*Conferr'd by Colonel Lord Rawdon upon Sergeant Hudson for bravery in the Battle fought near Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780.* A silver engraved medal (1½in. diameter), with loop for suspension. Ribbon, blue. In the Murray collection.

107TH REGIMENT.—Obverse, a Maltese cross, in the centre, 107, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. On the upper arm of the cross, *Bengal*; on the lower, *Infantry*; the whole surrounded by a band, on which is inscribed, *Total Abstinence Society*. Reverse, in the centre, are the words, *Watch and be sober*; on a band encircling the whole, *Established 1871*. A round silver medal. (1'3in. diameter). In Dr. Payne's collection.

2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—Obverse, a radiated star; in the centre, the regimental number—2—surrounded by a garter bearing the title, *West India Reg.*; a crown above. Reverse, *Merit 1 class*; a crown above, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. A bronze silvered medal (1½in. diameter), with red ribbon.

ROYAL MARINES.—Obverse, in the centre, *G. R.*, with crown above; legend, *A Testimony of Public regard*. Reverse, inscribed, *By Order of the King, with 300 Pound for the wound Captain Ewing received the 17th of June 1775 (Bunker's Hill)*. A silver four-pointed medal, with flames issuing between the points. Ribbon, blue with white edges.

ORDNANCE CORPS (1).—Obverse, a shield on which are three cannons, surmounted by an Irish harp, over which is the word *Ordnance*; behind the shield, a trophy of arms and flags. Reverse, the royal arms. A silver medal, with the recipient's name engraved on the edge. (1'6in. diameter).

(2) A bronze medal, with the same obverse, but with a plain reverse, on which is stamped the recipient's regimental number. These medals were given by the Irish Ordnance Department, formed in 1756, and which was incorporated with the Royal Artillery on March 1st, 1801.



## MILITIA, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEER MEDALS.



T the time that this country was threatened with a French invasion a large number of Volunteer regiments started into existence. They have long since disappeared, as they were mostly disbanded at the time of Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena. In addition to the Militia which was re-organised by King George III. in 1786, Lord Chatham had established, in 1761, a force of Yeomanry, and in 1778 a Volunteer force sprang into existence, and became an integral part in national defence. In that year, Ireland being threatened with invasion by France and Spain, a levy of 40,000 Protestants was made by the gentry in the North. At a later date when invasion by Napoleon I. seemed imminent, patriotic men throughout the whole country were enrolled *en masse* into the ranks of the Volunteers. Corps of various arms were formed in almost every town and district, more particularly for the protection of their own immediate neighbourhood. Members were

generally armed, equipped, and accoutred at their own personal expense.

Between 1794 and 1804 successive Acts of Parliament were passed, providing for the administration and discipline of the Volunteer force, which, in 1805, amounted to 429,165 men, 70,000 of whom were Irish. Many of the Yeomanry, or Volunteer Cavalry Corps, remain to this day. Medals were bestowed by the officers upon certain individuals in each regiment, as rewards for merit, good conduct, good shooting, &c., and the dates of issue mostly range from 1779 to 1815. Many of the medals are engraved, and the shapes and designs vary. It is almost impossible to give a complete list of all that were issued, as of many no description can be found. They form a very interesting and valuable series, and mark an important epoch in the history of our country, and are almost the only relics now remaining of these old corps. For convenience of reference they will be arranged in alphabetical order instead of chronologically. The Author is greatly indebted to Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., for the use of his valuable collection of notes respecting the Irish Volunteers.

ARGYLESHERE FENCIBLE INFANTRY, 1806.—Obverse, a Scotch thistle, surmounted by a royal crown; above, *Argyleshire*; below, *Fencible Infantry*. Reverse, *Presented by Capn. W. M. Henderson, to be adjudged to the Best Shot at the annual firings, 1806*. An oval, silver, engraved medal, with ringed border (2·3in. by 1·8in.); an overmantel scroll loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

AUGHRIM LIGHT HORSE, 1779.—Obverse, an Irish harp, surmounted by a crown; below, a scroll,

inscribed, *Light Aughrim Horse*; a ringed border surrounding the whole. Reverse, *To Peter O'Brien from Col. W. Lambert, for skill at arms: September 1779*, surrounded by a ringed border. An oval, silver, engraved medal (2·3in. by 1·8in.); a ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

BALLYLEEK RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, a wreath surrounding the inscription, *To Rd. Harragon for best shot with Ball*; above, *Ballyleek*; below, *Rangers*. Reverse, engraved, *Sivis Pacem Para Bellum, John Montgomery, Colonel, 1779*. A silver engraved medal, with loop for suspension. In the Day collection.

BALLYMASCANLON RANGERS, 1779. — (1) Obverse, two swords crossed, and a shamrock; legend, *Loyal Louth: Defiance to foreign and other foes. Ballymascanlon Rangers*. Reverse, *This token of esteem, presented to Sergt. A. Gavan for zealous services and skill in firing*. On the edge, *March 17. 1780*, and on the suspender, *Captain R. McNeale*. A silver engraved medal. (2in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

(2) A large, oval, silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), with ring for suspension. Obverse, a harp, crowned, between two stars; above the crown a wreath inscribed, *Liberty*; below, the harp on another wreath, or death. Above all, *Ballymascanlon*; below all, *Rangers, 222*. Reverse, above, on a wreath, *We struggle for liberty*; below, *The Volunteers of Ireland*. In the field, nine infantry soldiers in groups of three each, differently accoutred, viz., line, grenadiers and infantry. Name, *John Thompson*, and underneath, a hill with herbage. Above the bayonets of the men are three masonic emblems. In the Day collection.

BANDON BOYNE INFANTRY, 1778.—Obverse, the harp, crowned, within a garter, inscribed, *Bandon Boyne Infantry*. Reverse, *Given by Ensign Loane to Edward Kelly, Esq., for a shooting tryal with ball. July 17 1778.* A silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with a raised protecting rim. In Mr. Day's collection.

BANK OF ENGLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—(1) Obverse, on a damask field, Britannia seated, holding a laurel-wreath in her right hand, a cornucopia at her side, and a beehive on the right



legend, *Bank of England Volunteers*; in the exergue, *Embodied MDCCXCVIII*. Reverse, *Best Marksman, 1800*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A gold, and a silver-gilt, engraved medal, with crimson ribbon. (1 1/16 in. diameter.) In the Whitaker collection.

1805.—(2) Obverse, the same. Reverse, see engraving.

BANTRY GARRISON, 1797.—(1) Obverse, ships of war in a gale; legend, *Affavit Deus et Dissipantur*; in the exergue, *January MDCCXCVII*. Reverse, a crown; legend, *Friendly Association, Bantry Garrison*

(*Brinsley Purefoy, Ensign, Galway Regiment*). ( $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. diameter). In Colonel Murray's collection.

(2) Obverse, the same as the reverse of the foregoing medal. Reverse, engraved, *A Token of Regard to the best Marksman; 1797.* On the edge, *B. Company.* A silver medal. ( $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. diameter.)

(3) Obverse, same as the foregoing medal. Reverse engraved, *A Volunteer defender of his country 1797 John Dillon.* A silver medal. ( $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. diameter.) In the Whitaker collection.



BARNSTAPLE LIGHT HORSE, 1805.—Obverse, in the centre, a crown and crossed swords; above, *Barnstaple Light Horse.* Reverse, *Awarded to Corporal H. Dunsford for his proficiency at sword exercise. May 25th, 1805.* A silver engraved medal. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

BARRACK LIGHT COMPANY, 1803.—Obverse, an angel on clouds, holding in the right hand a shield with bust of King George III., and in the left a shield transfixated with arrows; on a scroll above, *God save the King.* Reverse, inscribed, *This medal has been presented by the members of the Barrack Light Company*

to Serjeant John Alcock, of said Company, as a token of their high opinion of his spirited conduct in heading the party who took the Rebels' dépôt on the 23rd July, 1803. The medal is silver, oval in form, and has a red ribbon. It was given for services during the Robert Emmett riots in Dublin, in 1803. (2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in. long by 2in. wide.)

BATH ASSOCIATION, 1798.—Obverse, a trophy of arms and colours; above, *Pro Rege et Patria*; below, 1798: *Bath Association*. Reverse, the arms of the city, with the inscription, *The Reward of Merit*. A silver struck medal. (1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub>in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

BELFAST RIFLE CLUB, 1843.—A large silver medal, with raised ornamental border. Obverse, engraved, *Belfast Rifle Club Prize Medal 1843*. Reverse, engraved, *Awarded to John Quin 6th June 1843*.

BERKSHIRE (FIRST) CAVALRY, 1810.—Obverse, a stag facing left, under a tree; below, on a scroll, *First Berkshire Cavalry*. Reverse, *A reward for military virtue; from Colonel Stead, 1810*, surrounded by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A large, silver, engraved medal (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in. diameter), with raised rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

BERMONDSEY VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, in the centre, *G. R.*, with a crown between the letters; the motto, *Pro aris et focis*, is also divided by a crown, two words above and two below; round the whole, *Bermondsey Volunteers*. Reverse, *Awarded for Zeal and Skill, to Corporal Burrows*. A silver medal, engraved. (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in. diameter.) A thick twisted cord border, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

BETHNAL GREEN VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, Britannia trampling upon a dragon, an olive-branch in her left hand; legend, *England's perseverance dethroned Buonaparte.* Reverse, a laurel- and oak-wreath entwined, inside which is the legend, *Enrolled 13th August, 1803, and disbanded at the General Peace of Europe 24th June 1814;* outside the wreath, *Bethnal Green Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Col. Carrick.* A silver medal, by P. Wyon, struck. (2in. diameter.)

BIRMINGHAM LIGHT HORSE, 1798.—Obverse, a figure of Peace seated by a pedestal, inscribed, *L.B.L.H.V.B.L.A.*, a fasces and cornucopia crossed, with her left hand presenting an olive-branch to a boy; above, *Dicit amor Patriæ*; in the exergue, *Instituted June 10, 1797.* Reverse, a pedestal, with crown above, inscribed, *Struck to commemorate the presentation of colours to the Birmingham Loyal Associations, June 4th, 1798;* a Union Jack and pennon behind. A bronze medal; also met with in white metal. (1·6in. diameter.)

BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a figure of Victory presenting a medal to a Roman soldier, a pedestal between, and the town of Birmingham in the distance; on her left a wheel, bust, &c.; above, *For true patriotism;* in the exergue, *Peace, MDCCCII.* Reverse, *Presented to — — —th Company, Birmingham Loyal Association, by the town of Birmingham, May xxviii., MDCCCII.* A silver medal. (1·9in. diameter.)

BREADALBANE HIGHLANDERS, 1798.—Obverse, a soldier in Highland costume; above, on a scroll, *Pro Rege et Patria dulce periculum.* Reverse, *Presented to the Volunteers of the 2nd Battn. by their Colonel, the Earl of Breadalbane, in testimony of their gallant*

conduct in having volunteered their services to Ireland to suppress rebellion, and to aid in repelling a French force which had invaded the Kingdom, 1798. A silver oval medal. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.)

BRECON (ROYAL) MILITIA, 1872.—Obverse, Awarded to L. Corp. W. Pearce, Best Shot in the Royal Brecon Militia, May 1872. Reverse, Presented by Col. Bridgwater. A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

BRENTFORD VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a soldier firing; in the centre. *Aim Steady*. Above, *Marksman's Prize*; below, *Brentford Volunteers*, on either side of a grenade. Reverse, *Presented by Thomas Harrington, Esq: Captain, to Corpl. F. Simmons. Isleworth: July 1804*. A silver engraved medal, with raised rim. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.) A ring and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

BRISTOL VOLUNTEERS, 1814.—(1) Obverse, arms, crest, and motto of the City of Bristol; above, *Royal Bristol Volunteers*; below, *in danger ready*. Reverse, *Embodied for the maintenance of public order and protection of their fellow-citizens, on the threat of invasion by France, MDCCXCVII; revived at the renewal of hostilities, MDCCCIII; disbanded when the deliverance of Europe was accomplished by the perseverance and magnanimity of Great Britain and her allies, MDCCXIV. G.R.* above; *pro patria* below. A silver medal, with loop for suspension. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.)

(2) Obverse, the arms of the City of Bristol; two crossed rifles above; below, on a scroll, *In danger ready*. Reverse, *City of Bristol Rifle Volunteers*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Silver, struck. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.)

BROADSTAIRS INDEPENDENT GUNNERS, 1802.—Obverse, a shield charged with three lions, and three bows of ships. Reverse, *Awarded to Mr. Samuel Lambe for his skill at arms: 5th May 1802.* An oval, silver medal. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

BROAD STREET WARD VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, a volunteer in uniform presenting arms; above, on a ribbon, *Pro aris et focis*; below, on a scroll, *B.S.W.A.*, on either side a branch of laurel. Reverse, *From Major Thomas Drury to the Volunteer adjudged the most skillful with the firelock: 12th June 1799*, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. A large, oval, silver engraved medal. (3in. by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1821.—  
 (1) Obverse, head of George IV., crowned with laurel; inscription, *Georgius IIII. D.G. Britanniarum Rex F.D.* Reverse, Fame crowning the King; on the left, three goddesses at an altar; legend, *Proprio Jam Jure Animo Paterno*; in the exergue, *Inauguratus Die Julii xix. Anno MDCCXXI.* A silver medal. (1.4in. diameter.) This medal was given to the royal escort on the Coronation Day, with names and regiment engraved on the edge; it is generally known as "George IV.'s Coronation Medal," and was not struck specially for military purposes, but more as a commemorative medal.

(2) Obverse, the royal arms, within a circle; below, *Presented by King George IV.* Reverse, the royal arms, encircled by *Maj. John Baughan of the 2nd Hussar Cavalry under the Duke of Buckingham.* A silver medal, all engraved. In the Whitaker collection.

BUCKLAND MONACKORUM VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse a volunteer standing at "the shoulder"; above, *Buckland Monackorum*; below, *Volunteers*; on either side two crossed sabres. Reverse, *Presented by Captain H. Woolcombe to his Company as a prize for skill at arms: August 1802.* A silver engraved medal ( $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter), with a raised rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

BURROS-IN-OSSORY RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, a harp, crowned, within a garter, with the legend inscribed, *Quinquajinta milia juncti perati pro patria mori*, the whole surrounded by a raised border of shamrocks. Reverse, *A reward of merit to Ensign Walter Stephens; Burros in Ossory Rangers; Captain Commandant James Stephens, formed August 1779*, the whole encircled by a raised border of shamrocks. A gold medal; all engraved. ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

BURY (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, in the centre, L. B. V., surrounded by a laurel-wreath and surmounted by a crown; above, *Pro Rege et Patria*; below, *Prize Medal*. Reverse: *The Reward of Merit is adjudged to Mr. James Pickering, he being the best Marksman of the First Company. 17th. August 1801.* An oval, silver engraved medal (2·1in. by 1·6in.), with ring for suspension.

BURY VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—A silver engraved Maltese cross,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. square, with an ornamental loop for suspension. Obverse, in the centre a crown, surrounded by *Bury Volunteers*; on each of the arms one of the following words: *Prize, Medal, Best, Shot*, surrounded by a floral border. Reverse, *Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Lieut. Col. Commandant*; below, *John Scholes, 1803.* In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CAITHNESS LEGION, 1799.—Obverse, *Caithness*

*Legion No. 1. Company 1799*, a crown above, all surrounded by a wreath of thistles. Reverse, *This medal is adjudged to the best shot at 100 yards, with ball*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A large, oval, silver engraved medal. (2 $\frac{7}{16}$ in. by 1 $\frac{5}{16}$ in.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

CALLAN (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1789.—Reverse, a wasp, surrounded by two branches joined below by a spray of trefoils; in the exergue, *A sting for invaders*. Obverse, *The Reward of Merit, adjudged to Mr. Sam. Dobbin for being the best Marksman in the Callan Volunteers at a tryal, the 21st day of March 1789*. A copper-gilt engraved medal. In Mr. Day's collection. (2in. diameter.)

CAMBERWELL (NORTH) VOLUNTEERS, 1808.—Obverse, a tree, against the trunk of which an oval shield is leaning, bearing a crown over *G.R.*—*N.C.* above; *Vols.* below. A target, with nine shots upon it, hangs from one of the branches. In the exergue, *The target hit nine times in ten shots*. Reverse, *To Mr. Peter Curtis for his excellent shooting at 100 yards: 12th Aug: 1808*; encircled by a garter inscribed, *Presented by the Lieut: Colonel and Officers of the Regt.* An oval, silver engraved medal (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), composed of two thin convex plates fixed in a thick rim, with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CAMBERWELL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a bust of King George III. in armour and cloak to the left in high relief, surrounded by the legend, *Georgius III D.G. Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def. etc.* Reverse engraved, in the centre two crossed muskets, two crossed flags, a drum, and cannon balls; above, a crown and *LCV, Oct. 22 1804*, surrounded by a laurel-

wreath; outside all is the description, *United for our King and Country*. Around the rim, *Presented by Mrs. Henry Smith to Mr. ——, the best shot in the Target of the 2nd. Company*. A large, silver-gilt medal. (1·9in. diameter.) The obverse is precisely similar to the medal struck to commemorate the Union with Ireland in 1801, and is no doubt made from one of them.

(2) Colonel Murray has a similar medal in his collection, but with *Camberwell Volunteers* engraved on a scroll on the reverse instead of *LCV*. (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.)

CARMARTHEN MILITIA, 1798.—Obverse, the royal arms, *King and Constitution*. Reverse, a harp, with plumes above; inscription, *Royal Carmarthen Militia, 1798*. A silver medal; also met with in pewter. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

CARMARTHEN YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1827.—Obverse, The Prince of Wales' plumes on a flag; below, *Ich dien*; inscription, *Dros ein Brenhin a'n gwlad*. Reverse: *Carmarthenshire Yeomanry Cavalry; raised 1794; disbanded 1827*; surrounded by an oak-wreath. A silver medal (1·6in. diameter), with ring for suspension.

CASTLE-DURROW LIGHT HORSE, 1779.—Obverse, an Irish harp between two laurel-branches, connected below by a wreath; above, *Castle Durrow Light Horse*. Reverse, *For Merit, Captn. R. Laurenson Commanding 1779*. A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.) In the Day collection.

CASTLE LYONS VOLUNTEERS, 1783.—Obverse, *Castle Lyons 1783 Volunteers*. Reverse, *For skill at arms*. A silver engraved medal, with milled edge. In Mr. Day's collection.

CHARLEVILLE INFANTRY, 1779.—Obverse, the harp, crowned ; legend, *Charleville Infantry*. Reverse, *Given by Colonel Coote. A prize for the best shot with ball. June 1779.* A silver engraved medal. (2in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

CHATHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, the monogram *C.V.* with a crown above, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath, outside which is the word *Loyalty* and two scrolls. Reverse, *Merit. Thos Saunders 1807 Best shot*; above a floral festoon, and below two sprays of laurel. An oval, silver engraved medal (2 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. by 2in.), with a beaded border and loop for suspension.

CHERTSEY VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, a volunteer standing "at the shoulder"; legend, *Chertsey Volunteers*; in exergue, *Reward of Merit 1803*. Reverse, the words, *The best shot wears this medal*, interspersed with scroll-work and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A thin, oval, silver engraved medal (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.); a thick rim, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CHRISTCHURCH ASSOCIATION, 1800.—Obverse, a lion rampant, supporting an oval shield, on which are the letters "C.C.A.", surmounted by a crown. Behind the lion is a Union Jack; above, *Union*; below, *Protection*; the whole surrounded by a wreath of laurel. Reverse, *Presented by Capt W. Toulmin to the Christ Church Association to be shot for at Target Practice July 1800.* A thin, silver medal, all engraved, with raised rim (2 $\frac{1}{10}$ in. diameter), and loop for suspension.

CHRISTCHURCH INFANTRY, 1800.—Obverse, *Christchurch Surrey*; above, *Union*; below, *Protection*. Reverse, *Dulwich fired at target: July 30th 1800:*

1<sup>st</sup> Prize. Mr. Gotleib. An octagonal silver-gilt plate (15in. by 2in. long), with two rings for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

CLERKENWELL VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1799.—Obverse, on a central plate, surrounded by an ornamental border, a mounted dragoon at sword exercise; below, C.W.L.C. Reverse, engraved, within a similar border, *Loyal Clerkenwell Volunteer Cavalry 1799*, surrounded by the inscription, *From Capt. Sellon, to Sergt. W. Moore*. A silver engraved medal. In Captain Whitaker's collection.

COLCHESTER LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, a volunteer, surrounded by an ornamental ring; above which are the words, *Loyal Colchester*; and below, *Volunteers*, an oak-spray on either side. Reverse, *Given by Capt. Saml. Bawtree first prize target practice 1805*. An oval, silver engraved medal. (3in. by 2½in.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CORK (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1776 (CORK, BOYNE, four companies, under Colonel John Bagwell).—(1) Obverse, bust of King William III.; legend, *Gulielmus Tertius, MDCXC*. Reverse, a laurel-wreath; outside it, in large letters, *Cork Boyne*; within the wreath, *Manet post Funera virtus*. An oval, silver medal. (2½in. by 1¾in.) In the Day collection.

(2) 1811.—Obverse, two muskets in saltire; a hilly country, and target between, surrounded by a laurel-and-oak wreath; engraved upon a garter, *Presented by Sergeant Austen*. Reverse, *This prize medal was obtained by Mr. T. Collins, of the 6th Company R.C.V., Oct. 14, 1811*. A silver medal. (2in. diameter.) In the Day collection.

(3) 1782.—Obverse, on a garter, *King and Constitution*; below, a royal crown, and underneath the

date, 1690. Reverse, *R.C.V.*, a harp, and the date, 1782, on a fillet, *Oliver Boyd, Best shot, 1797.* A silver engraved medal. (1½in. diameter.)

(4) (CORK TRUE BLUES).—Obverse, a Roman warrior attacking three men armed with clubs, whom he has overthrown, surrounded by the legend, *Quid contra sonantem Palladis aegida possunt ruentes.* Reverse, an inspection of the regiment; above, *Pro*



*Caesare pro aris et focis;* in the exergue, *Nov. IV.* *MDCCXLV.* (1½in. diameter.) A struck medal.

(5) 1783.—Obverse, the harp; on one side, 17; and on the other, 83; above, *Culloden*, below, *Cork.* Reverse, a wreath of bay and laurel, surrounding *A Reward for merit and skill. Loyal, though independent.* A silver engraved medal. (1¾in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

(6) 1798.—Obverse, an Irish harp; on either side, *G. R.*; above, on a scroll, *For Our King*; below, on a similar scroll, *And Country*; above the harp, a crown; below, 1796. Reverse, *Loyal Cork Volunteers*, *Mr. John Stacey, Best Shot with Ball*. *March 4th, 1798*. A silver medal (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter), with an ornamental rim, and ring for suspension. All engraved. In Mr. Day's collection.



COUNAGH RANGERS, 1780.—Obverse, *The Counagh Rangers* 1780. Reverse, *Mr. Regan* for skill at arms; a harp and shamrocks. A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter), with loop. In Mr. Day's collection.

CREDITON LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a crown; below, a suspended bugle, surrounded by the legend, *Loyal Crediton Volunteers*. Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. Thos. Hartwell for the best shot with ball; 100 yards distance; 19th. Aug: 1802*. A silver,

engraved medal (1·7in. diameter), with ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

CROMER LOYAL ARTILLERY, 1801.—Obverse, a cannon, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a circle inscribed, *Cromer Loyal Artillery*. Reverse, *Awarded to Gunner S. Butt for his proficiency at Gun Practise. June 10th 1801.* A silver medal, with loop for suspension, all engraved. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.)

DEDHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a shield, on which are three sabres surmounted by a crown, and encircled by two oak-branches. Reverse, *Target practice: To the best shot Dedham Volunteers: Presented by the Officers, 15 Sept., 1802.* A thin, silver, engraved medal (1·65in. diameter), with thick rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

DEPTFORD VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse, in the centre, *G. R.*, surrounded by a crowned garter inscribed, *Deptford Volunteers*, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath, surmounted by the word *Defence*. Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. A. Stevens: Best Shot: May 15th, 1803: at 100 yards.* A round, thin, silver engraved medal, with raised rim. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

DEVIZES LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1808.—Obverse, the letters *D.L.V.* in raised floral letters, surrounded by a floral wreath. Reverse, *Jas. Blackman, best shot. Captain Vincis's Company, 1808.* A round, silver medal; the obverse struck, the reverse engraved.

DEVONPORT YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1826.—Obverse, a wreath of laurel, within which is engraved an anchor, with a crown above; on either side, *G. IV. R.* Reverse, *To perpetuate the presentation of colours of the Royal Marines at Plymouth. 21st. Dec. 1826. Devonport Yeomanry. God Save the King.* A silver

medal, with ring for suspension. The Yeomanry formed the guard of honour on that occasion.

DODDER RANGERS, 1803.—(1) Obverse, *Dodder Rangers, commanded by Samuel Ashworth, Esq. : embodied in July, 1803. In defence of everything dear to mankind.* Reverse, *This medal was presented to Mr. John Logan on the 22nd. day of June 1804, for his loyalty and superior skill in arms, by his sincere friend, J. Crosthwaite Esq. first Lieutenant.* A large, oval medal, with loop for suspension, both sides engraved. In the Whitaker collection.

(2) 1798.—Obverse, *The Dodder Rangers 1798,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, in the centre, *In token of merit ; above, Pro Rege, Lege Grege ; below, First Lieut. Crosthwaite.* A large, silver engraved medal, with raised edge and loop for suspension. (2 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

DROGHEDA ASSOCIATION, 1783.—Obverse, an oval shield charged with St. Patrick's cross, and a shamrock in the centre, surrounded by the motto, *Quis Separabit, MDCCCLXXXIII.* Behind, a trophy of swords, banners, laurel, and shamrock. Reverse, a spray of shamrock, and, on a scroll, *Drogheda.* A triangular brass plate, 2in. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., with hole for suspension.

DRUMKEEN INFANTRY, 1797.—(1) Obverse, a harp, surmounted by a royal crown; on each side, *G.R.;* inscription, *Drumkeen Infantry, 1797.* Reverse engraved, *Pro aris et focis, attached to Cork, within a wreath of oak- and laurel-leaves.* A silver-gilt medal. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.)

(2) 1798.—Obverse, similar to the previous medal. Reverse, in the centre, *The Reward of Merit, 1798;* below, two oak-branches; above, on a scroll, *Pro Rege.*

*Lege. Grege.* An oval, silver-gilt medal, all engraved. In the Whitaker collection.

DUBLIN RIFLE CLUB, 1841.—Reverse, a man with a rifle; on the right a clump of trees, and a rock; in the background a river, on which is a steamer. Reverse, *Dublin Rifle Club; A.D. 1841*, surrounded by an oak- and laurel-wreath. A round silver medal, with a loop and ring for suspension.

DUBLIN VOLUNTEERS, 1792.—(1) Obverse, a figure of Hibernia seated, holding a palm-branch; above, *R.D.V.*; below, *best shot 1792*. Reverse, two guns with fixed bayonets in saltire in the centre; below, two branches, and on a wreath, *Given by the officers*, below, the recipient's initials, *J.B.* A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

(2) 1806.—Obverse, an Irish harp, crowned, surrounded by the legend, *First Regt. Royal Dublin Vols.* Reverse, *For skill in arms. 2nd. Prize 1806.* A silver engraved medal, pierced for suspension. (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

(3) 1780.—Obverse, figure standing with cap of Liberty, and holding a wreath, *For the Worthyest*, a bust on scroll, behind W. I. D. L.; legend, *Unshaken, Unseduced, Unterrified.* Reverse, *The Dublin Volunteers associated under the command of the most Noble W. I. Duke of Leinster, For the defence of their Country; have presented this Medal to John Findlay, Junr, he having on the 13th day of Septembr, 1780, manifested Superior Skill in Arms.* The whole engraved, with loop for suspension.

(4) 1805.—Obverse, Britannia seated on three books, with a trident in her left hand, on which is a cap of Liberty; in her right hand a shield, on which is the Irish harp, crowned. On a scroll above, *First*

Regiment; below, on a similar scroll, Royal Dublin Volunteers. Reverse engraved, Presented by the permanent staff of the VII<sup>th</sup>. Company, and adjudged to James Ponkerton, for his superior skill in arms, August 4th 1805. An oval silver medal. In the Whitaker collection.

DUDLEY LOYAL ASSOCIATION, 1796.—Obverse, in the centre a bugle; above, Dudley Loyal Association; below, L.C. Reverse, Presented to William Wills for his superior skill in firing with ball at 100 yards: May 10th, 1796. A thin silver engraved medal (1·7in. diameter), with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

DUHALLOW VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, a harp, crowned; legend, Duhallow Loyal Volunteers. Trifle not with loyalty. Reverse, Awarded to the best shot, won by Corpl. A. Riley from Colonel Chinnery. A silver engraved medal. (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S SHARPSHOOTERS, 1803 (now the VICTORIA RIFLES, 1ST MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS).—(1) Obverse, the bust of Colonel Beaumont; in the exergue, Barber Beaumont. Reverse, The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters. The first Volunteer Rifle Corps in Great Britain was raised in 1803. Bronze, struck. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.)

(2) 1811.—Obverse, a circular target, with undulating country in the background; below, two crossed rifles; the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Outside all the legend, Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters. Reverse, Presented to Adjutant De Berruger for his skill in firing at the target at 200 yards distance without a rest, and hitting the bull's-eye six times in seven shots. August 15th,

1811. A silver engraved medal ( $2\frac{3}{16}$  in. diameter), with raised rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.  
—(1) Obverse, a female seated, with a lion couchant at her feet, presenting a palm-branch to a soldier holding his rifle in his right hand. Reverse, *The Duke of Gloucester's Loyal Volunteers. Prize Medal: the gift of Sir Wm. Poultney, Bart., won by Corporal Henry Eidis, 4th. Compy: April 13th. 1804.* The obverse struck; the reverse engraved. A silver medal. ( $1\frac{11}{16}$  in. diameter.)

(2)—1805. Obverse, same as No 1. Reverse, engraved, *2nd Company: Prize medal. Presented for skill at arms. 2nd May 1805. Duke of Gloucester's Loyal Volunteers.* A silver medal. In the Whitaker collection.

DUKE OF LANCASTER'S YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1830.  
—Obverse, on a shield the arms of Lancaster, a crown above; on either side of the shield a rose; legend, on a raised border, *Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry.* Reverse, two crossed carbines, with a helmet in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; above, *Carbine Prize.* A large silver medal. Ribbon, yellow with green edges. It was also issued in bronze.

(2) Made from a crown-piece of 1845, with the obverse intact. Reverse, engraved, a crossed sword and carbine, with the inscription, *Presented 1854, to William Hilton, for 33 years' service in the Bolton troop. D.L.O.Y.C.* A silver loop for suspension. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.)

DUKINFIELD INDEPENDENT RIFLEMEN, 1804.—Obverse, a soldier kneeling and firing, surrounded by

the legend, *Dukinfield Independent Riflemen*; in the exergue, *Embodyed July 18th. 1804.* Reverse, an oak-wreath, inside which is engraved, *To Sam'l. Bruickshaw, Nov., 1808,* surrounded by the words, *Presented by Captain Francis Dukinfield Astley.* A large, silver medal. (1·7in. diameter.) Formerly in the Author's collection.

DUMFRIES LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1792.—Obverse, a thistle; above, *L.D.V.*; below, *1792.* Reverse, *Merit. William McCulloch.* An oval, silver engraved medal. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

DUNLAVIN LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1777.—Obverse, two sabres in saltire; in the spaces, *L. D.*, a harp and crown; above, *Dunlavin*, below, *P. Bourke.* Reverse, *Coln. M. Saunders comnd. Merit, 1777.* A silver engraved medal. (2in. diameter.) In the Day collection.

EAST BUDLEIGH REGIMENT, 1809.—Obverse, in the centre the royal cypher, *G.R.*, enclosed within a garter, inscribed *East Budleigh Regiment*, with ornamental border. Reverse, *Prize Medal*, inscribed above; and below a wreath, enclosing the words, *Company No. 1, platoon firing: May 1st 1809*, interpersed with scroll work. A thin, silver engraved medal (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter), with ring-loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

EAST-INDIA (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, an elephant carrying a howdah, on which is engraved *G.R.* Reverse, *Fortitudine. 2nd R.E.I.V. Prize No. 2. 1st Firings. Presented at Lord's Cricket-Ground, 1802.* An oval silver medal (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.), the obverse struck, the reverse engraved. In Colonel Murray's collection.

EAST NORFOLK MILITIA, 1804.—Obverse, in the centre a shield with the arms of the City of Norwich,

surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved, *East Norfolk Militia*. Reverse, *Medal of merit for shooting from the shoulder, distance 100 yards, 2nd. Company, 1804*, surrounded by the legend, *Nec Rege, nec Populo, sed utroque*. An oval gilt badge, with loop for suspension. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) Obverse struck, reverse engraved. In Colonel Murray's collection.

ECHLIN VALE VOLUNTEERS, 1778.—(1) Obverse, a shield, on which is a harp. Above, a crown; below, on a scroll, *Echlin Volunteers, Vale*. Reverse, above, *Merit*; below, *Rewarded*; in the centre, *By Capt<sup>n</sup> Charles Echlin, 1778*. A silver engraved medal, with raised rim, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

† (2) 1779—Obverse, a double wreath; above, *Pro patria*; below, *Echlin Vale Volunteers*, in the centre a harp, crowned. Reverse, *A Reward of Merit from Captain C. Echlin, June 7, 1779, to Mr. James Hogan*. An oval, silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), with a raised flat border, engraved on both sides with shamrocks and laurel-leaves. In the Day collection.

EDENSIDE (LOYAL) RANGERS, 1802.—Obverse, a garter inscribed, *Loyal Edenside Rangers*, surmounted by a royal crown and lambrequins; within the garter a suspended bugle, with the motto *Fortiter et Recte* inscribed on a scroll above. Reverse inscription, *To George Moss, A token of regard from Colnl. Henry Howard July 1802*, interspersed with scroll-work, and surrounded by two laurel-branches, tied below. A thin, oval, silver medal, engraved (2 $\cdot$ 4in. by 2 $\cdot$ 1in.), having a thick rim, and loop for suspension, both engraved with floral decorations. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

EDINBORO' (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—(1) Obverse, a castle on a shield, surmounted by an anchor: *1st Regt. Royal Edinboro' Volunteers*, surrounded by a wreath of thistles. Reverse inscribed, *Primam Merui qui laude coronam. Prize medal for the best shot in the firings of Captain Bonnar's Company, 1803. Won by Richard Hotchkiss, 6th April, 1804.* An oval, silver-gilt medal, engraved. (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.)

(2) 1803.—Obverse, arms of the City: “*1st Regt. above; Royal Edinburgh Volunteers below.* Reverse, *Primam. Merui. qui. Laude. Coronam*, on label; beneath it *David Tough, Prize Medal for the Best Shot in the firings of Capt. Spens's Compy., 1803.* An engraved, silver-gilt badge.

These badges were given to the best shot in each company.

(3) 1804.—Obverse, a trophy, surmounted by *Royal Edinburgh Volunteers*. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut. Col. Hope for exemplary attendance during the season of 1804 (Ensign James Anderson)*, within a laurel-wreath. A silver-gilt medal, engraved.

(4) 1805.—Obverse, a trophy, consisting of a shield, with arms, flags, &c.; legend, *Pro Rege et populo.* Reverse, *1st Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry. Lt.-Colonel Right Honble. Charles Hope, 1805 (Ensign Jas. Anderson).* An oval, silver-gilt medal, engraved. (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

(5) 1805.—Obverse, a castle on a shield, surmounted by an anchor on a trophy of arms and colours. Reverse, *1st Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry, Lt.-Colonel Right Honble. Charles Hope, 1805;* surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves. A silver oval medal (2.35in. by 1.8in.), with the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

(6) 1820.—Obverse, *To Andrew Carrick, S.S.R.E.V.* Reverse, *For his meritorious and exemplary conduct as a soldier, 1820.* An engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter).

(7) 1807.—Obverse, a soldier in the act of shooting; above, on a scroll, *L. E. V.*; below, on a scroll, *best shot.* Reverse, *Alexr. McPherson; Captn. Newton's Company, 2nd July, 1807.* An oval, silver-gilt medal,



with raised border, and an ornamental loop for suspension. All engraved. (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

ESSEX VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1804.—Obverse, within a wreath, *G. R. III.*, a shield charged with three swords, and surmounted by a crown. Reverse, *1st East Essex Volunteer Cavalry, for skill at arms, from Captain Gill, May 1804.* A silver medal.

ESSEX LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1820.—Obverse, a crown and garter inscribed, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, surrounding three scimitars, edges upwards; below, on a scroll, *Tuebor*. Reverse, *Reward for military virtue from Col. Montague Burgoyne*; legend, *Essex Light Dragoons*, surrounded by a palm-wreath. A bronze medal, with loop for suspension. (1·5in. diameter.) This medal was also issued in silver. The design is the same, but it was all engraved, instead of struck. (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.)

ESSEX FIRST LEGION, 1806.—Obverse, in the centre, a volunteer standing at attention; above, on a scroll, *First Essex Legion*; in the exergue, two olive-branches. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut.-Col. John R. Stotherd. For Skill at Arms: 17th August, 1806.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, composed of two convex plates, fixed in a thick rim. (2·2in. by 1·95.) A loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

EVESHAM VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1800.—Obverse, in the centre, a lion rampant, supporting a double-tongued pennon, on which are the letters, E. V. C. Above the motto, *Defence not Defiance*. Below, a shield, on which are *G. R. III.*, and on either side an olive-branch. Reverse, *Adjudged to Corpl. Wm. Cole for Proficiency at the Military Exercises, and for regular attendance at drill, 1800*, surrounded by an olive-wreath. A silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with a thick, beaded rim, and ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

EXETER LOYAL ASSOCIATION, 1809.—Obverse, a castle, the crest of the City of Exeter. Above, on a scroll, *Semper Fidelis*; below, *Loyal Association*. Reverse, *Prize for Skill at Ball-firing: August, 1809.*

On either side of the date a pile of shot; on a scroll below, *The Gift of the Mayor of Exeter*. A silver engraved medal, with thin raised rim (2in. diameter), with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

FALMOUTH VOLUNTEERS, 1797.—Obverse inscribed, *Falmouth Independent Volunteers, 1797*. Reverse, *Ball-firing, No. 2: 100yds.* A bronze-gilt medal. (1½in. diameter.) In the Whitaker collection.

FARRINGDON-WARD ASSOCIATION, 1801.—Obverse, A volunteer firing, a camp in the background; above, *F. W. V.*; in the exergue, *A Reward of Merit*. Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. Arthur Morris for the best essay at ball-practice of the 1st Company. 17 July 1801*; on the edge, *The gift of Major Charles Price*. A silver engraved medal. (2½in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

FAVERSHAM LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1795.—Obverse, the White Horse of Kent, rampant, with the motto, *Invicta*, inscribed on a scroll below; above, *F. L. V.*; around all a narrow ornamental border. Reverse, *To Mr. Robt. Symes, for his Superior Shooting at the Target: 15 April 1795*, surrounded by an ornamental border. A thin, oval, silver engraved medal (2·2in. by 1·8in.); a ring-loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

FERMOY CAVALRY, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a harp, with crown above; inscription, *Fermoy Cavalry*. Reverse, *Pro Rege. Lege. Grege: 1798*. A silver-gilt medal, engraved (2in. diameter), with ring for suspension.

(2) 1799. Obverse, *G.III. R.: 1799*, surrounded by a garter inscribed, *Fermoy Cavalry*. Reverse, a wreath; above, *No. I. Merit*. A silver-engraved medal. (2·16in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

FERTULLAGH CAVALRY, 1796.—Obverse, the royal arms with the lion and unicorn; below, on a ribbon, *Dieu et mon droit*. The Hanoverian scutcheon of pretence is in the centre of the shield. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. Berry to Hubert Kelly as best Marksman in the Fertullagh Cavalry*. An oval, silver medal (2½in. by 2in.); all engraved. In the possession of Colonel Knox.

FRAZIER'S FENCIBLES, 1800.—Obverse, in the centre, a raised garter inscribed, *Frazier's Fencibles*; in the middle a Scotch thistle, surmounted by a crown. Behind the garter is an engraved star of six points. Reverse, within a laurel-wreath, *Given by the Colonel-Commandant. A Reward for Skill at the Target, 11 September 1800*. A large silver medal (2¼in. diameter); both sides convex, with raised rim, and ring for suspension.

FROME AND EAST MENDIP CAVALRY, 1805.—Obverse; in the centre two clasped hands; above, *Unity*; below, *and Concord*, the whole surmounted by a crown. Below a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Reverse, *From Col<sup>n</sup>. T. S. Horner, The Reward of Merit, 1805. Frome and East Mendip Cavalry*. A silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with ornamental border, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

GLAMORGAN LOCAL MILITIA, 1810.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes and crown, surrounded by a raised laurel-wreath. Outside, engraved in running hand, *Reward of Merit. Central Regt. Glamorgan Local Militia*. Reverse engraved, *Won by Henry Thomas; Captn. Morgan Davies' Compy.: 22nd. July 1810*. A small silver medal (1¾in. diameter), with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

GLAMORGAN (ROYAL) MILITIA, 1827.—Obverse, a crown and bugle-horn; legend, *Royal Glamorgan Militia*. Reverse, *Presented by the Marquis of Bute. The Reward of Merit. 1827.* A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter), with ring for suspension. In the Day collection.

GODLEY VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1804.—Obverse, an ancient warrior mounted on horseback, with shield and spear. Reverse, within an ornamental border, *By Perseverance, By Skill, 1804*; on a garter, *Hundred of Godley Volunteer Cavalry*. An oval, silver medal, with engraved inscription, &c. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2in.), worn lengthwise.

GRAVESEND VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, *This medal, given by Lieut. Beaumont, is adjudged to be worn by Joseph Lukes*, surrounded by an oak-wreath. Reverse, *Prize medal, shot for 16th. Sep. 1804 by the Gravesend Loyal Light Infantry Volunteers*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal. In Captain Whitaker's collection.

(2) Obverse, *Prize medal shot for 3rd Sept. 1804, by the Gravesend Loyal Light Infantry Volunteers*, surrounded by a wreath. Reverse, *This medal, given by Captain Walsh, is adjudged to be worn by Thomas Foreman*. A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{11}{16}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

GRAVESEND VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, 1798.—Obverse, a royal crown, below which is the inscription, *The Gravesend Volunteer Artillery. May 1798*, encircled by two floral sprays, tied together. Reverse, *The gift of General Fox. A reward for skill shown in his presence in striking a floating target thrice with cannon-shot at a distance of a mile from the Fort*. An oval, silver engraved medal (2·2in. by

1·8in.), with a thick rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

GREENWICH LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a volunteer firing. Reverse, a target; above, *Loyal Greenwich Volunteers*; below, *While all aim thus sure, our country is secure*; on the edge, *Prize won by G. Bennet, of the 8th Company, June 5th 1804*. A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

GUERNSEY ROYAL MILITIA, 1850.—Obverse, three soldiers: one kneeling and firing, the other standing, and the third loading; above, *Royal Guernsey Militia*. Reverse, a laurel-wreath; above, *Challenge Medal*; below, *Established MDCCCL*. A silver medal, struck, (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

HAMPSHIRE YEOMANRY.—Obverse, similar to the regimental medal of the Household Cavalry, but with the addition of the words, *Hampshire Yeomanry*. Reverse, similar to the above-mentioned medal, but with the arms of the City of Winchester upon the bugle-banner. In Mr. Day's collection.

HANS TOWN VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, a garter inscribed, *Pro Rege et Patria*, and surmounted by a crown. Inside the garter a monogram, consisting of the letters *H.T.V.* Reverse, in the centre, a Star of the Garter; above, *Merit*; below, *Rewarded*. The whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. An oval, silver engraved medal, with raised rim.

HANS TOWN ASSOCIATION, 1799—Obverse, in the centre, *G.R.*, surrounded by a wreath and surmounted by a crown; above, *Hans Town Association*. Reverse, *Presented by Captain Penny to Mr. Thomas Price, adjudged best shot 100 yards, 23rd July 1799*. A

silver engraved medal. ( $2\frac{1}{16}$  in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's cabinet.

HAVERING CAVALRY, 1800.—Obverse, *The Medal of Merit*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *John Mason. Havering Cavalry; 1800*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal. ( $1\frac{5}{16}$  in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

HIGHLAND ARMED ASSOCIATION, 1805.—Obverse, *G. R.*, surmounted by a crown; below *III.*, and surrounded by a wreath of thistles; and outside, *Highland Armed Association*. Reverse, *The Gift of Lt. Col. R. Macfarlane is adjudged to Sergt. Donald Stuart for the best shot at 100 yards. June 26th. 1805.* A silver engraved medal, with raised rim (2 in. diameter), and with an ornamental loop and ring for suspension.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, 1803. ~~1804~~ by Obverse, the arms of the H.A.C.; below is the motto, *Arma Pacis Fulcrum*. Reverse, a trophy of arms, surrounded by the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto. The centre is inscribed, *Honourable Artillery Co., South-East Division. Adjudged to Mr. Thomas Irwin, for the best shot with ball, 100 yards distance, at Highgate, 17th Sep., 1803.* A large, oval silver medal. ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in.).

(2) Obverse, the arms of the H.A.C. Reverse, within a laurel-wreath the recipient's name is engraved. On the bar for suspension are the crest and motto of the H.A.C. A silver-gilt medal.

(3) Obverse, a shield inscribed, *Adjudged to J. Kidston, Esq.*; the crest of the H.A.C. above, and on a scroll above all the motto, *Arma Pacis Fulcrum*. A cannon, drum, &c., below the shield, and behind it a military trophy consisting of flags, swords, guns, &c.

The field is covered with closely engraved horizontal lines, and the whole is surrounded by a beaded rim in high relief. Reverse, within an ornamental border, the inscription, *Hon. Artillery (Grenadier) Company, For the 3rd best shot with ball, 100 yards distance, on Highgate Common 14th Sept. 1799*, the whole surrounded by a beaded rim in high relief. An oval, silver engraved medal (2·6in. by 1·9in.), with an ornamental scroll and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

IMOKILLY BLUE HORSE, 1799.—Obverse, two swords in saltire, tied in the middle by a bow (the whole in gold); above, an Irish harp, and in each of the angles formed by the crossed swords the letters "I. B. H." Reverse, *Best Swordsman, Imokilly Blue Horse, given to Edward Leach, by Colonel R. W. Fitzgerald. 19th. day of Sept. 1779.* A silver medal (1·65in. diameter), the reverse engraved, a crown and ring for suspension. In the Day collection.

INCHIGEEAH INFANTRY, 1784.—Obverse, in the centre, an oblong target between two rosettes; above, *Inchigeelah Infantry*; below, *Awarded for Targate practice.* Reverse, *2nd Prize won by Sergeant Mr. Mayer: June 1st. 1784.* An oval, silver engraved medal (2·5in. by 1·9in.), with twisted cord border and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

IRVINE VOLUNTEERS, 1820.—Obverse, the Scottish Lion *sejant de face*, holding a dagger in his right paw and in his left a sceptre. Reverse, *To James McBride, 1st Shot, 30th Oct., 1820.* A silver medal. (1·8in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

KILCULLEN RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, within a border of shamrocks a wasp with a target on its

back; below, *A sting for invaders.* Reverse, *This medal was awarded to Mr. John Royle by Captn. Keating for a tryal at shooting of the Kilcullen Rangers 4th. Nov. 1779.* A silver engraved medal. (2in. diameter.) In the Day collection.

KILLALA RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, in the centre the harp, crowned; above, *Killala Rangers*; below, two branches of shamrock. Reverse, *Timothy O'Neal, for best target, 100 yards, 17 June 1779.* A silver medal, with loop for suspension; all engraved. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

KILLIMON ARTILLERY, 1779—Obverse, a field-piece, with sponge-rod and pile of shot; below, *Killimoon Artillery*, and, below, on a raised border, *Nunc aut nunquam.* Reverse, *Awarded to Charles Mally, on border; Reward of Merit* in the centre. A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter), with sunk centre, all engraved, having above and below a decorated flange, pierced above for suspension. In the Day collection.

KING'S ROYAL BODYGUARD COMPANY, 1822.—Obverse, *Royal King's Bodyguard Compy.* with a hunting-horn, bow and arrow, and with the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto in the centre. Reverse, within a beaded circle, *Ball firing Target 100 yards.*, and radiating from it are four spaces in which are the competing scores, *Wm. Egerton 21st June 1822: XI: W. W. Drake 5th July 1822: XX: Wm. Egerton 30th August 1822: VIII: W. W. Drake 21st Decr. 1822: XXI,* the whole design on both sides enclosed in a pearl border. A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter), with loop for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

LAMBETH VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Obverse, in the

centre the monogram *G.R.*, surmounted by a crown; above, the motto, *Ex uno discere omnes*; the whole interspersed with scrolls; below, *Won by Arthur Bass*. Reverse, *Annual prize for skill at arms*. Awarded to the Lambeth Volunteers by Lady Burnett. Vauxhall, 1800. An oval, silver engraved medal,  $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., with raised flat rim for protection, and loop for suspension.

LANARK (ROYAL) MILITIA, 1844.—Obverse, in the centre *V.R.*, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a wreath of thistles; above, *Royal Lanark Militia*. Reverse, *A Reward for soldierly merit, 1844*. A large, silver engraved medal (1·8in. diameter), with raised rim, and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

LANGBOURNE WARD VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, a radiated star of eight points; a garter in the centre, inscribed *God save the King*, enclosing the letters *G.R.*, surrounded by a royal crown. Legend, *Langbourne Volunteers*. The motto, *Spectamur agendo*, inscribed on a scroll below the star. Reverse, at the top, an ornamental plaque, inscribed *Merit*; and below it, the words, *From Major W. Powell. September 1799*, interspersed with scroll-work, two laurel-branches tied below, partly enclosing the inscription. A thin, silver engraved medal (2·1in. diameter), a thick rim, and ornamental loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

LIBERTY ARTILLERY, 1782.—Obverse, two cannons in saltire, forming four spaces, in which are, respectively, a crown above, a pile of shot below; on one side, *17*, and on the other, *82*. Reverse, *For merit from Captain Tandy*. A silver engraved medal, with loop, and flat raised rim. In Mr. Day's collection.

LIBERTY RANGERS, 1797.—(1) Obverse, a harp crowned; above *Liberty Rangers*; below, a wreath of laurel. Reverse, *To Mr. Edward Thornton as best Marksman. Presented by the 1st. Company of the Liberty Rangers 30th. July 1797.* A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

(2) 1798.—Obverse, a soldier bayonetting a rebel; above *Rebellion defeated*, a harp crowned, between two laurel-branches. Reverse, *To the Gentlemen of the Liberty Rangers Light Company who composed the escort to Monastereven Aug. 30th. '98. This token of Affection, Regard, and Esteem is presented by Lt. Williams, who commanded the same, and adjudged Mr. Jno. Osbrey for his skill in shooting Oct. 1798.* An engraved, oval, silver medal, with gilt frame, and ring for suspension. In Captain Whitaker's collection.

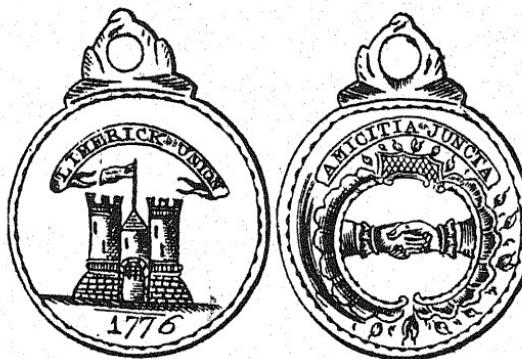
(3) 1814.—Obverse, an equestrian figure of King William III.; legend, *King and Constitution*. Reverse, a soldier aiming at a target. *Presented by Sergt. Cutler on the 2nd Oct: 1814 to Mr. Robert Renton Holmes of the Liberty Rangers, for his superior skill in fireing.* An oval, silver engraved medal. In the Day collection.

LIMERICK (or COLOONEY) MEDAL, 1798.—Obverse, a laurel-wreath, surrounding a royal crown; legend, *To the heroes of Colooney, 5th Sept., 1798.* Reverse, arms of the City of Limerick, surrounded by branches of laurel and palm; inscription, *Corporation and Citizens of Limerick.* A silver medal, given to the Limerick Militia for defeating the French near Sligo, struck. (1 $\frac{9}{16}$ in. diameter.)

LIMERICK VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, engraved on the

border *Omne liber metu* and *Promptus ad certamen*, the centre inscribed with a harp, shamrock, and *Limerick Fensible Volunteers*. Reverse, engraved, *This Medal of Merit is awarded to a zealous Comrade for skill in firing at Target, J. Ryan*.

LIMERICK INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1776.—Obverse, The arms of the City of Limerick; above, *Limerick Independent Volunteers*; below, *Formed Sept. 1776*. Reverse, *Reward of Merit*. Given to Patrick O'Leary, flautist, by Colonel John Prendergast, of the Limerick Independent Volunteers. June



4th. 1777. A large, silver engraved medal. (1·8in. diameter). Formerly in the Author's collection.

LIMERICK (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1776.—Obverse, a castle, with a flag flying on the central tower; above, on a scroll, *Limerick Union*; and in the exergue, *1776*. Reverse, two hands clasped, surrounded by an ornamental border; above, on a scroll, *Amicitia Functa*. A silver medal, with loop for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

LIVERPOOL VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, the arms of Colonel Bolton; beneath, on a scroll, *Royal Liverpool*

*Volunteers.* Reverse inscribed, below a crown, *Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, to Sergeant Teager, for his faithful services, August 25, 1806.* A silver medal, 1'6in. diameter.

LODDON COMPANY VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, in the centre, *G.R.*; below, *III.*; and above, a royal crown; a rose-branch on either side of the royal cypher, tied below; legend, *Loddon Company Volunteers.* Reverse, *Prize-medal; on a scroll, For military merits, presented by Lieutenant Cook. Oct. 1805.* below. A thin, oval, silver engraved medal, 2'5in. by 1'8in.; a ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

LONDON (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS (1ST), 1803.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, above which is a crown, and surrounding which is a garter inscribed, *First Regiment, L.L.V.* Reverse, *To perpetuate the Memory of Jeremiah Toppin, as a volunteer defender of his Country, 1803.* A silver medal. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(2ND), (1) 1804.—Obverse, The arms of the City of London, surrounded by a garter on which is inscribed, *Domine dirige nos*; a royal crown above, the whole surrounded by branches of oak-leaves and acorns. Reverse, *Presented to Corporal James Roy for shooting at 200 yards with ball; by the officers of the 2nd. Loyal London Volunteers. May 1804.* A large, silver engraved medal, with loop for suspension. In the collection of Mr. H. Gaskell.

(2) 1803.—Obverse, similar to the above. Reverse, *2nd Loyal London Volunteers for exemplary merit; and skill at Arms August 1803.* A silver-gilt engraved medal, 1'8in. diameter, with thick rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3RD), 1803.—Obverse, a grenade; above, *Fear none*; below, *The London Volunteers*. Outside, on a raised rim, *3rd Regt.* Reverse, *Prize for merit and skill in firing. Won by Pr. F. Nunn, Roth-rhithe, 1803.* A large silver engraved medal ( $2\frac{1}{16}$  in. diameter), with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(4TH), (1) 1804.—Obverse, the arms of the City of London. Reverse, *4th. Regiment; London Volun-*



*teers; Reward of merit to Mr. Abraham Carter being the best shot in the 7th. Company, 24th. July 1804, at Montpelier. A gold engraved medal.*

(2) 1808.—Obverse, the arms of the City of London; above, *Fourth Regiment*; below, *L.L.V.* Reverse, a trophy of arms and flags; in the centre a shield, on which is engraved, *Presented by Major Hodgkinson to Mr. Richd. Douglas Light Infantry Compy. being the best shot on the 4th. Novr. 1808.* A large silver-

gilt engraved medal, with raised rim, and ring for suspension, 2in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(5TH), 1805.—Obverse, a trophy of flags and arms, supporting the arms of the City of London, surrounded by a garter engraved, *V. Reg. Loyal London Volunteers.* Reverse engraved, *Presented by the officers of the regiment to Thomas Upjohn of the 5th. Battn. Company for the best shot. May 2nd. 1805.* A gold medal, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. In the Murray collection.

(6TH), 1805.—Obverse, laureated head of George III.; below, *G. III. R.* Reverse, within a wreath of oak, a drum, inscribed, *VI. Regt. L.L.V.*; behind are the flags of England and the City of London, crossed; below, a fasces; above is engraved, *From Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col.-Commandant. Adjudged to James Summersett.* On the edge of the medal is engraved, *Best shot of the 3rd Company, 31st July, 1805.* A large, silver medal, with loop and ring for suspension. (1·9in. diameter.) Formerly in the Author's collection.

(7TH), (1) 1804.—Obverse, a trophy of flags and arms; above, *7th Regiment L.L.V.I.*; on the centre of the trophy is engraved, *Adjudged to Ralph Peacock.* Reverse, *Fifth Company. Presented by Captain Goldsmith for the best shot of that Company at the distance of 100 yards, November 5th, 1804.* A silver medal, oval in shape. (2 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.) In the Murray collection.

(2) 1804.—Obverse, engraved within a border of circles, *VII. RT. L.L.V.I. 2nd. Best Shot. Nov. Vth. 1804.* Reverse, *2nd. Company, 2nd. Section, Won by G H Brown.* A silver-gilt medal, with an ornamental

loop, and ring for suspension. In the Whitaker collection.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1813.—Obverse, a monogram composed of *K.Ls Cs.* *22 May 1813.* Reverse, *Prize medal*, surrounded by a wreath; outside, *Pro Lege, Grege, Rege.* *R.L.W.V.* ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

LONDON UNION LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1816.—Obverse, *L.U.L.Vls: H. Parr. 1816: Disbanded.* Reverse, *A reward of emulation and soldierly conduct.* A silver-gilt engraved medal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. In Colonel Murray's collection.

LORHA RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, a cutlass suspended from a shamrock; legend, *Lorha Rangers. Loyalty.* Reverse, *Reward of merit to H. O'Connell, 1st Company. Independence.* A silver pear-shaped medal (2in. diameter), all engraved, with bright cut border. In Mr. Day's collection.

LOWESTOFT SEA FENCIBLES, 1797.—Obverse, an anchor surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by laurel-branches; above, *Lowestoft*; below, on a scroll, *Sea Fencibles.* Reverse, *For skill with the great guns at the South Battery. April 1797.* A large, silver oval medal, all engraved, with ring for suspension.

LOYAL LONDON (NEWINGTON) VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a target. Above, *For skill in firing with ball;* below, *Annual prize medal*, surrounded by a circle. Outside, above, *Loyal London Volunteers;* below, *Newington.* Reverse, *Won by Pte. Charles Milne, First Company, 1804.* A silver engraved medal,  $2\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

MAGHERAFELT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1781.—(i) Obverse, two cavalry swords in saltire, over the

letters *M.I.V.Y.* for skill with broad-sword, surrounded by the legend, *Magherafelt Independent Volunteers*; 1781. Reverse, a harp, crowned; above, *Pro Rege et patria*; below, two sprays of shamrock. An oval, engraved, silver medal (2½in. by 1¾in.), with raised rim and ring for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

(2) Obverse, in the centre, *Pat Fagan*, for best target, 100 yards, surrounded by *Magherafelt Independent Volunteers*, 1781. Reverse, same as the preceding medal. An oval, engraved medal. In Mr. Day's collection.

MAGUIRESBRIDGE VOLUNTEERS, 1787.—Obverse, a bridge; under it a crowned harp; in the exergue, *Liberty, Fortitude, Firmness*. 1779. M.G.B. Reverse, the crest of the Arbuthnot family, a peacock's head, and the motto, *Laus Deo*; above, *Gabl. Toole*; below, 1787. A small, silver engraved medal.

MALLOW INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1779.—Obverse, *Mallow Independent Volunteers*, a wreath of shamrock encircling a harp. Reverse, *To Thomaz Cullem 1779 as best shot*, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. An oval, silver engraved medal, with raised border. In Mr. Day's collection.

MANCHESTER RIFLE REGIMENT, 1804.—Obverse, a bugle; above, *Reward of Merit*; below, the recipient's name—*Mr. J. Horsfall*. Reverse, *Manchester Rifle Regiment, 1804*. A gold medal, with red ribbon.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD VOLUNTEERS (LIGHT HORSE), 1802.—(1) Obverse, bust of George III., with letters *G.R.* on either side, surrounded by a circle formed of hands and hearts alternately. Reverse, *A Testimony of Gratitude from his fellow-townsmen for spirited and patriotic service, 1802*; above, on a scroll, *Captain John Douglas*; below, on a scroll, *Royal*, and

underneath, *Light Horse, Manchester and Salford Volunteers*. A gold medal; also struck in white metal and bronze. (1·5in. diameter.)

(2) Obverse, same as above. Reverse, similar, but with the words *Light Horse* omitted.

(3) Obverse, a laureated head of King George III., *The King defended, The constitution preserved. Manchester and Salford Volunteers, embodied 1798.* Reverse, *Presented by the Officers of the Grenadier Company, 2nd Battn. Manchester and Salford Volunteers, for uniform good conduct, 1802,* surrounded by an oak-wreath. This medal was given in gold, silver, and bronze. (1·35in. diameter.)

MARYBOROUGH VOLUNTEERS, 1789.—Obverse, the arms of Maryborough, a castle, with gateway and portcullis, with a flag flying on the battlements. Underneath, *Colonel Sir F. Parnell, Bart.* Encircling the whole are two scrolls bearing the words, *Maryborough Volunteers.* Reverse, *Reward of merit, to Mr. Sam. Tracy; being adjudged entitled thereto at a tryal match. The 3rd. day of July 1789.* A large, silver medal, all engraved (2·15in. diameter), with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

MARYLEBONE VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, in the centre, a figure of the Madonna and child, encircled by the words *Mary-le-bone Volunteers*, the whole surrounded by two oak-branches, tied together. Reverse, *Oct: 1799. Reward of Merit to P. A. Pusey For his service as Drill-Master,* surrounded by two sprays of corn, tied together. A thin, silver engraved medal, with thicker ringed border (2·2in. diameter), with a ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

MEATH VOLUNTEERS, 1782.—Obverse, on a shield a castle of one tower, above it a crown, and below a wreath of shamrocks. Above the crown, *Meath Volunteers*. Reverse, *Amos Clarke, for skill at arms. Awarded 30 September, 1782.* A silver, oval engraved medal, with flat raised rim ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.), with loop for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

MIDLOTHIAN (ROYAL LOYAL) YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1808.—Obverse, a figure of Justice, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *A reward in justice to the best Marksman in the mounted firings of the second troop of the Royal Loyal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry Volunteers; above, Nemo me impune lacescit; below, 1808.* A silver, oval, engraved medal. ( $2\frac{9}{16}$  in. by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

MIDLOTHIAN VOLUNTEERS (3RD), 1803.—Obverse, in the centre, a shield, with two clasped hands; above, the sun; below, a thistle; motto round shield, *Armis amicitiaque conjuncti*; behind, a trophy of flags, pikes, cannons, and drums. Inscription round outside of medal, *The Westerns*; below, *23rd November, 1803.* Reverse, a view of Edinboro'; below, in exergue, *Hd. Qrs. 3rd. Md. Lothian.* A pewter medal; also issued in silver. ( $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter.) Ribbon, blue with red edges.

MIDLOTHIAN (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1806.—Obverse, a volunteer firing, a camp in the background, thistles in the foreground. Reverse, *George Oxley: Captn. Abbot's Compy: 6th June 1806.* An oval, silver engraved medal. ( $2\frac{3}{16}$  in. long.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

MILLTOWN FUZILEERS, 1779.—Obverse, *Milltown Fuzileers. Unity with reform.* Reverse, *The reward*

of merit, from Captain W. Godfrey. A silver engraved medal. (2in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.

MITCHAM VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse in the centre, a shield, on which are the letters *G.R.*, surmounted by a crown. On one side of the shield, *Mitcham*, and on the other, *Volunteers*; below, two crossed rifles, and in the four angles, *For, Skill, at the Target.* Reverse, *The Gift of James Moore Esq, Major, March 1805*, interspersed with scrolls; above, *The Reward of*; below, *Merit*. A silver engraved medal, with thick raised rim,  $1\frac{5}{16}$ in. diameter, with a ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

MOTE LIGHT INFANTRY, 1779.—Obverse, a harp, crowned; legend, *Quis separabit. Mote Light Infantry. God Save the King.* Reverse, *The Gift of Colonel Sir H. Lynch-Blosse, Bart. Adjudged to Patrick O'Kelly for skill at the target, August 1779.* An oval, silver engraved medal (3in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter), enclosed in a raised, chased, border of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, with a loop to correspond. In Mr. Day's collection.

MOUNT KENNEDY (ROYAL) CORPS, 1815. Obverse, *Royal Mt. Kennedy Corps 1815.* Reverse, *For General Good Conduct. 1815*, surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks. A silver engraved medal, with a raised rim, and ring for suspension.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1820.—Obverse, a griffin; below, *Anorachfygol*; legend, *Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.* Reverse, a wreath of oak-leaves. A silver medal, struck. (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.)

NEWCASTLE VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—(1) Obverse, a tower, with a lion rampant holding a flag; *N.V.*, surrounded by a wreath; inscription, *Fortiter defendit*

*triumphans.* Reverse, a laurel-wreath, in the centre of which is inscribed, *E. Smith, Right Battalion, Company No. 1; and around the outside, Newcastle Volunteers, prize medal, 1801.* A silver medal, engraved. (2in. diameter.)

(2) 1803. Obverse, similar to the above. Reverse, *G. Elliot Left Battn Company No. 1; between two laurel-branches, Newcastle Volunteer prize medal, 1803.* A thin, oval, engraved, silver medal. (2·4in. by 1·75in.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(3) 1806. Obverse, a figure in Roman costume presenting a volunteer to Britannia; legend, *Thomas Johnson, Left Batt. N.V. Dec: 24—1806.* Reverse, *Presented by Col. Clennell. England expects every man to do his duty.* An engraved, silver medal.

NEWHAVEN SEA FENCIBLES, 1806.—Obverse, *For the very handsome answer given by him for the whole corps when requested to volunteer a cruise in His Majesty's ship "Texel";* around the outside, *To James Logan, Petty Officer, Sea Fencibles, Town of Newhaven, Firth of Forth.* Reverse, around the outside, in a circle, *Presented by Captain Jos. Brodie, R.N., to whom the answer was given;* inside the circle, *We will not only go, said Logan for all his townsmen, but we will go cheerfully to a man, which they did; on the 21st. July 1806.* A silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with loop for suspension.

NEWRY RANGERS, 1779.—Obverse, a crown; below, 1779; above, *Newry;* below, *Rangers.* Reverse, *Awarded to P. Hanlon Esq: Merit. From Captain Benson.* A silver engraved medal (1·75in. diameter), with grained edge, and large oval loop for suspension, grained to match the medal. In Mr. Day's collection.

NITHSDALE BATTALION, 1808.—Obverse, a soldier firing. Reverse, *James Gunzion, best shot, Nithsdale Battalion, 1808.* An oval, silver medal, with both sides engraved. (1 $\frac{7}{16}$ in. by 1 $\frac{7}{16}$ in.)

NORFOLK (LOYAL) YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1796.—Obverse, a mounted trooper; above, *Loyal Norfolk Yeomanry*; in the exergue, *MDCCXCVI*. Reverse, a trophy of arms and a drum; inscription, *Blofield Cavalry, fifth troop.* A small, silver medal; also met with in bronze. Possibly tokens. (1'1in. diameter.)

NORTH SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1814.—(1) Obverse, *G.R.*, in the centre; on the arms of the cross, *Arma, Pacis, Fulcra*. Reverse, in the centre, *1814*; on the arms, *N.S.Y.C. Sword practice prize.* A silver engraved cross.

(2) 1815. Obverse, a lion rampant, supporting a garter surrounding the royal cipher, *G.R.*; below, *Forward*; in the exergue, *N.S.Y.C.* Reverse, on a wreath, *North Somerset. Awarded to J. Cooper, Esq. 18th December, 1815.* A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter), with hinged loop. In Mr. Day's collection.

(3) 1817. Obverse, in the centre, *Sword Practice*, and on the four arms of a Maltese cross, *Pro; Rege; Lege; Grege.* Reverse, in centre, *1817*, with *N.S.Y.C.; Arma, Pacis, Fulcra*, on the arms. A silver, engraved cross. (1 $\frac{9}{16}$ in. square.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

NORWICH (LOYAL) MILITARY ASSOCIATION, 1797.—Obverse, a soldier standing at attention, a camp in the background, and beyond Norwich Cathedral and Castle; below, *1797*; around the outside, *Norwich Loyal Military Association.* Reverse, a castle on which are four flags; below, a lion. Legend, *Patriae et decus et tutamen.* A silver-gilt medal. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

diameter.) It is doubtful whether this is a medal or a token of the period.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1802.—(1) Obverse, a bust of George III.; legend *Georgius III. Rex.*; below, *MDCCCII*. Reverse, an oak-tree, *The Greendale Oak*; on the trunk, *Foi, Loi, Roi*; above, *Notts Yeomanry*. A silver medal (1·4in. diameter), given in 1802; also given in gold to the officers.

(2) 1800. A silver cross (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square) on the arms. Obverse, *N.Y.C.*; in the centre a trophy of arms. Reverse, *Foi, Loi, Roi*; in the centre, 1800. In the Murray collection.

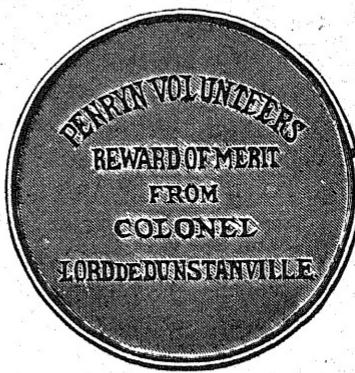
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RIFLEMEN, 1810—Reverse, a soldier kneeling and taking aim; above, *Nottinghamshire Riflemen*; in the exergue, *MDCCCX*. Obverse, a target, rifle, bugle, and military cap, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver medal; also met with in pewter. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

OAKFIELD VOLUNTEER COMPANY, 1798.—Obverse, a Scotch thistle, surmounted by a royal crown; legend, *Oakfield Volunteer Company*. Reverse, *The reward of attention to duty, presented by Captn John McNeil to Daniel Rankin, 1798.*; on a scroll above, *Prize-medal*; below, two palm-branches. A thin, oval, silver, engraved medal (2·3in. by 1·6in.), with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

PENRYN VOLUNTEERS, 1794.—(1) Obverse, a trophy of arms; in the centre, a warrior's head; above, *Penryn Volunteers*; in the exergue, *First inroled April 3, 1794.* Reverse, a coat of arms; above, *Pro rege et populo*; in exergue, *Lord Dunstanville, Colonel*. A bronze medal, or token; also met with in silver. (1·1in. diameter.)

(2) Obverse, the arms of Lord de Dunstanville, with supporters; above, on a garter, *Pro rege et populo*. Reverse, *Penryn Volunteers. Reward of Merit, from Colonel Lord de Dunstanville*. A silver medal, cast and chased. (1 $\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.) Formerly in the Author's collection.

PETERBORO' VOLUNTEERS, 1810.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto. Below, *Peterborough Volunteers, 1810*, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *Presented to Mr. William*



*Johnson, the best shot, by Major Walcot Squire, 15 September.* A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{7}{16}$  in. diameter), with loop for suspension.

PIMLICO, or QUEEN'S, ROYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, the royal arms, surrounded by *Queen's Royal Volunteers*; below, *1st Battn.* Reverse, *Given by Captain Granville to I. Simpson*; above, *Prize Medal*; below, *6th. April 1804.* A large, silver engraved medal. In Captain Whitaker's collection.

PONTEFRACT VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—Obverse, a soldier supporting a shield, on which is the monogram *G.R.*,

surmounted by a crown. On either side, *Pontefract Volunteers*, and below, on a scroll, *Hora E. Sempre.* Reverse, in the centre, *The Reward of Merit, 1800,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Outside, a circle, on which is engraved *The Gift of the Officers of the Regiment: 12th September.* A silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with a loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

POPLAR AND BLACKWALL (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, *G.III.R.*; a crown above; *Merit*, below. Reverse, *L.P.B.V. 1799*; above *Pro Patria.* On the edge, *A reward for the best shot; distance 100 yds.* A large, silver engraved medal (2·15in. diameter), with raised rim, and an ornamental loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

PORTSOKEN WARD VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, a wreath enclosing a garter, on which is inscribed, *Pro Rege et Patria*; in the centre, *P.W.V.*; above, a crown. Reverse, *Awarded to Henry Brymer: best shot. 8 May 1799*; around, *Prize medal for skill at Ball-practice.* A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter). In Colonel Murray's collection.

PRESTON VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a flag supported by a lion and a volunteer. Inscription, *Sub hoc signo vinces.* Reverse, *Prize medal given by Colonel Grimshaw to be shot for at the monthly firings instituted Sep. 1804.*

PRINCE OF WALES' LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, the Star of the Garter, surrounded by a garter inscribed, *Prince of Wales' Loyal Volunteers*; above, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, and surrounded by flags and arms. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. Blagrave to Richard Lewis*

of the third company, for the best shot at a target on the 2nd. day of May 1804. A silver medal, the obverse in relief, the reverse engraved.

(2) 1804. Obverse, the Star of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by a garter and Prince of Wales' Loyal Volunteers, upon a trophy; a crown, plumes, two bugles, and motto, *Ich dien*, above. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. Groves to Sergt. Alexr. Brown, of the Light Company, for the best shot at a target, on the 4th day of May, 1804.* A large, silver-gilt engraved medal.

(3) 1809. Obverse, the Star of the Garter, behind a Union Jack and a red-ensign; above, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto; below, on a scroll, *P.W.L.V.* Reverse, *Prize medal given by the officers of the Regt. August 1809.* A silver medal (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter), all engraved, with raised rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

QUEEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, 2nd Battn. Queen's Royal Volunteers, surrounded by two laurel-branches. Reverse, *Given by Lt.-Coln. Wilson to Corporal Thos. Wise, for the best shot from Captn. Losack's Compy: on the 24 day of Sept. 1804.* A thin, silver-gilt engraved medal (1.6in. diameter), with thick rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1804. Obverse, the royal arms, surrounded by the legend, *Queen's Royal Volunteers 1st Batttn.* Reverse, *Prize medal given by Captn. Granville: 6th April 1804.* On the edge, *Second prize, adjudged to be won by—(named erased).* A silver engraved medal. (2 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

RATHDOWN CAVALRY, 1796.—Obverse, a crown, 1796; above, *Rathdown*; below, *Cavalry.* Reverse,

*Skill at Arms*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A silver engraved medal. (1½in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

RATHDOWN VOLUNTEERS, 1776.—Obverse, an Irish harp, crowned, and surrounded by the legend, *Rathdown Volunteers*. Reverse, in the centre, *Colonel J. Palmer*. Above, a shamrock; below, 1776. Outside all, *Merit Rewarded*. A silver engraved medal (1⁹/₁₆in. diameter), with raised rim and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

RENFREWSHIRE INFANTRY, 1804.—Obverse, the Prince of Wales' plumes surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved *Renfrewshire Yeomanry Infantry*. Reverse, *4th. Company; Abr. Auchinloss, Best Marksman. 1804.* A silver engraved medal. In Captain Stansfeld's collection.

RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, within a wreath of laurel, *The Reward of Merit*. Reverse, *The gift of Lt.-Coln. Hardy, Inspg. Field-officer, to Rd. Harris. Richmond Vols. 15th. May 1804.* A silver medal, both sides engraved. (1⁹/₁₆in. diameter.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) A similar medal, having the obverse and reverse the same as the above, but presented to *Thomas Campbell*, and smaller in diameter, 4 June, 1811.

(3) Captain Whitaker has a similar medal in his collection, given to *Sergt. Wm. Freeland*; 4 June, 1811.

ROSCOMMON MILITIA.—(1) Obverse, an Irish harp surmounted by a crown. Above, on a scroll, *Roscommon*; below, on a similar scroll, *Militia*. Reverse, on an entwined scroll, *Reward of merit*. Above, *By Colonel*; below, *Earl of Kingstown*. A large, round, silver medal, both sides engraved.

(2) Obverse, *The Roscommon Militia: A Reward of Merit, No. 2.*, surrounded by a wreath. Reverse, *Colonel the Earl of Kingston*, within a wreath. A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

RYE LOYAL ASSOCIATION, 1803.—Obverse, the arms of Rye; above, *Rye Loyal*; below, *Association*. Reverse, *The Reward of Merit is adjudged to Mr. S. Nutter, for his skill at arms; 12th. July, 1803.* A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

RUTLAND LEGION, 1817.—Obverse, two crossed swords, surmounted by a crown; on either side, *R.L.*; below, the Prince of Wales' plumes, 1817: *Pro Rege et Populo*. Reverse, Pegasus, and scroll inscribed, *To the most worthy*; above, *Nile Conscire Sibi*. An oval, gilt medal, engraved (2·2in. by 1·65in.)

On the medals given in 1819, the words *pro rege, &c.*, are omitted on the obverse, and the motto on the reverse.

RUTLAND LEGION RIFLEMEN, 1796.—(1) Obverse, a head of George III., *Georgius III., dei gratia*. Reverse, a circular target, surrounded by the words, *Rutland Legion Riflemen*. A silver medal (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter), suspended from a bar inscribed, *Good Conduct*. Ribbon red.

(2) Mr. Day has a medal with the words *Good Conduct* engraved on the reverse.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, LIGHT INFANTRY, 1798.—Obverse, an eight-pointed star, with crown above. In the centre, on a garter, *Pro Rege, Lege et Patria*, surrounding *St.G.V.* Reverse, *Presented to Mr. Thos. Walshe for his skill at Ball practice 25th August 1798*, surrounded by *St. George's Hanover*

*Square Light Infantry.* A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

ST. JAMES'S VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, a portcullis and chains, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by laurel-branches. Above, St. James's Volunteers. Reverse, *The Reward of Merit: Ball Practice: 1801: adjudged to Corpl. W. Lock, May 21st.* A large, silver engraved medal, with raised rim, and ornamental loop for suspension.

ST. OLAVE'S VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a crown, surrounded by a garter inscribed, *St. Olave's Volunteers*, around which is the legend, *Pro Rege et*



*Patria, and a wreath. Reverse, Henry Strange: Captain Green commanding: May 1798; surrounded by Best Shot at Ball practice: The Light Company.* A silver-gilt engraved medal. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter) In Colonel Murray's collection.

(2) 1810. Obverse, *Prize Medal. Pro Rege et Patria, surrounded by St. O.L.V. Southwark Division G.III.R.* Reverse, *Awarded to Mr. William Porter, the best marksman. No. 2. Company Nov: 1810.*

A silver engraved medal. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter). In Colonel Murray's Collection.

ST. PANCRAS VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—(1) Obverse, in the centre the monogram *G. R.*, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Outside, in a circle, *St. Pancras Volunteers*. Reverse, *The gift of Captn. Le Jeune to Sergt. J. Hart of the first company; being the best shot. 12th. Sept. 1800.*

A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter), with raised rim, and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1811. Obverse, a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, in the centre of which is inscribed, *S.P.V.*; above is a royal crown; below, *Our country*. Reverse, *Presented by the Society of Non-commissioned Officers, S.P.V., to W. V. Barenger, of the 3rd Company, being the best shot not entitled to the commissioned officers' prizes, October 2nd, 1811.* A silver medal, engraved. (2 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.)

SADBORROW YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1823.—Obverse, a mounted trooper; legend, *Pro lege, Rege, grege*; in the exergue, 1823. Reverse inscribed, *Presented to — for twenty years' service in the Sadborrow Yeomanry, raised at their own expense, Anno domini, 1803.* A silver medal. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.)

SADLER'S SHARPSHOOTERS, 1802.—Obverse, a soldier firing, in the background tents and hills; above, *Sadler's Sharpshooters*; below, *Best shot at ball practice*. Reverse, *Awarded to Corp. Wm. Staples for the Best Target at 100 yards. September 30th. 1802.* A large, silver engraved medal (2in. diameter), with raised rim, and ornamental loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

SHEERNESS VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, a royal crown, encircled by two laurel-branches, tied below; legend, *Sheerness Volunteers*, an ornamental border surrounding the whole. Reverse, *Prize medal for skill at Arms. The gift of Captn. J. Williams, 12th Sept 1807*, within an ornamental border. A

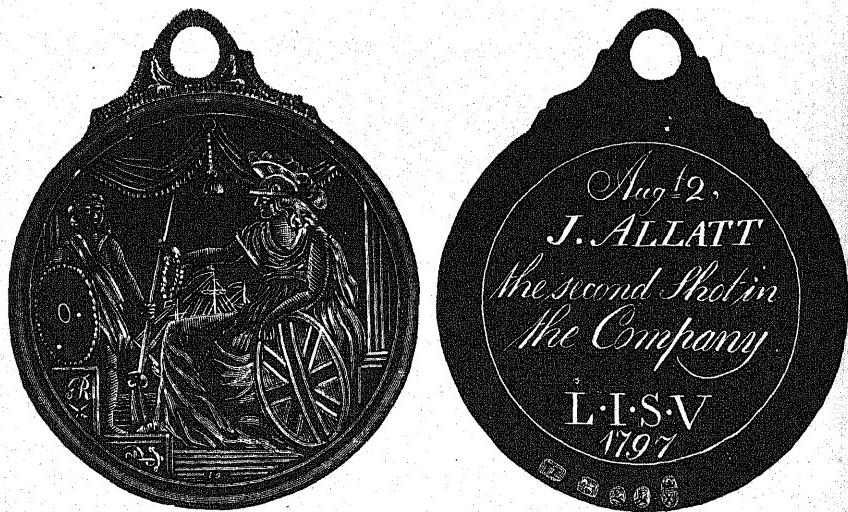


thin, silver engraved medal (1·7in. diameter); ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

SHEFFIELD (LOYAL) INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1797.—(1) Obverse, a figure of Britannia seated, and handing a rifle to a young warrior, a ship in the distance. Reverse, *To J. Hallot, the first shot in the Company, L.I.S.V.* A large, silver medal: the obverse embossed, the reverse engraved. (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.) In the Murray collection.

(2) A variety of this medal, in Dr. Payne's collection, is shown below :

(3) Obverse, a soldier in the act of firing, in the distance an encampment; above, *Best shot at Ball-practice*. Reverse, a crown above a garter, charged with *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, in relief. In the centre engraved, *Won by Wm. Darwent of Captn. Read's Company, June 4th 1804*. Outside the circle is



engraved, *Sheffield Volunteer Infantry*. A silver medal. In Dr. Richard's collection.

SHERWOOD RANGERS, 1821.—(1) Obverse, a mounted soldier; in a garter above, *Sherwood Rangers' Yeomanry*. Reverse, *For long service and good conduct in the Sherwood Yeomanry Cavalry*. A small, bronze medal.

(2) Obverse, a mounted soldier; above, on a scroll,

*Loyal until death.* Reverse, *For Long service and good conduct in the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.* A bronze medal. In Colonel Murray's collection.

(3) Obverse, a mounted yeoman; above, *England for Ever.* Reverse, in the centre, *For Skill.* S.R.Y.R.; above, *Loyal until death;* below, two laurel-branches. A silver medal. (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.) Formerly in the Author's collection.



SHOREDITCH VOLUNTEERS, 1812.—Obverse engraved, *Shoreditch Volunteers Light Company.* Presented to Mr. William Hale; being the best shot at a target; August 10th, 1812. Reverse, plain. A large silver medal (3in. diameter), with fluted ornamental border; a loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

SIDMOUTH LOYAL ARTILLERY, 1802.—Obverse, *G. R.*, crowned, between two laurel-branches, surrounded by *Sidmouth Loyal Artillery.* Reverse,

*Adjudged to Henry Hunt for his proficiency at Gun Practice. 10th. May 1802.* An oval, silver, engraved medal ( $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. by  $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.), with loop for suspension.

SKREEN DRAGOONS, 1784.—Obverse, the lion of England; legend, *Fear not, but dare. Skreen Dragoons.* Reverse, *A Reward for skill at arms, from Captn. J. Cheney.* A silver engraved medal ( $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.) In Mr. Day's collection.



SLIGO MILITIA, 1798.—Obverse, an Irish harp with crown; above, *Sligo*; below, *Militia*. Reverse, on a scroll, *Reward of Merit*, surrounded by *By the Right Honourable Colonel King*. A silver engraved

medal (1·95in. diameter), with raised rim and ring for suspension. In the Day collection.

SOMERSET HOUSE VOLUNTEERS, 1805.—Obverse, an altar, surmounted by a crown and cushion, and inscribed, *Reward of Merit*; behind, flags, arms, &c.; in the exergue, *Somerset House Volunteers*. Reverse, *Presented by Col. Sir A. S. Hammond to Mr. Pheney, Secretary to the Corps, in recognition of the Zeal displayed in discharge of his duties, 1805*. A silver engraved medal, with loop. (2in. diameter.)

SOMERSETSHIRE (LOYAL UNITED) VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—An oblong silver star (3½in. by 3in. from point to point) of sixteen points, set with paste diamonds, having an oval ivory glazed centre (2in. by 1½in.) encircled by a ring of dark blue stones. The ivory centre bears a painted coat of arms, consisting of a shield, with two volunteers in uniform as supporters, "No. 1" inscribed on either side, a smaller shield bearing two female figures in the centre, behind which are two crossed swords, and above two clasped hands, and below a man's bust. Above the shield is a crest, an open hand and arm, and on a scroll below *Esto fidelis*, and the date 1798. Above the coat of arms rays of light are descending from the eye of Providence. Legend: *Loyal United Somersetshire Volunteers, Bristol*. Reverse, plain, with a ring for suspension. This badge is in Colonel Gaskell's collection, and is most likely a masonic badge in connection with the regiment.

SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD INFANTRY, 1808.—(1) Obverse, a shield, inscribed, *I.T.*, surrounded by a trophy of arms and wreath of laurel; above, a harp and shamrock-leaves; below, *Prosperity to Ireland*.

Reverse, engraved, *This medal was presented by Captain and Adjutant J. R. Clarke to the 5th Company of the S.C.R.I., for their superiority in platoon firing, on the 18th April, 1808, in competition with the 1st and 4th Companies, and on the 2nd October it was adjudged to Mr. T. Torkington for his skill in sharp-shooting, by the members of the Company.* A large, oval, silver medal. (3½in. by 2½in.)

(2) A large, oval, engraved, silver medal. Obverse, *Presented by Capt<sup>n</sup> James to the second or Light Company South Circular Road Inf<sup>r</sup>y, August, 1810;* above, on a riband, *Transferable Medal*; below, two flags in saltire, a horn, and crown. Reverse, *The Bearer wears this as a Badge for his skill in firing at a Target;* above, *Pro. Deo. Patria. et Rege.*, inscribed on a riband; below, a volunteer, target, &c., on a mound, with hills in the distance; on the left, rocks and a tree. (3·2in. by 2·6in.) Composed of two convex plates, held together by a thick rim. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

SOUTH DEVON MILITIA, 1799.—Obverse, a military trophy, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; legend, *To the South Devon Militia, in Testimony of Merit, 1799.* Reverse, the arms of the town of Waterford; motto below, *Ures in Tacta manet, Waterford.* A silver medal, struck. (1½in. diameter.)

SOUTH DEVON YEOMANRY, 1834.—Obverse, the motto, *Bene Merentibus;* below, *South Devon Regt. of Y.C. W. H. Tonkin, Commandant, 1834.* Reverse, *M.L.V.*, surrounded by an oak-wreath. A silver medal. In Captain Stansfeld's collection.

SOUTHWARK (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1800.—(1) Obverse, a shield; on either side a recumbent lion and unicorn; above, on a scroll, *Pro Rege et Patria;*

the whole surrounded by a garter, on which is engraved, *Loyal Volunteers of St. John's Southwark*. Reverse, *Given by the Corps of Loyal Volunteers of St. John's Southwark to Mr. Angus Macphael, one of their members, for the best shot upon the Third Essay at Target firing on Thursday 31 July 1800*; engraved. A silver-gilt medal, with raised rim and loop for suspension. (1·9in. diameter.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

(2) 1799.—Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, *Given by the Corps of Loyal Volunteers of St. John's, Southwark, to Joseph Knight, one of their members, for the best shot upon the second essay of the Corps with ball cartridge on Thursday Sept 9th 1799*. A silver-gilt engraved medal. In Mr. Day's collection.

STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1803.—Obverse, a mounted trooper (at the gallop) to the right, with a pistol in his right hand, which he is in the act of firing to the right rear; right arm extended; a wreath encircling the whole. Reverse, in the centre, *Transferable medal. For skill at pistol practice: the Gift of Major Francis P. Eliot. May 1803*, enclosed within a band, inscribed, *Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry*, two laurel-branches encircling the whole. An oval, silver, engraved medal, composed of two convex plates fixed in a thick rim (3·7in. by 2·8in.), with loop for suspension on the minor axis. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

STAFFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY, 1840.—Obverse, the Staffordshire knot, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a laurel-wreath, and the inscription, *Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry*. Reverse, *Firm and Constant*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; outside, the recipient's name and rank; below, the date, 1840.

STANNARY (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1808.—Obverse, a trophy crowned, above *Royal Stannary Artillery Volunteers*. Reverse, *For superior skill at Gun-practice: The Gift of General Stephens, Sept., 1808*, within a laurel-wreath. An oval, silver, engraved medal.

STIRLINGSHIRE (EAST BATTALION) VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—Obverse, a soldier taking aim, in the background a camp and thistles; above, *Best shot at ball practice*; in the exergue, *Given by the Officers of the Corps*. Awarded for Merit. Reverse, a garter, on which is inscribed, *Pro Aris et Focis*, surmounted by a crown; within the garter, *John Russell, Captain Hamilton's Company, Est. Battn. S.V., commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Duncan, 1804*. A silver medal, oval in form (2·1in. by 1·65in.), with loop for suspension; struck.

STIRLINGSHIRE LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—(1) Obverse, a soldier, in the uniform of the corps, at "the present," tents in front, a thistle in the rear; below, *Reward for Merit*. Reverse, a crown and garter, *Pro Aris et focus*; inscribed within, *Given by the Officers of the Corps, Lt. Col. Duncan commanding, 1802*; outside the garter, *1st L.S.V.* A large, silver-gilt, oval medal.

(2) 1803.—Obverse, a garter surmounted by a crown; *1st L.S.V.* at the sides; on the garter is inscribed, *Pro Aris et Focus*; inside the garter, *Given by the Officers of the Corps, Lt.-Col. Duncan commanding, 1803*. Reverse, a soldier taking aim, a camp in the background; in the exergue, *Reward for Merit*. A large, oval, silver-gilt medal, both sides engraved. (2·5in. by 1·5in.)

STIRLINGSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1831.—

Obverse, in high relief, a trooper mounted. Reverse, *Presented by Lieut. Col. Murray and the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Stirling Troop of Stirlingshire Yeomanry Cavalry to Quarter Master John Robertson. In testimony of their esteem for him as a man and a soldier, 1831.* Round the edge is engraved, *Served regularly and effectively till upwards of 86 years of age.* A silver medal. Obverse, struck; reverse, engraved. (2in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

STONE VOLUNTEERS, 1807.—Obverse, a volunteer firing at a circular target. Above *Stone*; below *Volunteers*. Reverse, *Ball-firing, a reward for skill from Major R. W. Topp: September 1817;* two olive-branches below. A large, silver, engraved medal (2 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter), with a broad raised rim and loop and ring for suspension.

STRADBALLY VOLUNTEERS, 1780.—Obverse, a harp, crowned, in a garland of shamrocks; legend, *Pro Aris et Focis.* Reverse, *The reward of merit adjudged to Michael Kelly June 1780.* In Mr. Day's collection.

SUFFOLK YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1795.—(1) Obverse, a mounted yeoman; above, *Loyal Suffolk Yeomanry*; in the exergue, *First Troop.* Reverse, a castle with two towers; below *Suffolk, 1794,* encircled by a garter, inscribed, *Liberty, Loyalty, Prosperity; Blything Hundred halfpenny.* Round the edge of the medal is indented, *God save the King and Constitution.* Bronze. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.)

(2) Obverse, a dismounted dragoon, resting against his horse, his left hand on his sword, surrounded by the inscription, *Pro aris et focis.* Reverse, a garter, surrounded by a crown, and engraved, *Liberty, Loyalty, Property.* In the centre, a castle

with flags on the two principal towers; below, 1795; in the exergue, *Hoxne, and Hartsmere Suffolk Loyal Yeomanry Cavalry*. On the rim, *God Save the King and Constitution*. Silver, and bronze. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.)

These two are no doubt tokens issued by the corps, but are interesting relics of the yeomanry of that period.

SURREY VOLUNTEERS (1ST), 1803.—Obverse, a soldier standing at "attention," colours and swords on either side; above, a shield with arms, inscribed, *1st Surrey Regiment Volunteers*. Reverse, *Presented by the officers of the Grenadier Compy. of the 1st Regt. of Surrey Volunteers to Mr. Lambourn, for the best essay at Firing with ball on the 14th July, 1803*. A silver-gilt, engraved, oval medal. (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

SUSSEX MILITIA, 1807.—Obverse, a cannon and rifle crossed, intertwined with a collar of knighthood, and a crown above, inscribed, *George Tickner, 23rd. Sept. Reverse, within a wreath, From Lt. Coln. Lyon I.F.O., Sussex district, for the best shot at 100 yards. Angmering infantry, 1807*.

SUTTON'S (CAPTAIN) RIFLE COMPANY, 1805.—(1) Obverse, a soldier aiming at a circular target on a mound, a small bush on top, a tree behind the figure; above, *Captain Sutton's Rifle Company*. Reverse, *No. 1, Prize Medal, June, 1805*. A large, round, silver medal; both sides engraved. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.)

(2) 1807.—Obverse, a soldier firing at a target, with landscape behind; above, *Reward of Merit*. Reverse, *Captain Sutton's Rifle Company. Prize medal, 13th. July 1807, No. 2*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. An oval, silver, engraved medal (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.), with loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaske's collection.

TAY (LOYAL) FENCIBLES, 1806.—Obverse, a soldier firing; above, on a scroll, *L.T.F.*; below, *Best shot*. Reverse, *Donald McBean, No. I. Company. 5th June 1806.* An oval, silver, engraved medal. ( $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.). In Colonel Murray's collection.

TOWER HAMLETS VOLUNTEERS, 1804.—(1) Obverse, within a laurel-wreath, *Ratcliff Division of Tower Hamlet Volunteers.* Reverse, *The Gift of Captain Easum to Serjt. Balfour of the third company, being the best shot at Highbury, Sept. 27th. 1804.* A silver engraved medal. ( $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

(2) Obverse, a plain centre; legend, *Ratcliff Division of Tower Hamlet Volunteers.* Reverse, two floral sprays, tied below, surrounding the inscription, *Presented by Major Boulcott to G. S. Barber: being the best shot in the regiment at Westham: May 15th 1804.* A thin, silver, engraved medal, with a thick rim (2in. diameter), with ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

TOWER WARD ASSOCIATION, 1802.—Obverse, the White Tower, Tower of London; above, *Tower Ward Association;* in the exergue, *Prize medal for ball-practice.* Reverse, *Adjudged to Mr. John Davis for the best essay at 100 yards: 15 August, 1802.* A silver engraved medal. ( $2\frac{1}{16}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

TYRONE ROYAL MILITIA, 1797.—Obverse, a harp, crowned; legend, *God save the King.* Reverse, *Royal Tyrone Regiment. For soldierly merit.* A bronze-struck medal; also issued in silver. (1.5in. diameter) Ribbon, green, with loop for suspension.

TYRONE ROYAL VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, an Irish harp, surrounded by a garter, on which is the motto,

*Pro Rege, Lege, Grege.* Reverse, G. III. R. Given by the officers of the Corps; a reward for exemplary merit at sword-practice; the name of the regiment on a garter. A silver oval medal. (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

UNITED EAST AND WEST HAM (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—(1) Obverse, a volunteer standing in front of a church; legend, *The Loyal United West and East Ham Volunteers*; in the exergue, *Associated May 18th, 1798.* Reverse, *Presented by Sir John Henniker, Bart.*; legend, *For preservation of internal peace, our king and constitution;* above, his coat of arms, resting on the colours of the régiment; a Greek inscription above. A silver-plated round medal. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.) Struck.

(2) Obverse, a shield of arms; below, *Associated 1798;* above, *East & West Ham Volunteers.* Reverse, *Presented by Sir John Henniker, Bt., for the best shot at a target, 1804.* An oval gilt medal; engraved. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{11}{16}$ in.)

VICTORIA RIFLES, 1814.—(1) Obverse, within a circle, formed by a twisted serpent, a skull and crossbones, on either side a laurel-branch; on a scroll above, *Acrotormentarian Society of Riflemen, for merit at arms, 1814.* A silver-gilt medal. In the Whitaker collection. This corps was originally raised by Colonel Beaumont in 1803, and is now the Fourth Battalion (Volunteer) of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

1817.—(2) Obverse, a skull and crossbones, surrounded by a wreath; above, *Acrotormentarian Society.* Reverse, *Won by G. W. Warren, the sixth time, 29th June, 1817.* A gilt medal. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.)

1835.—(3) Obverse, a head of Queen Victoria;

above, *Royal Victoria Rifles*; below, *Established, 1835.* Reverse, a skull and crossbones surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a wreath composed of laurel on the right side and oak on the left, outside which is the inscription, *Presented annually by Captain Ellis for the best rifle shot.* A silver-gilt medal; ribbon, half red and half green. The date, 1835, has reference to the fact that in that year permission was obtained from the Duke of Kent for the corps to adopt the title of *The Royal Victoria Rifle Club* as a compliment to her Majesty, then Princess Victoria.

VINTRY WARD VOLUNTEERS, 1799.—Obverse, on a plain field, an irradiated star of eight points, the top-point covered by a crown. On the centre of the star a garter, inscribed with the motto, *Pro aris et focis.* Enclosing the inscription, *V. ward V.*; an ornamental scalloped border. Reverse, *Presented by Captn. R. Prickwood for skill at Platoon Exercise, August 1799;* an ornamental border surrounding the inscription similar to that on the obverse. A thin, oval, silver, engraved medal (2·2in. by 1·7in.), with a thick rim and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WALTHAMSTOW VOLUNTEERS, 1802.—Obverse, a volunteer in full dress, standing at attention; legend, *Walthamstow Volunteers.* Reverse inscription, *Ball-firing prize-medal, 11 August, 1802.* The initials of the recipient, *J. S.*, within an oval ring. An oval, silver, engraved medal (2·1in. by 1·6in.); a small loop and ring for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WANDSWORTH YEOMANRY, 1811.—Obverse, *The Reward of Merit,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Reverse, *The gift of Lieut. Col. Hardy Inspecting*

Field Officer to Sergt. Williamson. Wandsworth Yn. Cavly. 4th June 1811. A silver engraved medal. In the Day collection.

WAPPING UNION VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, a demi-lion on a mural crown, surrounded by the legend, *Union Wapping Volunteers*. Reverse, *The gift of Captn. Wm. Mellish to Corporal J. White: Best Shot 150 yards: 6th July 1801*. A silver, oval, engraved medal. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.). In Colonel Murray's collection.

WARRINGTON LOYAL INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, an oval shield surrounded by laurel-branches, inscribed, *Loyal Independent Warrington Volunteers, June, 1798*, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a trophy of flags and arms; below, on a scroll, *Dulcit amor Patriæ*. Reverse, *For skill at arms, Captain James Leigh's third company*. An oval, silver, engraved medal, with an ornamental border and loop for suspension. (2in. by 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.) In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON VOLUNTEERS, 1809.—Obverse, a bear and ragged staff. Above, on a scroll, *Unity is strength*. On either side of the bear, *W. and L.*; below, on a scroll, *Volunteers*. Reverse, *This medal was won by Sergt. A. Charles. First prize: Ball-firing Sept 10th 1809*. A silver engraved medal, with bead border (2in. diameter), and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WESTMEATH RIFLE REGIMENT.—A silver Maltese cross, with lions in the angles. Obverse, a light infantry bugle, suspended from a bugle-cord, tied in a bow. On a circle outside, *Westmeath Rifle Regiment*. Reverse, engraved, *A Reward of merit. Adjudged to the best shot. R.L.W.R.R.*

WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY, 1798.—Obverse and reverse, the same; around, *G. III. Rex, Westminster Assembly 1798: No. I. M.C.*, with a wreath of roses and thistles; on the edge, *Royal Westminster Volunteers Prize medal for Ball-firing: Distance 100 yards, at Harley Fields: Genl. Doyley commanding.* A silver engraved medal. (2½in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

WESTMINSTER LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS, 1801.—Obverse, a lion rampant, supporting a garter,



inscribed, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* In the centre the royal cypher, *G.R.*; below, on a scroll, *Forward*. Reverse, *This reward of merit awarded to George Wilkins, by Colonel Herries, he being declared the first shot in the London and Westminster Dismounted Light Horse Volunteers 1801.* An oval, silver, engraved medal, with a chased, raised border. In the Day collection.

WESTMINSTER LOYAL VOLUNTEERS, 1803.—Obverse,

bust of George III.; inscription round it, *St. James', Westminster, Loyal Volunteers, embodied 1803.* Reverse, a wreath of oak-leaves, on which is inscribed, *Give God Praise;* inside the wreath, *Colonel Lord Amhurst;* outside the wreath, *Presented by Captain Grant, of the Light Infantry, to Mr. Tatham, 1808, for his services in forming the Artillery.* A silver-gilt medal, with red ribbon. (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.)

WESTMINSTER (ROYAL) VOLUNTEERS (1798).—Obverse, in the centre, a portcullis; above, a crown; below, a rose, surrounded by *Royal Westminster Volunteers.* Reverse, *The reward of merit: Ball practice; Light Company: adjudged to Mr. W. Nash, best shot at 100 yards, 10th Sept: 1798.* A silver engraved medal. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.) In Colonel Murray's collection.

WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—Obverse, the Queen's head, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; outside, the legend, *Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry,* surrounded by an ornamental border. Reverse, two mounted yeomen, on either side of a coat of arms; above, the monogram, *W.C.Y.C.,* surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A large silver medal.

WEST SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1820.—Obverse, a mounted soldier; above, *West Somerset Yeomanry;* in the exergue, *C.K.K. Tynte Coln.* Reverse, plain; recipient's name and troop sometimes engraved. Silver and silver-gilt medals. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter). Instituted in 1832.

WEXFORD MILITIA, 1811.—Obverse, a harp crowned; legend, *Wexford Militia.* Reverse, *Presented to Corporal Edwards, in recognition of his exemplary*

conduct at Ballyporeen: January 1811. A silver engraved medal (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter), with loop for suspension. In Mr. Day's collection.

WHITECHAPEL (LOYAL) VOLUNTEERS, 1810.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, with the Union Jack and the flag of the Whitechapel Volunteers, surmounted by a crown, two oval shields of arms in the centre. Reverse, *In the fiftieth year of reign of George the Third, this medal was presented by Lieut.-Col. Hardy and Major Coope of the Loyal Whitechapel Volunteers to James Milner, the best shot. Light Company.* A large silver medal; both sides engraved. (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter).

WICKLOW MILITIA, 1797.—Obverse, *Reward of Loyalty*, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and surmounted by a crown. Reverse, *Westmeath Grand Jury to the Wicklow Regt., September MDCCXCVII.* A silver medal. (1 $\frac{9}{16}$ in. diameter.)

WINDSOR FORESTERS, 1800. Obverse, a rifleman firing from behind an earthwork, with bushes on the top; *Windsor* above; *Foresters* below; a vandyked border. Reverse, *The Gift of Thomas Bruce, Adjutant: for good shooting, September 1800.* A thin, oval, silver, engraved medal (2·1in. by 1·6in.), with ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

WORLINGWORTH VOLUNTEERS, 1798.—Obverse, a soldier at "attention"; in the rear a church with flagstaff, on which is the Union Jack. Reverse, *For our King and our Country*, on a garter; above, a crown and 1798; within the garter, *Worlingworth Volunteers*; below, *John Henniker, Major Commt.* A silver medal, struck (1·5in. diameter), the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

YARMOUTH CAVALRY, 1805.—Obverse, a mounted trooper galloping; above, *Pro rege et patria*; below, *For Merit*. Reverse, *Yarmouth Cavalry; To Corpl. H. Curtis: for skill at sword exercise, Sept. 1805*. A thin, silver-gilt, engraved medal (1<sup>6</sup>in. diameter), with thick rim and ring loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

YORKSHIRE (ROYAL) FENCIBLES, 1803.—Obverse, a trophy of arms, enclosing a crown and *R.Y.F.* within a garter. In the exergue, *A.D. 1803*. Reverse, *Presented by the Officers of the Royal Yorkshire Fencibles to Mr. Thomas Langley, best shot of light company*. An oval silver medal (2<sup>2</sup>in. by 1<sup>7</sup>in.), all engraved, with an ornamental loop. In Mr. Day's collection.

UNKNOWN.—(1) Obverse, the Scottish lion and unicorn; above, *In defence*; below, St. Andrew's Cross, and *Dieu et mon droit*, on a scroll; above, a crown. Reverse, plain. An oval medal, with ring for suspension. Ribbon, red with yellow edges.

(2) Obverse, *G. III. R.*; a crown, surrounded by other wreaths; a monogram—*T.V.C.*—above. Reverse, *Amor. Patriæ. Excitat. IIInd. Batt. prize medal, 1799, N.J.V.* A gilt medal. In the Whitaker collection.

(3) Obverse, a crossed rifle and pike; above, *Liberty and Fraternity*. Reverse, *The best shot wears this*. A silver engraved medal. Formerly in the Author's collection.

(4) Obverse, a soldier at attention; above, *A parliamentary reform, or else*: Reverse, *The Reward of Merit, 10th. Oct: 1784*; below, within a wreath, *T.S.* A silver engraved medal. In the Day collection.

(5) Obverse, a volunteer to the right firing, undulating ground behind him, six tents in the right middle-distance, a Scotch thistle and a rose in the

foreground; legend, *Best shot at Ball-practice*. Reverse, a garter, inscribed, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; a crown above, on a plain field. A silver medal, struck (2·1in. diameter), with loop for suspension,

(6) Obverse, two crossed sabres; above, *L.A M.F.*; below, *Dragoons*. Reverse, *Won by Sergt. B. Black: from Captain G. R. V. Matthews, surrounded by Prize medal for skill*. A silver engraved medal, with thick ringed border (2in. diameter) and loop for suspension. In Colonel Gaskell's collection.

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## NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN MEDALS.



Y no means the least interesting series of medals are those given from time to time by the British Government to the North American Indian chiefs. The first one of which any record is available is that given in 1714 by King George I. This medal was found at an Indian burial-place in 1814 by an American exploring party. According to Miner's "History of Wyoming," it was presented by King George I. to the Chief of the Six Nations. The obverse bears a laureated bust of King George I., George I in armour, to the right, surrounded by the legend, *George, King of Great Britain*; in the exergue, 1714. The reverse represents an Indian chief on the right, drawing a bow on a deer standing on the left on a hill under a tree. The sun is shown above. On the right side are three stars, and one on the left. (1½ in. diameter.) This medal was issued in bronze, and also in brass, and had a loop for suspension.

Another, of the same period, had the same design on the obverse, but the bust of the King was smaller. The reverse was similar, but the hill is somewhat

lower, the tree is higher, and the figure of the Indian is smaller than in the preceding one. It is  $1\frac{9}{16}$  in. diameter.

In recent years a brass medal was found on the battlefield at Point Pleasant, Va., where an engagement took place in 1774, having on the obverse the bust of King George I. facing right, draped and laureated, and surrounded by the legend, *George, King of Great Britain*. The reverse bears the figure of an Indian on the right, aiming at a deer on a hill on the left, above which is a tree surrounded by flowers and shrubs, above which is the sun. This medal, like the foregoing, has a loop for suspension. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

A somewhat similar medal was found at Tunk-hannock, Pa., in 1837, with a similar bust and legend, surrounded by a fillet of twelve laurel-leaves. The reverse shows a figure of an Indian throwing a spear at a deer on the left, with the sun above. (1 in. diameter.)

Another variety has a laureated bust of the King facing left, surmounted by the inscription, *Georgius Mag. Br: et Hib. Rex*. The reverse has an Indian on the right aiming at a deer at full speed, with a bow held at arm's length in the left hand, and with the right hand slightly in front of his body. Above the deer is a tree, and in the foreground is a small shrub. There is no legend on the reverse. This medal was found in 1859 at Point Pleasant, Va., and is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter.

The next one was issued by George II., and bears his bust on the obverse, facing left. He is in armour, and wears a laurel-wreath, and is surrounded by the legend, *Georgius II. D.G. Mag: Br: Fr: et*

*Hib : Rex.* The reverse bears the representation of an Indian shooting at a deer on the right beneath a tree. It is of brass (1in. diameter), and was found in 1865 at Lackawanna, Pa.

In 1753, Sir Danvers Osborne, Governor of New York, brought from England thirty silver medals for presentation to the chiefs of the Six Nations. The medals were cast and chased, and were fitted with loops and rings for suspension, and were worn with a broad watered-silk scarlet ribbon. They were 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. The obverse bore the bust of the King facing left, surrounded by the legend *Georgius II. D.G. Mag: Bri: Fra: et H. Rex. F.D.* Reverse, the royal arms and supporters, with garter and motto, *Dieu et mon droit.*

In 1757, the dies for a medal were engraved by one Duffield, of Philadelphia, to be presented to the North-American Indians by the *Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means.* They were struck in silver, copper, and pewter, and were 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. The obverse bears a bust of the King facing left, with laurel-wreath and armour, and surmounted by the legend, *Georgius II. Dei Gratia.* On the reverse are shown a white man and an Indian sitting on the ground on either side of a fire, the former offering a pipe of peace to the latter. On the right, beside the man, is a tree; and on the left, above the Indian, the sun is shown. In the exergue is the date, 1757, and the whole is surrounded by the inscription, *Let us look to the Most High, Who blessed our fathers with peace.* The medals were pierced for rings for suspension.

In Betts' "American Colonial History," in a chapter on the historical medals of America during

the period of the inter-colonial wars, three medals are mentioned as having been given by the British Government to members of the native tribes who assisted at the capture of Montreal in 1760. The obverse bears a representation of a fortified town with five spires and five bastions, and with a river in front. On the right is a fort, on which is a flag flying, bearing St. George's Cross; above, *Montreal*; in the exergue, *D.C.F. (D.C. Fecit?)*. Reverse, engraved across the centre, *Onondagos*; above, in running type, *Tekahon Waghse*. The obverse is cast and chased, and a loop is attached to the medal for suspension. The medal is silver, and is  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. diameter.

The second one has exactly the same obverse, but the reverse is engraved, *Madoghk: Mohickans*. It is the same size as the former, and is exactly like it in other respects.

The third one mentioned is 2 in. in diameter, with the same obverse as the other two, and similar in other respects, but the reverse is engraved, *Tankalkel, Mohickans*.

We now come to the medals given by King George III. These medals were struck for distribution amongst the Indian chiefs at the close of the French and Indian wars. The obverse bears a youthful bust of the King to the right, in armour, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter, the hair in a double curl over the ear. Seven rivets are shown on the front of the breast-plate. Reverse, the royal arms and supporters in high relief, the quarterings on the shield being those of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Hanover. The medal is silver, and is  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter. These medals vary somewhat in design,

so it is evident that more than one die was made. In one of them the King's hair is in a single curl over the ear; and in this medal a crack is observable in the die, extending across the shoulder and half-way towards the *I* in the word *Georgius* of the inscription. In another *eight* rivets are shown on the breast-plate, and on the reverse the lion's paw touches the *I* in *Honi* in the inscription on the Garter surrounding the shield, whereas in another it touches the *N*. They also vary in size by  $\frac{1}{8}$ in., some being  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and others  $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. and 3in. diameter. Specimens have been found in silver, silver-gilt, and also in pewter. The date of issue is somewhat hard to fix, but it is ingeniously settled in the before-mentioned work by Mr. Betts in this way. The next medal described was struck as a gift to friendly Indians, who sent an address of congratulation to the King upon his marriage. As the marriage took place on September 8th, 1761, and as several months must have elapsed before the delivery of the address, and as all the reverses of the medals are the same, the year 1762 was probably the date of issue. Obverse, bust of the King to the right, and that of Queen Charlotte to the left, facing each other; above them is a curtain tied back with cords and tassels, and falling midway between the heads; no legend. Reverse, similar to the previous medal described, but with the shield in much lower relief, the lion and unicorn being much thinner and more erect, and the whole design larger in proportion to the size of the medal. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and pierced for suspension.

Another medal having exactly the same design on the reverse, has on the obverse a bust of the King to the

right, in armour, and surmounted by the inscription, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia*, but with only six rivets on the front of the breast-plate. It is of the same diameter as the previous medal described.

In 1764, another medal was issued, having on the obverse a bust of the King, in armour, to the right, surmounted by the inscription, *Georgius III. D.G.M. Bri. Fran. et Hib. Rex F.D.* The reverse bears a representation of an Indian and a white man, both seated, the former holding a pipe towards the latter.

In the background a city and harbour. A loop is fixed to the medal, formed by a pipe and eagle's wing, crossed. Above is the inscription, *Happy while united*; and, in the exergue, the date, 1764. Varieties of medals of this design exist; one has a similar bust of the King, but, in addition, laureated, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and in the inscription the *N* is left out in *Fran.* The reverse of this medal is slightly different. Although the legend and exergue are the same, in addition to the figures before-mentioned, there is on the right a house on a rocky point, and also three ships are shown in the harbour in full sail. The Indian also holds his pipe in the left hand, and grasps with his right the white man's hand. Behind him are a tree and a building. This is a cast, silver medal, (2 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.) Another has a similar bust of the King on the obverse, but without a wreath, and with the hair tied behind with a long ribbon. The reverse is similar, but no ships are shown, neither is there a date in the exergue. This medal is 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, and is illustrated in Captain Tancred's well-known book on medals.

Another one has a similar bust of the King, laureated, but wearing a wig tied in a bow. The legend is the same as in the preceding medals. The reverse is also similar, but there are several houses shown, and only *two* ships on the sea. This medal is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter, and was found in a grave at old Fort London in October, 1875. It is a silver struck medal.

The next medal was probably issued at the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. One of them was recently taken from the grave of Otussa (son of the celebrated Indian Chief Pontiac) on Presque Isle, at the mouth of the Shawnee river. The obverse bears an armoured bust of the King to the right, wearing the ribbon of the Garter, and surmounted by the legend, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia*. The reverse represents the British lion lying under a tree on the left, behind which are a church and two houses. A snarling wolf is on the right (emblematic of France), behind which are trees and shrubs. The medal is silver. (2 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter.)

During the Revolutionary War the British Government frequently employed Indians in conjunction with our own troops, and notably in 1777 under Burgoyne in his march on Albany, &c. A medal supposed to have been issued in 1777 or 1778, as a reward to the chiefs, has on the obverse a "young" bust of the King, in armour, to the right, with hair tied behind, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. Above is the legend, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia*. The reverse has the royal arms and supporters, surmounted by a crown. Upon a ribbon below, *Dieu et mon droit*. Behind the ribbon a rose and thistle, two leaves appearing on each stem above

the ribbon. The quartering of the arms shows England impaling Scotland in the first, France in the second, Ireland in the third, and Hanover in the fourth. (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.) Silver, with a loop for suspension. The motto has a full stop between each word.

The next medal has a similar obverse; and the design of the reverse is much the same as the preceding, but the mottoes are not punctuated. The word *Qui* is partly concealed by the crown, and the letters "Y" and "P" are hidden by the leg of the unicorn. *Four* leaves also appear on each stem above the ribbon, and the quarterings of the shield are different, England being in the first and fourth, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third. The arms of Hanover, with a crown, are borne as a scutcheon of pretence. It is silver (2 $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter), and has an ornamental loop for suspension. The fleur-de-lys of France were removed by Royal Proclamation from the shield of Great Britain in 1801, so that this medal was issued after that date.

On April 30th, 1896, there was sold in New York a silver medal (3in. diameter), given by the Hudson's Bay Company as a means "of fostering friendly relations with the Indian chiefs." The obverse bears the bust of the King to the left, in armour, by "Kuchler," whose initials are shown beneath the shoulder, surrounded by the legend, *Georgius III. D. G. Brittaniarum Rex. fid. def. &c.* On the reverse are the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company, with two deer as supporters; below a scroll, with the motto, *Pro Pelle cutem*. The medal was somewhat worn, and was pierced for suspension. It has no date, so that the year of issue cannot be fixed.

In 1814, silver and bronze medals were issued, having on the obverse an "old" bust of the King to the right, and wearing the robes and collar of the Order of the Garter, and surrounded by the legend, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex. F. D.* The reverse has the royal arms of the period with supporters, and below the date, 1814. An ornamental loop was fitted for suspension, and the medals were 3in. diameter.

The Author has been unable to trace any medals given to the Indians by either of the succeeding sovereigns, George IV. or William IV.; but in 1840 one was issued by Queen Victoria, having on the obverse the bust of the Queen to the left, wearing a diadem, and surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina F.D.* The reverse bears the royal arms and motto, with the date, 1840, in the exergue. The medal is silver (3in. diameter), with a ring for suspension.

Victoria.

An exactly similar medal to the above, but 1½in. diameter, was issued at the same time for services rendered in 1837.

In 1875, a medal was issued by the Canadian Government to Indian chiefs who entered into certain agreements with the Governor. The obverse bears a somewhat similar bust of the Queen as that on the New Zealand medal. On one side is the word *Victoria*, and on the other *Regina*. The obverse represents a British field officer on the left, clasping the hand of an Indian chief on the right; behind the officer is the sun just appearing above the horizon, and behind the Indian is an encampment. Above are the words, *Indian Treaty No. —*, and below, *187—*, leaving the number and date of the treaty to be subsequently

filled in. The medal is silver (3in. diameter), and has a loop for suspension.

These medals were much valued by the natives who received them, and many references to them are found in records of travel amongst the Indian tribes. Even to this day many of them are worn by the descendants of the original recipients.

In a recently published account of Reil's Rebellion, in 1885, Major-General Strange, describing the battle of Frog Lake on May 24th, says:

"The fallen Indian was the Chief. He wore the Queen's medal, supplied by the Canadian Government, an ornament about the size of an agricultural trophy for a prize pig. These medals are solid silver, and much valued by the chiefs, who hand them down from father to son. Some of them bear the image and superscription of good King George III. The next morning, on passing the spot where he fell, I noticed the tall athletic figure of the dusky warrior as he lay like a bronze statue. He had lost his scalp, and his medal."

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## BRITISH ORDERS.



S a large number of the following Orders are worn by officers of the army and navy—having in many cases been given for distinguished services—a brief description of each of them is quite within the range of this book. The first in order of importance is:

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (K.G.) instituted by King Edward III., in 1348. There are <sup>The Garter</sup> twenty-six Knights, including the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales. The garter is of dark blue velvet, embroidered in gold, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; the buckle and clasp are gold, and it has a gold embroidered edge. The Queen wears it on the left arm, above the elbow, and the Knights on the left leg, below the knee. The collar is of gold, and was added by King Henry VII. It weighs 36oz., and consists of twenty-six buckled garters, and alternately knots of cords. The garters encircle alternately a red rose charged with a white one, and a white rose charged with a red one. "The George" is worn as a pendant to the collar, and is a figure of St. George and the Dragon in coloured enamels. The lesser George—similar to the above, but encircled by

a buckled garter, forming an oval—is worn from the dark blue ribbon of the Order, suspended from the left shoulder. The star is of silver, with eight radiated points; in the centre is the cross of St. George in red enamel, on a white background; it is encircled by a blue enamelled garter and motto, in silver letters, and is worn on the left breast.

**THE MOST NOBLE AND MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE (OF SCOTLAND) (K.T.)**, the origin of which is unknown, was revived, in 1540, by King James V. of Scotland. The Order consists of the Sovereign and sixteen Knights. The collar is of gold, and consists of sixteen thistles, alternating with the same number of sprigs of rue—four in each group, interlaced; they are all enamelled in proper colours. The badge is a gold, eight-pointed star, with an enamelled figure of St. Andrew bearing a silver cross; it is worn as a pendant to the collar. Another badge is similar in design to the above, but is surrounded by an oval band charged with the motto of the Order, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. It is worn depending from a broad, dark green ribbon which crosses the left shoulder. The star is silver, with rays in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and has rays issuing from between the limbs in the form of a lozenge; in the centre, on a gold background, is a thistle, enamelled in proper colours, surrounded by a dark green band, charged with the motto in gold letters.

**THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (K.P.)** was instituted by George III., in 1783, and consists of the Sovereign, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two Knights. The collar is of gold, and consists of six harps and five red and white roses, enamelled, tied together with knots of gold. The

badge is of gold, and is oval in form. It is pendent from the collar by a harp, and has the cross of St. Patrick, with a shamrock in the centre, on each leaf of which is a gold imperial crown ; the whole is surrounded by a light blue enamelled circle bearing the motto, *Quis Separabit*, and the date, *MDCCCLXXXIII*. The star is worn on the left side, and is similar to the badge in design, but the surrounding circle is round instead of oval, and is surrounded by an eight pointed, radiating, silver star.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH was first instituted by King Henry IV., in 1399, and revived <sup>The Bath</sup> by King George I., in 1725. The Civil Orders were added in 1847. The Order consists of three classes :

- (1) Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.) : Fifty Military Knights and twenty-five Civil Knights.
- (2) Knight Commanders (K.C.B.) : 125 Military and eighty Civil Knights.
- (3) Companions (C.B.) : 690 Military and 250 Civil Knights.

The Military Order is only conferred on officers of, or above, the rank of major in the army or commander in the navy, and only for services against the enemy. The collar is of gold, and weighs 300z. It consists of nine imperial crowns, and eight groups of rose, shamrock, and thistle, enamelled in proper colours, issuing from a sceptre, and linked together with seventeen white enamelled knots ; it has the badge for a pendant. The badge is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, and in each angle is a gold lion. In the centre are a rose, shamrock, and thistle, issuing from a sceptre, between three imperial crowns, and surrounded by a red enamelled circle, charged with the motto, in gold letters, *Tria juncta in uno*. The circle

is surrounded by two laurel-branches, and below is a blue, enamelled scroll, bearing the motto, *Ich dien*, in gold letters.

The G.C.B. badge is worn by a red ribbon across the right shoulder.

The K.C.B. is worn by a red ribbon round the neck, and the C.B. by a red ribbon on the left breast. The G.C.B. star is a gold, Maltese cross, mounted on a silver, flaming star; in the centre of the cross is the motto, on a red, enamelled circle, and inside it are three imperial crowns. The circle is surrounded by an olive-wreath. On the lower limb of the cross is the motto, *Ich dien*, in gold letters, on a blue, enamelled scroll. On the K.C.B. star the Maltese cross is omitted, and the star itself is in the form of a silver cross *pâtée*. The C.B. merely has the cross as badge, which does not, like the others, carry the honour of knighthood with it.

The C.B. badge is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. square, and weighs 1'487oz.; the K.C.B. badge is  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. square, and weighs 2'032oz.; and the G.C.B. is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. square, and weighs 3'100oz. In accordance with a recent order these are now given in silver-gilt instead of pure gold.

The stars granted in the earlier part of the century vary in size, as formerly the Knights had to buy their own, and they were made to suit their individual ideas.

The Civil Orders, which are occasionally bestowed on officers for services rendered in times of peace, consist of a badge and star. The badge is oval, and made of gold; in the centre is the device of the Order, in filagree work, surrounded by the garter charged with the motto. The badge of all three classes is alike, only varying in size.

The Civil G.C.B. star has eight rays, and in the centre three crowns on a white ground, surrounded by the motto, on a red enamelled ground. The K.C.B. Civil star is the same as that of the Military Order, only omitting the laurel-wreath and the motto.

The old badges of the Military Order, previous to 1815, of which there was only one class, were exactly the same as those instituted for the Civil Orders in 1847. The only way to distinguish between the old Military, and the modern Civil badges is by the "hall-mark." All those bearing a hall-mark, previous to 1815, are obviously Military badges. The gold and enamelled Military cross was instituted in 1815.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, consists Star of India. of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India, and twenty-five Knights. It is divided into three classes, and was enlarged in 1866, 1875, and 1876 :

(1) Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.) : Thirty members—eighteen native and twelve European.

(2) Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.) : Seventy-two members.

(3) Companions (C.S.I.) : 144 members.

The collar is of gold, and is composed of roses, lotus-flowers, and palm-branches ; the roses are alternately red and white, and the other emblems are enamelled in proper colours ; in the centre is the imperial crown, from which the badge depends. The badge consists of a brilliant star of five points, to which is suspended an oval, cameo, profile bust of the Queen. Encircling it, on light blue enamel, is the motto, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, in gold letters. The investment badge is similar in design to the above,

but the star, the setting of the cameo, and the motto, are all of diamonds. It is worn with a sky-blue ribbon with narrow, white edges. The star is of diamonds, five-pointed, and on a gold field, radiated. It is surrounded by a light blue enamelled circle, charged with the motto in diamonds; the whole is encircled by wavy rays of gold.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL

St. Michael AND ST. GEORGE was founded by George IV., in  
and St. George. 1818, and extended in 1868 and 1877. It now

consists of fifty Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.), 150 Knights Commanders (K.C.M.G.), and 260 Companions (C.M.G.). The collar is of gold, and consists alternately of lions of England, and white, enamelled Maltese crosses, and the monograms, *S. M.* and *S. G.* In the centre of the collar are two winged lions, holding a book and seven arrows. The badge is a seven-pointed star of double rays, enamelled white, and edged with gold; in the centre, on one side, is a figure of St. Michael defeating Satan, and on the other side, St. George and the Dragon. Surrounding them is a blue, enamelled circle, charged with the motto, *Auspicium melioris ævi* and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is of Saxon-blue, with a scarlet stripe down the centre.

The star of the Knights Grand Cross is composed of seven silver rays with a gold ray between each, and over all the cross of St. George, enamelled red. In the centre is a figure of St. Michael and Satan, surrounded by a blue, enamelled circle, inscribed, *Auspicium melioris ævi*. The Knights Commanders Cross is of eight points, with a similar cross above, and St. George's Cross in red enamel, the centre having the same effigy and motto as the other cross.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE was instituted by the Queen in 1878, and consists of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India (Grand Master), eight Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), the Indian Councillors (K.C.I.E.), and 120 Companions (C.I.E.). The badge is a gold rose, enamelled red, with five leaves; each leaf is charged with a letter of the word *India*. In the centre is a bust of Her Majesty, surrounded by a purple, enamelled circle, inscribed, *Victoria Imperatrix*; the whole is surmounted by an imperial crown. It is worn suspended from a ribbon of imperial purple. On the more recent badges the letters are omitted on the rose-leaves. The collar is composed of elephants, lotus-flowers, peacocks, and Indian roses.

The star is of five rays, with the bust of the Queen on a gold centre, surrounded by a purple enamelled circle, charged with the motto of the order, *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880. It is composed of the Sovereign and forty-five Ladies, and is divided into four classes, the first of which is composed entirely of royal personages, British as well as foreign. The ribbon is white moiré, 1½ in. wide.

The insignia of the first and second classes consist of an onyx cameo with the busts of the Queen and the Prince Consort, surmounted by an Imperial crown. The first class badge is set in diamonds, and that of the second class in pearls. The third class badge is in the form of a monogram, *V. & A.*, in pearls and rubies.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA was instituted in 1878, and is given solely to natives

Crown of  
India.

and persons holding offices under the Indian Government. The badge consists of the monogram, *V.R.I.*, in diamonds, turquoises, and pearls. It is surmounted by an oval border of pearls, and is surrounded by a jewelled imperial crown. It is worn from a light blue, watered ribbon edged with white.

*Distin-*  
*guished*  
*Service.*

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.) was instituted by Royal Warrant in 1886. It is bestowed on officers of the navy, land forces, marines, and the Indian or colonial naval or military forces, who have been specially mentioned in dispatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field, or before the enemy. The Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The Royal Warrant says :

We have taken into our royal consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in our naval and military services who have been honourably mentioned in dispatches are limited. Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war, we have instituted a new naval and military order of distinction, which we are desirous should be highly prized by the officers of our naval and military services.

The badge consists of a gold cross *pâtee* convexed ( $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. square), enamelled white, edged with gold, having on the obverse, in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the imperial crown in gold, upon a red enamelled ground. On the reverse, the monogram, *V.R.I.*, within a laurel-wreath, and upon a red enamelled ground. It is worn upon the left breast, and is suspended from a red ribbon edged with blue, 1 in. wide.

*Royal Red*  
*Cross.*

THE ROYAL RED CROSS (R.R.C.), instituted on April 27th, 1883, is given to any ladies or nursing-sisters who may be recommended for special exertions

in attending to the sick and wounded soldiers (or sailors) in the field or in military hospitals. The badge is a crimson enamelled cross, edged with gold, (1½ in. diameter), having on the four arms, *Faith*, *Hope*, *Charity*, and the date—1883. In the centre is a bust of the Queen. The reverse is plain, with the royal cipher and imperial crown on the centre, in relief. The cross is attached to a dark blue ribbon with red edges (1 in. wide), tied in a bow, and is worn on the left shoulder.

THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA (O.B.I.) is conferred upon native commissioned officers of the Indian army for long and faithful service.

Class I. is a gold, radiated star (15in. diameter). In the centre is a lion, on a light blue enamelled ground, within a narrow dark blue band, inscribed, *Order of British India*, and inclosed in a laurel-wreath; a crown and ring above for suspension.

Class II. a similar badge, with dark blue centre, but without the crown for suspension. (1½ in. diameter.) Reverse, plain in both classes.

The decoration is worn round the neck. The ribbon is red in both cases; formerly it was light blue. This order was instituted in 1837 as a reward for "long, faithful, and honourable service," by the East India Company. It is conferred upon native non-commissioned officers, and consists of two classes. The first carries with it the title of *Sirdar Bahadur*, with an allowance of two rupees a day; and the second the title of *Bahadur*, with one rupee a day, and on transfer to the pension-list the allowance is added to the usual pension.

THE IMPERIAL MEDAL OF INDIA.—Gold and silver medals were given when Her Majesty was proclaimed Imperial Medal of India.

Empress of India, on January 1st, 1877. On the obverse is a crowned and veiled bust of the Queen, with the legend, *Victoria, 1st January, 1877.* On the reverse, in Persian, English, and Hindoostani, *Empress of India.* The ribbon is crimson with yellow edges,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide. This medal was given in gold to the native chiefs of India, in silver to one man in every regiment, British and native, serving in India at the time, and to leading civilians. It is worn suspended from the neck. (2·3 in. diameter.)

**THE IMPERIAL JUBILEE MEDAL.**—Given to members of the royal family, the royal guests, and the officers commanding the various guards of honour

Jubilee  
Medal. on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, June 1887.

Reverse, a bust of Her Majesty, the same as that on the Jubilee coinage, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria D.G. Regina et Imperatrix F.D.* Obverse, *In commemoration of the 50th. year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, June 21st. 1887,* surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Ribbon, light blue with a dark blue stripe down the centre. The medal is  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. diameter, and was given in gold, and also in silver and bronze, to other officials and members of the Household.

A similar medal was issued on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Queen's accession in June 1897, having a similar obverse, but bearing on the reverse the same inscription, but with the words *60th. year* substituted for the other number, and the date altered to *June 20 1897.* Those who were already in possession of the 1887 medal received a bar, dated 1897, instead of a second medal, which was worn on the ribbon. Like the first, it was given

in gold, silver, and bronze. The officers of the detachment of colonial troops who came to London for the Jubilee Procession received, amongst others, the medal in silver, and the men in bronze. There were over 900 recipients.

THE BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—This order was instituted by King James I., in November, 1624, and confirmed by Charles I. in November, 1629, and conferred on 100 Baronets. The badge consisted of a gold shield, enamelled white, on which is St. Andrew's cross, enamelled blue. In the centre of the shield is a smaller gold shield charged with the Scottish Lion, enamelled red. Above, is a royal crown, enamelled in proper colours. The whole is surrounded by a blue enamelled oval border, charged with the motto of the Order in gold letters, *Fax Mantis Honestae Gloria*. A ring for suspension. Ribbon, orange. The badge is 1 $\frac{5}{8}$  in. by 2 in., and is extremely rare. Both sides are alike.

Nova Scotia  
Baronets.

In August, 1835, the Baronets of England were anxious that insignia should be granted to their Order, and a committee petitioned the Heralds' College to that effect. Amongst other insignia which they considered desirable was a gold badge in the shape of a double Maltese cross, enamelled white. In the centre is a red hand of Ulster, surrounded by a purple enamelled garter, charged with the words *Institutionis, A.D. 1611*. The cross rests on a green enamelled laurel-wreath, and is suspended from a royal crown. Permission to wear the insignia was not granted; and the Author at one time had the cross originally submitted with the petition in his collection.

Baronets  
Badge.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.— Originally instituted at the close of the 11th century,

St. John of  
Jerusalem.

it was revived in May, 1888. The badge is of gold, in the shape of an eight-pointed star, enamelled white on one side only, the reverse being plain gold. Between the four arms are alternately a lion and a lamb. Ribbon, black watered-silk. The badges of the lower grades are similar in shape, but made of silver-gilt. Medals are also given in silver and bronze, having on the obverse a Maltese cross, surrounded by the legend, *For service in the cause of humanity*. Reverse, a sprig of St. John's Wort, with which are inscribed scrolls bearing the words, *Jerusalem, England*, and surrounded by the legend, *Awarded by the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England*.

QUEEN'S MESSENGER'S BADGE.—A silver-gilt garter, Queen's inscribed with the motto of the Order of the Garter, Messen-ger's. and surmounted by an Imperial crown. Below is suspended a silver greyhound at full gallop. Inside the garter is an ivory disc, on which is painted the royal coat of arms; above, *V.R.* Ribbon, blue. For some years past this badge has not been used.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.—Instituted Victorian April 21st, 1896. The number of members is unlimited, Order. and it is bestowed alike on British subjects and foreigners. There are five classes, including Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Commanders. The badge is a Maltese cross of eight points, enamelled white. In the centre, on a red enamelled ground, is the monogram, *V.R.I.*, in gold, surrounded by an oval band, enamelled garter-blue, on which, in gold letters, is the word *Victoria*. An Imperial crown, enamelled in proper colours, surmounts all. This badge is worn by the first class, suspended from the ribbon over the right shoulder; by the

second and third classes round the neck; and by the fourth class on the left breast. The badges vary in size in the first, second, and fourth classes, those of the second and third being the same size. The fifth class wear on the left breast a badge the same size as that of the fourth class, but it is of frosted silver, instead of being enamelled. The first class star is of silver, of eight points, and in the centre the enamelled badge, as above described. The second class star is in the form of a silver Maltese cross, with smaller rays between the arms, and with the badge in the centre in silver instead of white enamel. Ribbon, dark blue with three narrow stripes—red, white, red—at either edge.

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## FOREIGN ORDERS WORN BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.



THE following Orders have been at various times bestowed upon British officers and soldiers by foreign potentates, for military services rendered, and also for individual deeds of heroism in campaigns shared with our allies. Permission has been given to receive and wear all those described.

### ABYSSINIA.

THE ORDER OF SOLOMAN.—Given to Admiral Sir Wm. Hewitt. A gold filigree star of six points, formed of two interlaced triangles,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. broad. The star is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. square over the points, and has two bars in the middle arranged at right angles to each other. On the horizontal arm of the central cross are three rubies, and on the vertical arm two emeralds. A curious gold suspender is attached, somewhat in the shape of a capital A. The front has a curious design engraved all round the star, and the reverse is inscribed in native characters, *The cross has conquered the strangers of Ishmael; the King of Kings, John the King of the Lion of Ethiopia.*

## AFGHANISTAN.

ORDER OF THE DOORANEE.—This Order was given by Shah Shoojah to British officers in 1839. A gold Maltese cross, with balls at the points, supported by two crossed swords. In the centre is a circle of pearls, within which, on a blue and green enamelled ground, in Persian letters, the following words are inscribed: *Pearl of the Age.* Ribbon, red and green. There were three classes of this decoration. Six of the first, eighteen of the second, and forty of the third, were given.

## AUSTRIA.

ORDER OF MARIA THERESA.—See pages 17 to 20.

ORDER OF LEOPOLD.—An octagonal gold cross, enamelled red with white edges. The centre is also red, on which is enamelled the Imperial monogram *F.J.A.* Around this is a white enamelled band, inscribed, *Integritate et Merito.* The whole is surmounted by the imperial crown of Austria as a suspender. Ribbon, scarlet with white edges.

## BAVARIA.

ORDER OF MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH.—A gold cross, enamelled white, with golden rays in the angles; in the centre of the obverse the initials of the founder—Maximilian Joseph—in gold. On the reverse, the motto of the Order, *Virtuti pro patria.* Ribbon, black with narrow white and blue borders.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled blue; in the centre a figure of St. Michael standing upon Satan and surrounded by flames. The whole surmounted by a gold crown. Ribbon, light blue with red edges.

The star is of silver, of eight points, on which is a gold Maltese cross, with the letters *P.F.P.F.* on each arm. The centre is enamelled blue, with the motto, *Quis ut Deus*, in raised gold letters.

#### BELGIUM.

**ORDER OF LEOPOLD.**—Instituted in 1832, and divided into five classes. A white enamelled cross, with branches of oak and laurel between the points, surmounted by a royal crown. The Military Orders have two crossed swords placed under the crown. Obverse, in the centre of the cross, the arms of the kingdom, on black enamel, surrounded by a red circle, on which is the motto of the Order, *L'Union fait la force*. Reverse, the cypher of the king, in a monogram on a black ground, within a red and two small gold circles. Ribbon, crimson-watered silk. The star is of silver, with a gold lion on a black enamelled ground, surrounded by the motto. Two crossed swords between the points of the star.

#### CHINA.

**ORDERS OF THE BUTTON (RUBY AND BLUE).**—Gold medals, having on the obverse the Imperial arms of China, with red or blue crystal in the centre. Reverse, in Chinese letters, *The Imperially-bestowed Precious Star of the First Rank, Ta Tsing, the Great Tsing*. The medal is worn suspended from a gold pin on the breast. From the lower side of the medal two green tassels are suspended, tied with pink and red silk.

**ORDER OF THE CRYSTAL BUTTON.**—This is of silver, and has an ornamental design on the obverse,

with a clear crystal ball in the centre. Reverse, in Chinese letters, *For Encouragement of Merit, Military Valour*. The decoration is worn with a yellow silk braid, with shaded blue threads. From the lower side of the medal are suspended two blue tassels, knotted with pink silk.

ORDER OF THE GREEN BUTTON.—A silver medal, with a green, crystal ball in the centre. Obverse, Chinese characters signifying *Imperial Reward, issued from the Office of the Intendant of the Province of Kiang-Su*. Reverse, ornamental scrolls. Ribbon, yellow braid, and, from a loop below, two blue tassels, knotted with red silk. Four men of the 67th Foot received this decoration, and one specimen is now in Colonel Murray's collection.

ORDER OF VALOUR.—*Tsaining tsz wu Kung Tai Tsing un Shang.* (*Conferred by favour of Military Merit; an Imperial Reward of the Great Tsing.*) A gold medal (1½in. diameter), with a Chinese inscription on both sides, and with two dragons curled round the outside. It is suspended by three small gold chains, each of three links, to an ornamental cross-bar composed of dragons, which in turn is similarly suspended from another bar slightly different in design from the lower one. Three more short chains are attached to a bar, 1½in. wide, with a rectangular opening in the middle, and two more chains attach the whole to a gold ring, through which is passed a yellow ribbon, 1¼in. wide.

#### FRANCE.

LEGION OF HONOUR.—See page 92.

VALEUR ET DISCIPLINE.—See page 93.

GENEVA CROSS.—See page 332.

## GREECE.

ORDER OF THE REDEEMER.—A gold octagonal cross, enamelled white, a wreath of oak and laurel, enamelled green, connecting the arms of the cross. In the centre, on an enamelled blue ground, is a white Greek cross, surrounded by a Greek inscription. A gold crown for suspension. On the obverse, an effigy of King Otho. Ribbon, light blue watered with white edges. The star is of silver radiations, with a similar design to the obverse of the cross in the centre.

## HANOVER.

ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER.—Founded in 1815 by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and discontinued when Hanover ceased to be under the Government of this country. The cross or badge is of gold, with a lion between each division; in the centre, on a red enamelled ground, is the white horse of Hanover, surrounded by a light blue enamelled circle, charged with the motto, in gold letters, *Nec Aspera Terrent*; surrounding the circle is a laurel-wreath. On the reverse is the monogram, *G.R.*, in gold letters on a red ground, surmounted by the British crown. Surrounding it is a gold circle, with the date of the institution of the Order, *MDCCCXV*. The cross is surmounted by the Hanoverian crown, and below it are two crossed swords. The star is of silver, of eight points; the centre is similar to the centre of the badge, but has two crossed swords between the divisions of the star, in gold, on the silver radiations. The ribbon is light blue watered silk.

The Civil Order is of exactly the same design as the Military, but the crossed swords are omitted on the star and the badge, and an oak-wreath is

substituted for the laurel-wreath. The first class badge, K.G.C., of the Civil Order is  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. square, exclusive of the crown, and including it  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long to the loop for suspension. It weighs 1oz. 8dwt. 12gr. The K.C. is  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. square, and the Knight's cross is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, the design of all being the same. The fourth class of the Order consists of a gold or silver medal, having on the obverse the bust of the Prince Regent, and on the reverse the inscription, *Verdienst ums Vaterland*, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. The name and rank of the recipient are engraved on the edge.

#### HOLLAND.

ORDER OF THE LION.—Obverse, a gold cross, enamelled white, and with gold balls on the eight points. Between the arms of the cross a gold "W." On the centre a lion rampant, crowned and holding a sword. A gold crown for suspension. Reverse, on a blue ground, the motto, *Virtus nobilitat.* Ribbon, blue with orange edges. The first class star is of gold, of eight points. In the middle a Maltese cross, in the centre of which is the motto of the Order, on a blue enamelled ground. The second class star is of similar design, but has no radiations forming a star. It is surmounted by a crown.

THE ORDER OF WILLIAM.—A gold octagonal cross, enamelled white, with balls at each of the points. On each arm is one of the following words: *Voor, Moed, Belied, Trouw.* A green enamelled leaf between each arm, and surmounted by a gold crown for suspension. Reverse, a blue enamelled centre, on which is a gold "W," surrounded by a wreath. Ribbon, orange with blue edges. The first

class star is of silver, of eight points, in the centre of which is a facsimile of the cross. The second class star is of exactly similar design to the cross, and is surmounted by a crown.

#### ITALY.

PAPAL MEDAL.—See page 102.

MILITARY ORDER OF SAVOY.—Obverse, a red enamelled Geneva cross, of gold, for the first and second classes, and silver for the third class, upon which is an enamelled white cross, surrounded by a green enamelled laurel-wreath, the whole surmounted by a crown. Reverse, without enamel, in the centre the monogram *V.E.* beneath a crown. Ribbon, light blue watered. The star of the first class is of silver, with eight flaming rays. The centre is enamelled blue, on which is the monogram *V.E.*, crowned, and surrounded by the motto, *Al Merito ed al Valore*.

NAVAL MEDAL FOR VALOUR.—For services rendered at the wreck of the Italian emigrant ship, *Utopia*, off Gibraltar, on March 17th, 1891, the King of Italy distributed silver and bronze medals to a few officers and men of the Royal Navy. Obverse, the Italian shield, crowned, and surrounded by a wreath of oak and palms. Outside, the legend, *Al Valore di Marina*. Reverse, an oak-wreath, inside which is engraved the recipient's name. Ribbon, dark blue with two white stripes near the edges.

The following is a list of the recipients, for which the Author is indebted to Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of Portsea: Officers, silver: Captain B. F. Clark. Lieuts. A. J. Hotham, Harry Jones, R. Sullivan, A. H. Tremayne, R. H. Bacon, W. G. Ruck-Keene, and H. E. T. Worthington. Act.-Lieut., R.N.R.,

Chas. H. Watkins. *Sub.-Lieut.*, Sampson Sladen.  
*Midshipmen*, C. A. W. Wrightson and W. D.  
Paton. *Gunner*, J. J. Tapper.

*Men*, bronze: E. J. Aggar, Saml. Baker, Jas.  
Case, Jas. Connor, G. Courtis, Chas. Damany, Jas.  
Farrell, Wm. Freago, Ezekiel Gibbs, F. G. M.  
Harper, John Hodge, Jas. Knight, Chas. Launder,  
Hy. Lee, Edw. Bennett, Arthur Leslie, Geo. Lewis,  
Hy. Longstaff, Wm. Lyne, Jas. Mahoney, Wm.  
Puckey, Arthur Read, Chas. Rowse, Edwin Sams,  
Geo. Smith, Alex. Soathern, Jas. Stephens, John  
Sullivan, Saml. Westgate, and W. Wilkes.

#### JAPAN.

THE GRAND ORDER OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.—  
Instituted in 1876, the Mikado being the head of the  
Order. It is the highest Order in the Empire, and  
the Prince of Wales and the Emperor Alexander II.  
of Russia are amongst the recipients. The star of  
the decoration is of silver radiations of four points,  
enamelled white, with a gold star, enamelled white,  
in the centre. The centre of the gold star is of  
crimson enamel, and is supposed to represent the  
rising sun and rays. Outside the gold star, and  
joining the arms of the silver cross, is a wreath of  
chrysanthemum-leaves, enamelled green, and four  
chrysanthemum flowers, enamelled yellow, with scarlet  
centres. On the back of the star are four Japanese  
characters, meaning *The Mark of the Grand Order*.  
The badge is similar to the star, but without the  
silver star, and is suspended by a gold disc, enamelled  
yellow, and with the same inscription, in gold letters,  
as on the back of the star. Ribbon, scarlet with  
blue edges, 3in. wide.

### PERSIA.

ORDER OF THE LION AND THE SUN.—A five-pointed, silver star, with points consisting of seven rays of varying lengths; between each arm a green enamelled ray. In the centre, within a circle of diamond points, a lion couchant, with the rising sun behind him, all enamelled in proper colours. A silver star for suspension. Ribbon, green. There are several classes of this Order, some of which wear in addition a star of similar design.

### PORTUGAL.

ORDER OF ST. BENOIT D'AVIS.—The badge is a gold cross-fleury, enamelled green, with fleur-de-lys at the four points, pendent from a gold star, enamelled white, with seven points. In the centre, the Sacred Heart, enamelled crimson. The star is silver, with the badge as above in the centre. Ribbon, green.

ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD.—A five-pointed star, in white enamel, on gold, suspended from a tower, and surrounded by a green enamelled wreath. Obverse, a sword resting on a wreath of oak, and surrounded by the legend, *Valor, Lealdade e Merito*. Reverse, an open book; on one page the arms of Portugal; on the other, *Carta Constitutional da Monarquia*, surrounded by the legend, *Pelo Rei e pela Lei*. Ribbon, dark blue.

The badges given during the Peninsular War were of gold, and consisted of a star of seven points, enamelled blue and white, and resting upon a wreath suspended from a tower. Obverse, the bust of the king, surrounded by the legend, *Joao D.G. Reg. de port. P. Do Brasil*. Reverse, a sword resting on a

laurel-wreath within a circle, bearing the motto, *Valor e lealdo*. The first class badge is of large size, similar in design to the above, but of plain gold, without any enamel. The star is of silver, with a design in the centre similar to the reverse of the badge.

See also Portuguese Cross (page 41).

ORDER OF THE CONCEPTION.—A nine-pointed gold star, enamelled white, and surrounded by golden rays. Between each of the arms of the star a small five-pointed silver star. In the centre, a monogram in gold letters, *A.M.*, and surrounded by a blue enamelled circle, with the motto, *Padrocira do Reine*. A gold crown for suspension. Ribbon, light blue with two white stripes near the edges. The star is exactly similar in design to the badge.

#### PRUSSIA.

THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE.—An octagonal cross, enamelled blue, with a black Prussian eagle between each of the four arms. In the centre, the monogram, *F.R.*, on a gold ground. Ribbon, orange. The star is of silver, of eight points. In the centre is a gold ground, a black eagle surrounded by the motto of the order, *Suum Cique*.

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT.—An octagonal gold cross, enamelled sky-blue, with an eagle between each of the arms. On the top limb is an *F*, surmounted by a crown, and on the others, the motto of the Order divided as follows: *Pour-le Me-rite*. Ribbon, black with white edges.

ORDER OF THE IRON CROSS.—A cast-iron Maltese cross, with a silver rim all round. The upper wing contains the initials, *F.W.*, on the obverse, with a crown

above. Three oak-leaves in the centre, and the date, 1815, below. Reverse, plain; but in those given for services in the war of 1870-71, the reverse has the date, 1870, with a *W* in the centre and a crown above. Ribbon, black with white edges. The first class, in addition, wear a cross of similar design instead of a star, on the left breast.

THE ORDER OF THE RED EAGLE.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled white. In the centre, a red eagle. On the reverse, in the centre, the monogram, *F.W.*, with a crown above. Ribbon, white with yellow edges. The first class star is of silver, with eight points. In the centre is the red eagle, surrounded by the motto, *Sincere et Constanter*. The second class star is square, with the white enamelled cross, &c., in the centre.

#### RUSSIA.

THE ORDER OF ST. ANN.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled red, with gold filigree work between the arms. In the centre, an enamelled figure of St. Ann. Ribbon, crimson with a narrow yellow edge. The star is of silver, with a red enamelled cross on a gold ground. It is surrounded by a red enamelled circle, with the words, *Anean Just Piet. Fid.*, in raised silver letters upon it. Above, two cupids supporting a crown.

ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled red, with black edges. In the centre, on a black ground, the imperial mantle. Ribbon, scarlet with black edges. The star is of silver, of eight points, the centre enamelled blue, and surrounded by a scarlet enamelled circle, on which is a Russian inscription, signifying *Utility, Honour, Glory*.

ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.—A gold Maltese cross, enamelled white. In the centre, an enamelled figure of St. George and the Dragon. Ribbon, black and yellow stripes alternately. The fifth class have a silver cross similar in design to the above, but without any enamel. The star is of silver-gilt, in the form of a diamond. In the centre, which is of red enamel, is the monogram, *S.G.*, surrounded by a blue enamelled ring, bearing a Russian inscription.

ORDER OF ST. ALEXANDER NEWSKY.—An octagonal cross, enamelled red, with the double-headed eagle between each of the arms in gold. On the centre, an enamelled figure of St. Alexander on horseback. Ribbon, scarlet. The star is of silver, with the monogram, *S.A.*, in the centre, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a scarlet enamelled circle, charged with the motto of the Order in Russian characters.

ORDER OF ST. ANDREW.—A St. Andrew's cross, enamelled blue, on which is a figure of St. Andrew crucified. On each of the arms of the cross is one of the following letters: *S.A.P.R.* (*Sanctus Andreas Protector Russiae*). The cross is resting on the Russian eagle, and has an imperial crown and ring for suspension. Ribbon, sky blue. The star is of silver with a gold centre, on which is the Russian imperial eagle. It is surrounded by a blue enamelled circle, with the words, *For Faith and Loyalty*, in Russian characters.

#### SARDINIA.

ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS.—Instituted as a Military Order in 1816. A gold cross, enamelled white, for St. Maurice, with the green

enamelled cross of St. Lazarus in the angles. Ribbon, green. The cross is suspended from a golden wreath of oak and laurel. The star is of silver, with the crosses enamelled in the centre.

MEDAL FOR CRIMEA AL VALORE MILITARE.—See page 92.

#### SICILY.

ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND.—Given for services in 1800. The badge is a gold star, formed of six groups of golden rays, six Bourbon lilies intervening, and a royal crown above. Obverse, an enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand, crowned and robed, surrounded by a dark, blue enamelled circle, charged in gold letters with the words, *Fidei et Merito*. Reverse, *Ferd. IV. Inst. anno 1800*. Ribbon, blue with red edges. The star is of silver rays and lilies. In the centre, on a gold ground, is the enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand, and below the motto of the Order, *Fidei et Merito*.

THE ORDER OF ST. JANUARIUS.—A gold octagonal white and red enamelled cross, with golden fleur-de-lys between the arms. In the centre, the figure of St. Januarius in episcopal robes, with a book in his left hand. A fleur-de-lys and ring are provided for suspension. Ribbon, scarlet. The star is of silver, and of the same shape as the cross, and has in the centre a gold figure of the saint. Below the motto, *In Sanguine Foedus*.

THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.—A crimson enamelled cross, in the centre of which, on a white enamelled ground, is an effigy of St. George and the Dragon, surrounded by a blue enamelled circle bearing the motto, *Victus in Hoc Signo*. Two gold crossed swords divide the arms of the cross, surrounded by

a green enamelled laurel-wreath, for Commanders. Ribbon, blue. The star is similar in design to the above, but has silver radiations between the arms of the cross. The Knights Grand Cross have a gold George, and the Dragon as a pendent beneath the cross.

### SPAIN.

ORDER OF CHARLES III.—Given for services in 1811. The badge is an eight-pointed gold star, enamelled white, with gold fleur-de-lys between the angles; a green enamelled wreath is attached to the top for suspension. The centre contains a figure of the Virgin Mary. On the reverse are the letters, *C. C. III.*, and the motto, *Virtuti et Merito*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. The ribbon is striped blue and white watered silk. The star is of silver, with centre similar to the obverse of the badge for the first class; and like the reverse of the second class.

ORDER OF SAN FERNANDO.—Given for services in 1811. The cross is gold, enamelled white, with four arms, and suspended from the top by a laurel-wreath, enamelled green. Obverse, an enamelled figure of St. Ferdinand; and within a blue enamelled circle, the words, *Al Merito Militar*. Reverse, two gloves under a crown, on a light blue ground, surrounded by a dark blue circle, inscribed, *La Patria*. Ribbon, crimson with orange edges. The star is a silver Maltese cross, with a figure of the saint and motto in the centre.

Silver engraved crosses were also given to non-commissioned officers.

ORDER OF MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA.—A silver cross, given for services during the Carlist War of

1835-7. Permission to wear it was given in 1843 (20th January). In the centre a monogram, formed of the letters *M. I. L.* Suspended from a ring and a crown. Ribbon, light blue.

ORDER OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC.—A four-pointed star, enamelled crimson, with gold radiations between the points of the star; in the centre, a device within a circle, with the motto, *A Lealidad Acrisolada*, on the obverse. Reverse, a blue ground surrounded by *Por Isabel La Catolica*. A green enamelled laurel-wreath for suspension. Ribbon, yellow and white. The star is silver gilt, with red enamelled arms and an enamelled centre like the obverse.

CROSS FOR TALAVERA.—A gold cross of eight points, enamelled white; golden balls at each point. The obverse and reverse are inscribed, *Talavera 28 de Julio de 1809*. The cross is worn suspended from a gold crown by a crimson and black ribbon. It was founded on December 8th, 1810.

CROSS FOR CIUDAD RODERIGO.—A gold eight-pointed cross, enamelled white, with blue borders, and having a golden ball at each point; in the centre of the obverse a tower on a red ground, in a white circle. Reverse, *Valor acreditado en Ciudad Roderigo*, on a white ground, surrounded by a gold circle. The cross is worn, suspended by a mural crown, from a blue ribbon. Officers received the cross in gold, privates in silver. Only those who served in the sortie of July 10th, 1810, received it.

CROSS FOR ALBUHERA.—Instituted on March 1st, 1815. A gold cross of four points, enamelled red, and suspended from a laurel-wreath; a white enamelled centre, surrounded by a blue circle, with the word *Albuhera*. Ribbon, scarlet with blue edges.

DECORATION FOR THE BATTLES OF VITTORIA AND THE PYRENEES.—Given by John VI. of Portugal; a circular badge of gold, the words *Vitoria* and *Pyreneos* on two enamelled laurel-leaves, the reverse plain.

CROSS FOR BILBAO, 1836.—Obverse, a small gold Maltese cross, enamelled blue and white, with gold balls at each of the eight points. Two crossed cannons in the angles, and gold grenades in the centre of each arm. The centre enamelled red, with a gold tower, surrounded by the legend, *Salvo a Bilbao*. Reverse, on a white enamelled field, a broken arch, surrounded by the legend, *En Sutergar Sitio, 1836*. A green enamelled laurel-wreath, and ring for suspension.

CROSS FOR VITTORIA.—Obverse, a red and white enamelled Maltese cross. On a red enamelled centre, surrounded by a white enamelled circle, are three swords. Reverse, similar, but on a white enamelled centre, surrounded by a gold circle, are the words, *Recompensa de la Batalla de Vittoria*. A green enamelled laurel-wreath surrounds the arms of the cross, and a crown and ring surmount it for suspension. Ribbon, red.

MEDAL FOR ST. SEBASTIAN.—See page 52.

MEDAL FOR BAGUR AND PALAMOS.—See page 43.

#### SWEDEN

MEDAL FOR GLÜCKSTADT, JANUARY 5TH, 1814.—Obverse, a Maltese cross, with crossed swords and a crown above. Reverse, *För Tapperhet i Fält*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, dark blue and yellow. This medal was given in gold to seven naval officers who were present at the action.

## TURKEY.

CRIMEA.—See page 89.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.—See pages 90 and 91.

GOLD MEDAL, 1801.—See page 33.

KARS.—See page 91.

MEDJIDIE.—See pages 94 and 115.

OSMANIEH. — A seven-pointed star, of gold enamelled green, a gold ball on each point of the star; between each of the arms three silver radiations; in the centre a Turkish inscription, surrounded by a green enamelled band, with Turkish inscription in gold letters on a crimson enamelled ground. In the centre of the reverse is an embossed design, consisting of a trophy of flags and drums, with a date in Turkish characters above, within an oval ring. A crescent, star, and ring for suspension. Ribbon, green with red stripe near the edges. Given to a few high officers for services during the Crimean and Egyptian campaigns. There are four classes of this Order, and the first class weighs 1oz. 2dwt. of gold, and the third class badge is  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. square, not including the crescent and star for suspension. The stars of the two higher classes are of similar design.

ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—See page 55.

SALISTRIA.—See page 91.

## ZANZIBAR.

ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR.—A gold cross with five arms, with gold balls on each of the points; enamelled red, with white edges, surmounted by a gold laurel-wreath. In the centre on a red ground is the Sultan's name in Arabic characters, surrounded by a white band. Ribbon, red with white edges. In December, 1894, this decoration was bestowed on three British officers, in recognition of services during the Unyoro campaign.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS.



ONE of the following medals having been awarded to British soldiers or sailors whilst on active service, they will be classed by themselves as above.

SIR H. G. SMITH'S "GALLANTRY IN THE FIELD."—Given to thirty men of the Cape Mounted Rifles and levies. Obverse, a lion; above, a wreath; below, 1851. Reverse, *Presented by His Excellency Sir H. G. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., to \_\_\_\_\_ for gallantry in the field.* A small silver medal (1·4in. diameter), with silver bar for suspension. Ribbon, dark blue with red edges. The name of the recipient is engraved.

ORDER OF MERIT (INDIA).—Given to native officers and soldiers for personal bravery. It is divided into three classes:

(1) An eight-pointed gold star (1½in. diameter): on a dark blue enamelled centre, two crossed swords, and surrounded by *Reward of Valour*; the whole surrounded by a gold laurel-wreath.

(2) A similar design to the above, but the star is silver instead of gold.

(3) A silver star, with blue enamelled centre; silver swords, wreath, and letters.

The reverse of the star is engraved, *1st, 2nd, and 3rd class order of merit*, respectively. The ribbon is blue with red edges. Worn on the left breast. This order carries with it an increase of one third of the pay of the recipient. On his death his widow receives the allowance for three years. The name of the recipient is not engraved on the medal when issued.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—(1) Obverse, a tiger in the jungle; in the exergue, *1863*. Reverse, *Rifle Association of Northern India*, within a laurel-wreath; the recipient's name engraved. A silver medal.

(2) A large silver medal. Obverse, a tiger; below, on a pedestal, *N.I.R.A. 1863-86*. Reverse, in the centre, an oblong frame, in which is engraved the recipient's name; above, *Bengal Presidency*; below, *Rifle Association*. The whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Ribbon, blue.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.—Obverse, the shield and arms of Lord Dufferin and Ava, surrounded by the legend, *Presented by His Excellency, the Governor General*. Reverse, the crest, coronet, and orders of Lord Dufferin, surrounded by the legend, *The Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, 1884*. Ribbon, blue. A splendidly executed medal, of large size and in high relief. It was also issued in bronze.

HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, a mosque, surrounded by an ornamental border. Reverse, a plain centre, surrounded by a laurel-wreath, round which is entwined a ribbon, inscribed, *Hyderabad Rifle Association*. Ribbon, blue.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, a lion crouching under a palm tree; below, *Ready*

*and True.* Reverse, *Rifle Association of Western India*; established 6th June, 1862. In the centre two crossed rifles, with a laurel-wreath joining them, and surmounted by a crown. Ribbon, blue.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, a trophy surmounted by an elephant, inscribed, *Persevere and Triumph*. Reverse, *Rifle Association of Southern India*, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. A round silver medal.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, a tiger above a scroll, on which is inscribed, *Prince of Wales' match*, surmounted by two crossed rifles, and the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto. Below, *B.P.R.A.* Reverse, plain. A silver Maltese cross with an ornamental border. It was designed by the late Captain Judge, of the 2nd Goorkhas.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A gold medal. Obverse, the bust of Her Majesty, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India*. Reverse, a laurel-wreath, surrounded by the legend, *Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, established 1871*. In the centre of the wreath is engraved, *The Champions Contest. Pte. A. James; 2nd Bn. Lancs. Fus., 24 Dec., 1891*.

GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS.—Obverse, an eagle, and *S.P.Q.R.* on a scroll; legend, *Ai prodi cui fu duce Garibaldi*. Reverse, *Il Municipio palermitano Rivendicato, MDCCCLX.*, within a laurel-wreath; legend, *Marsala, Calatafimi, Palermo*. A silver medal. Ribbon, red with yellow edges; on the ribbon the arms of Sicily, in silver.

CANADA — MERITORIOUS SERVICE.—Silver and bronze medals. (1) Obverse, a map of Canada; above, *Upper Canada*; below, *preserved*. Reverse,

*For merit, 1815, within a laurel-wreath; legend, Presented by a grateful country.*

(2) Obverse, a lion couchant and a beaver, a river in the foreground, an eagle hovering over them; legend, *Upper Canada preserved*. Reverse, the same as on the previous medal. Struck in silver and bronze.

MAGDALA MEDAL.—(1) Obverse, a draped female figure, supporting a Union Jack in her left hand, and holding out a laurel-wreath in her right hand; on the left a shield, and a regiment of infantry in the background at target practice, the targets, hills, and trees in the distance. Inscription encircling the whole, *Prize Presented by the Right Honourable Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.* Reverse, a plain centre, surrounded by *Best Shot, Native Troops, Bengal Presidency*. A gold medal.

(2) Obverse, a laurel-wreath, in the centre of which is the inscription, *The Magdala Medal*, surrounded by *Presented by General Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India*. Reverse, same as on No. 1. A gold medal.

(3) Obverse, a view of Magdala; above, *Captured 13th April, 1868*; below, *Magdala. Bengal Native Infantry*. Reverse, *The Magdala Medal*. Within a wreath above, *Best Shot. Presented by H.E. General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., G.C.B. 1881-2*. An imperial crown and loop for suspension. Given in gold only.

GENEVA CROSS.—A medal was given by the French Government, in 1870-1, to those who succoured the wounded, and as many English doctors and civilians received it, it is worthy of notice here. The medal is in the form of a Roman cross, and is cast in bronze. It is inscribed in raised letters, *Société Française de*

*secours aux blessés des armées de terre et de mer;* above, 1870; below, 1871. The reverse is plain, and sometimes has the name engraved. The ribbon is white with a red Geneva cross in the centre. One of these medals was presented to, and is worn by, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

TRAINING-SHIP MEDALS.—(1) Obverse, in the centre, a crown and anchor; legend, *Royal Naval Training-Ship*. Reverse, *Presented to —— as a reward of merit*, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. A silver medal.

(2) "ARETHUSA."—Obverse, a sailor leaning on an anchor, on his right side the breech-end of a cannon. Around the outside the motto, *England expects every man to do his duty*. Reverse, *Presented by the Committee to —— on his return from second voyage with good character*. Around the outside, *Arethusa Training Ship*. The name of the recipient is engraved. A silver medal.

(3) "CHICHESTER."—Obverse, a figure of Hope, leaning on an anchor, a ship in the background. Reverse, *Chichester training-ship; presented by the Committee to —— for good conduct while on board the ship*.

(4) Obverse, the same as the above. Reverse, *Presented to —— on his return from a second voyage with good character. Chichester training-ship*.

Both these are silver medals, with a ring for suspension. The ribbon is blue.

(5) "IMPLACABLE."—Obverse, a man of-war in full sail. Reverse, *H.M.S. Implacable; reward of merit, within a wreath of oak*.

(6) "INDEFATIGABLE."—Obverse, *Liverpool training-ship, "Indefatigable."* Reverse, *Presented by —— to —— for general proficiency, and date of award*.

(7) "SHAFTESBURY."—Obverse, the same as that of the "Chichester" medal. Reverse, *Presented to \_\_\_\_\_ for superior conduct.* Around the outside, *School Board of London. Training-ship, Shaftesbury.* A silver medal. The name of the recipient is engraved.

(8) "WORCESTER."—Obverse, a full-rigged ship; legend, *Thames Marine Officer's Training-Ship, Worcester.* Reverse, recipient's name and the date engraved; legend, *General Good Conduct.*

All the above (Nos. 5 to 8) are silver medals, and have a clasp consisting of two dolphins. The ribbon is blue.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.—Obverse, bust of Lord Nelson; legend, *Palmarum qui meruit ferat.* Reverse, *Greenwich Hospital School:—For Attainments and Good Conduct.*

Others are met with, of different sizes, having the obverse similar, but on the reverse, *For Natural Science; Good Conduct, &c.*

HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.—Obverse, a harp and crown; legend, *Royal Hibernian Military School.* Reverse, *Fear God; Honour the King, Continued Good Conduct.* A silver medal, with red ribbon.

MARINE SOCIETY.—Obverse, a figure of Britannia holding a young sailor by the hand; legend, *Marine Society, Instituted MDCCCLVI.; in the exergue, Incorporated MDCCXXII.* Reverse, *Reward of Merit to \_\_\_\_\_, surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles.* A silver-plated medal, with a narrow, dark blue ribbon.

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES, 1818-1855 (1)—Obverse, the Queen's head, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina.* Reverse, a ship in winter quarters,

icebergs on either side. In the foreground sailors dragging a sledge. In the exergue, 1818-1855. A star and ring are attached for suspension. An octagonal medal, worn with a white ribbon.

(2) 1876.—Obverse, the bust of Her Majesty. Reverse, a ship in the ice. Ribbon, white. A circular medal. The reverse of this medal is copied from a photograph taken during the expedition under Sir G. Nares, K.C.B., in 1875-76; and was given to the crews of H.M.S. "Alert" and "Discovery," and the "Pandora" (a private yacht). Sixty-three medals were given on board the "Alert" and fifty-seven on the "Discovery."

(3)—Obverse, the Queen's head, by Wyon, with her usual titles. Reverse, within a wreath, surmounted by a crown, *The British Government to the officers and men of the American Arctic Expedition*. Outside the wreath, *As a token of gratitude for their generous services*. A silver medal, with the recipient's name engraved on the edge.

(4) MERITORIOUS SERVICE (ARCTIC).—Obverse, a crown and anchor, surrounded by a wreath of oak. Reverse, *Arctic Expedition, 1854*, surrounded by a beaded circle. Outside the circle, *Meritorious Service*. A silver medal. In Captain Whitaker's collection.

LIVERPOOL POLICE.—Obverse, the arms of the city of Liverpool on a shield, surrounded by a wreath. Reverse, *Presented by the Watch Committee to \_\_\_\_\_ as a reward of good conduct*. Ribbon, blue with red edges. A silver medal. A plain narrow silver bar was added for each five years that the recipient had served. The medal is met with with one, two, and three bars.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE.—Obverse, the Queen's head, as on the Ashantee Medal, surrounded by *Victoria Regina*. Obverse, *Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria*, surrounded by an oak-wreath, with a crown above. Outside the wreath, *City of London Police*; below, 1887, with a heraldic rose at each side.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Similar to the above, but with the words *Metropolitan Police* on the reverse instead of *City of London Police*. Silver medals, with the names of the recipients engraved on the edge. The medal was also given in bronze. They were given to all the members of the police forces who were on duty during the procession on the Jubilee day in 1887. Ribbon, dark blue.

HONG KONG POLICE FORCE.—Obverse, the head of Her Majesty the Queen, crowned and veiled, surrounded by *Victoria Regina*. Reverse, within a beaded circle, a wreath of laurel, in the centre of which is the inscription, *Hong Kong Police Force; for merit*. A bronze medal. In the Whitaker collection. It is also met with in silver-gilt and bronze-gilt. Ribbon, red and blue.

MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE.—Obverse, crossed maces, surmounted by a crown. On a scroll, *Pax nobiscum*. Legend, *Police Department, Mauritius*. Reverse, within two palm-branches, *For good conduct*. An oval bronze medal. Ribbon, blue with white edges. In the Whitaker collection.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.—(1) Obverse, an Irish harp surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks and oak-leaves. Above, *Reward of Merit*. Below, *Irish Constabulary*. Reverse, a wreath of laurel and shamrocks, within

which is engraved the recipient's name. A round silver medal.

(2) During the Fenian rising in 1867 a *Badge of Merit* was instituted for the Royal Irish Constabulary, and was given for special acts of bravery. The badge consists of a garter, inscribed, *Badge of Merit*, and in the centre a shamrock. The badge is surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a laurel-wreath. It was worn on the right arm on a band of black patent leather. The badge was given for the first act of bravery. For the second and third acts a chevron was added for each, and if a fourth was earned, all were called in, and the medal was substituted. They are now all obsolete.

ORANGE MEDALS.—(1) Obverse, the head of King William III., surrounded by the legend, *The glorious and immortal memory, 1690*. Reverse, the royal arms; above, *King and Constitution*. A silver medal. This medal was at one time worn by soldiers on the left breast, suspended by the party-coloured ribbon.

(2) Obverse, King William on horseback, surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Legend, *The glorious and immortal memory, 1690*. Reverse, the royal arms, surrounded by *King and Constitution*.

(3) Obverse, an equestrian statue of King William III.; on the pedestal, 1690; above, *The glorious memory*; below, *No surrender*. Reverse, in the centre, a crown and a bible, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Fear God and Honour the King*. Outside, *Loyal Orange Association*. A large brass medal, with a raised rim and ring for suspension.

(4) Obverse, the head of George III.; on one side *G.*, and on the other *III.*; above, *God save the King*;

below, 1788. Reverse, the head of William III.; on the left side *W.*, and on the right side *III.*; above, *Centenary of the glorious rebellion*; below, 1688.

(5) Obverse, the bust of William III., in armour and cloak; around the outside, *Manet post funera virtus*. Reverse, the figure of Liberty with cap and spear; around the outside, *Nobis hæc otia fecit 1st of July 1690*. A cast and chased medal, with loop for suspension. These are all badges of Orange lodges. There are many more modern specimens which do not come within the scope of this book.

THE VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE DECORATION (OFFICERS)—The royal monogram, *V. R.*, with a gilt crown above, surrounded by a silver oak-wreath tied with gilt bands. A ring for suspension. Ribbon, dark green. It was instituted in June, 1892, and was given for twenty years' service. The decoration given to the colonial forces has the monogram, *V.R.I.*, in the centre instead of the royal cipher.

MEDAL (FOR THE RANK AND FILE).—A round, silver medal, having on the obverse the Queen's head, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse, *For long service in the Volunteer force*, on a scroll, surrounded by laurels. Ribbon, dark green. The medal given to the colonial volunteers has *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix* on the obverse. They were issued without the recipient's name on the edge.

The two following medals, although not issued to our regular troops, are, nevertheless, interesting mementoes of our colonial forces.

(1) Issued by the Government of Victoria (Australia). Obverse, St. George's cross, on which are five stars, surrounded by a garter, inscribed, *Aut*

*Pace, aut bello Victoria*, surmounted by a crown., Outside the legend, *Local Forces, Victoria*. Reverse, *For long service and efficient service*. Ribbon, marone with two darker stripes at the edges. A silver medal, with the recipient's name stamped on the edge.

(2) Given to the Australian contingent for services in the Soudan. Obverse, the arms of Sydney; above, on a semi-circular scroll excrescence, *Soudan*. Reverse, a laurel-wreath, in which are engraved the recipient's name and regimental number. Outside the wreath is the inscription, *Presented by the citizens of Sydney. T. Playfair, Mayor, 1885*. A silver medal, with a ring for suspension.

JAMAICA ROYAL MILITARY CLUB, 1788.—Obverse, in the centre the star of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by an oak-wreath; above, the monogram *W. H.*, under a ducal crown; below, on a scroll, *Gloria Patriæ*. Reverse, a naval and military trophy surrounding two columns supporting a crown; below on a scroll *Navy and Army*. Outside, in a circle, *Royal Military Club, Instituted at Jamaica A. D. 1788*; below, on a scroll, *Unanimity*. A gold medal. The monogram has reference to King William IV., who, when the Duke of York, as a midshipman, visited the island in 1788.

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## LIFE-SAVING MEDALS.



HERE are now many of these, and as they are not confined to soldiers and sailors, but are also available for civilians, a detailed description of them all hardly comes within the scope of this work. The principal ones are as follow :

THE ALBERT MEDAL was instituted in 1866 for saving life at sea, and in 1877 it was extended for saving life on land. It is divided into two classes :

(1) The first class, for saving life at sea, consists of a gold oval badge, enamelled in dark blue, with a monogram of *V.* and *A.* interlaced with a gold anchor. It is surrounded by a bronze garter, inscribed, in raised gold letters, *For gallantry in saving life at sea*, and surmounted by the late Prince Consort's crown. For saving life on land the badge is enamelled crimson, and the anchor is omitted in the monogram. The inscription also has the words "*on land*" substituted for "*at sea*."

(2) The second class, in both cases, is exactly similar in design to the above, but is entirely of bronze.

The medals for saving life at sea are worn with a dark blue ribbon with four white stripes, and for

similar deeds on land with a crimson ribbon with four white stripes. The stripes in both cases are horizontal.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—Obverse, a naked child (a mantle flowing from the left shoulder), holding a torch in the right hand; above, the legend, *Lateat Scintillula Forsan*; below, *Soc. Lond. in Resuscitat Intermortorum Instit. MDCCCLXXIV*. Reverse, *Vit. ob. Serv. D. D. Soc. Reg. Hum.*, surrounded by an oak-wreath; the legend, *Hoc Pretium Cive Servato Tulit*, is round the outside of the wreath.

There are various sizes of this medal, in gold, silver-gilt, silver, and bronze. It is worn with a dark blue ribbon, and the inscriptions on the reverse vary. It is worn on the right breast.

BOARD OF TRADE: FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, the head of the Queen, surrounded by the legend, *Awarded by the Board of Trade for Gallantry in Saving Life*; below, *V.R.* Reverse, a figure of a man holding on to a spar in the water, and signalling to a lifeboat in the distance, a man supporting a rescued sailor, and a woman and child seated on a rock. A very large silver medal, worn with a blue ribbon. It was also given in bronze. The name of the recipient, and the date of the action, are engraved on the edge.

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY.—  
(1) Obverse, a man on a floating piece of a wreck, rescuing a woman and child. Legend, *Lord save us; we perish*. Reverse, the arms of Liverpool, surrounded by an oak-wreath. Legend, *Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, 1839*. A large silver medal.

- (2) A smaller one, of similar design and metal.  
(3) Obverse, a man rescuing a woman and child, and

surrounded by the legend, *Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, 1839*, on an ornamental border. Reverse, the recipient's name, and date of the action, surrounded by an oak-wreath. An oval, silver medal, suspended from a silver bar and the arms of Liverpool.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—Obverse, head of King George IV., or of Queen Victoria, according to the time when the medal was issued; legend, *Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, George IV. (or Victoria), Patron, 1824 (or 1837)*. Reverse, three men in a boat, rescuing a sailor; legend, *Let not the deep swallow me up*. The medal is silver, and is also met with in bronze. It is worn with a blue ribbon.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Obverse, in the centre, a bust of Nelson on a medal; also a medallion, on which is engraved a shipwreck; above, a laurel-wreath, a Union Jack, and St. George's ensign, with *S. F.* in the upper quarter. On the right a mortar, and on the left an anchor; above, a crown; below, the seashore, with a wreck in the distance. In the foreground, two men rescuing a body from the sea; the whole surrounded by the legend, *Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society*; in the exergue, *Established A.D. 1839, Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1850*. Reverse, *Presented for Heroic Exertions in Saving Life from drowning. Job xxix. 13*, surrounded by the legend, *England expects every man will do his duty*. A silver medal, with two dolphins for clasp. Ribbon, light blue.

TAYLEUR FUND MEDAL.—Obverse, a shipwreck; legend, *Tayleur Fund for the succour of Shipwrecked*

*Strangers.* Reverse, the date and location of the deed for which the medal was awarded, also the name of the recipient. Ribbon, blue with white edges. These medals are given from a fund which was founded from the surplus of subscriptions raised for the benefit of the survivors of the wreck of the emigrant ship "Tayleur," on January 24th, 1854, and which was afterwards set apart for the purpose.

INDIA: MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, a ship in distress, three sepoys in the foreground. On the left a lighthouse and flagstaff, two ships in the distance. Reverse, in the centre, a Persian inscription, with another surrounding it. A large silver medal, with the recipient's name engraved.

LLOYD'S MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—Obverse, in the centre, *Ob cives servatos*, surrounded by two oak-branches, and surmounted by the inscription, *Presented by Lloyd's*. Reverse, a sea-goddess assisting a shipwrecked man who is clinging to a floating mast; above, *Lencotheae naufragio succurrit. 1839.* The recipient's name is engraved on the edge.

NORFOLK ASSOCIATION FOR SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—Obverse, the head of Her Majesty the Queen, surrounded by the legend, *Victoria Regina*. Reverse, an oak-wreath, in the centre of which is engraved the name of the recipient and the date of the action for which the medal is given. In the exergue, *Hoc premium cive servato tulit*. On the edge is engraved, *Norfolk Association for saving life from shipwreck*. A silver medal.

CANADA: MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, a beaver on the bank of a river, a scroll hanging from the branch of a tree, on which is inscribed,

*Industry and Perseverance*; the whole surrounded by *Beaver Club, Montreal*. Instituted 1785. Reverse, four men rowing a boat; above, *Fortitude in distress*; below, 1807. A gold medal.

FRENCH MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.—Obverse, the head of Louis Philippe, Louis Napoleon, or that of the Republic, according to the period when it was given. Reverse, two figures, male and female, supporting a shield, on which is engraved the recipient's name and the date of the action for which the medal was granted; above, *Ministere de la Marine et des Colonies*. An anchor and laurel-leaves below. Ribbon, red, white, and blue. There are various sizes of these medals, according to the rank of the recipient. They were given in gold and in silver.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Obverse, in the centre of a cross, the head of St. Francis Xavier; between the arms of the cross, fleur de lys; above, crossed keys; below, a palm tree; the whole surrounded by a border, on which is inscribed, *Bombay Catholic Temperance Society*. Reverse, a figure of the Virgin Mary, surrounded by rays and stars, and an ornamental border with the inscription, *Sine labe originale concepta regina*. A round silver medal. Ribbon, red.

THE HONG KONG PLAGUE MEDAL.—For services rendered in endeavouring to stay the plague which broke out in Hong Kong in 1894, the citizens presented medals (1½in. diameter) to about 300 non-commissioned officers and men of the Shropshire Light Infantry and a few men of the Royal Engineers. These medals were of silver, and in addition thirteen similar medals were given in gold to the officers. The obverse bears the figure of a soldier supporting

the prostrate body of a native, and attended by an emblematic figure of Charity. Above is the Angel of Death with a spear. In the exergue, the date, 1894, and the words *Hong Kong*, in Chinese characters. The reverse has, in the centre, the inscription, *For services rendered during the plague of 1894*, and surrounded by *Presented by the Hong Kong community*. The ribbon has alternate stripes of red and yellow. The rank, name, and regiment of the recipient are engraved on the edge of the medal. Permission to wear the medal was refused. The gold medals had no bars nor ribbons for suspension.

THE ARMY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.—Formed in 1897. The badge is of silver, circular in shape, and bears upon it a crown-surmounted cross, in the angles of which are representations of the rose, shamrock, thistle, and acorn. Round the edge is the inscription, *Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve*.



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## APPENDIX.

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SINCE going to press it has been announced that a further issue of the Khedive's Soudan Medal would be made to all troops not already in possession of it, who served at, and south of, Assouan, between April 8th and September 2nd, 1898.

A bar, inscribed "*Khartoum*," will also be conferred on all the troops who took part in the battle in the vicinity, on September 2nd, 1898, and also a bar, inscribed "*Gedaref*," on all troops who took part in the capture of that place, and in the subsequent engagements in the neighbourhood.

The following British troops were engaged: 21st Lancers, 1st Grenadier Guards, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Rifle Brigade, six Maxim guns, 16th Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery, four Maxim guns of the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, a detachment No. 2 Company Royal Engineers, 32nd and 37th Field Batteries Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Ordnance Department, 1st Warwickshire Regiment, 1st Lincoln Regiment, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, and 1st Cameron Highlanders.

In October, 1898, the medal which had been previously struck for the Dongola Expedition, was presented to the following troops at a parade in Cairo: 21st Lancers, 32nd Field Battery Royal

## *APPENDIX.*

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Artillery, a detachment of the 16th Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery, the 2nd Company Royal Engineers, a half battalion of the 1st Lincoln Regiment, the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the 1st Cameron Highlanders, and the departmental corps. The medal was issued without bars, which were to be subsequently added, as soon as they could be manufactured.

The following Victoria Crosses have also been given:

- Byrne, T., Private, 21st Lancers. Sept. 2nd, 1898, Khartoum.  
De Montmorency, the Honble. R. H. L. I., Lieutenant, 21st Lancers. Sept. 2nd, 1898, Khartoum.  
Kenna, P. A., Captain, 21st Lancers. Sept. 2nd, 1898, Khartoum.  
Smyth, N. M., Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards. Sept. 2nd, 1898, Khartoum.
-

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